ANNEXURE II

BUDGET FOR 1980-81

VOLUME II

GENERAL BUDGET

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1

Speech of the Finance Minister introducing the Budget for 1980-81

I

Budget 1980-81

Speech of
Minister of Finance

18th June, 1980

Sir,

I rise to present the regular Budget for the year 1980-81.

2. Presenting the interim Budget in March this year I gave an account of the poor shape of our national economy and the magnitude of the task facing the nation. The Economic Survey presented to the House last week confirms the brief review made by me in March. As it gives a detailed account of the present condition of the Indian economy and its problems and prospects, I shall content myself with highlighting only a few aspects in order to give the House an idea of the gravity of the economic problems faced by this Government, the action it has taken so far to solve them and the need for other measures some of which I shall outline in the course of this speech.

3. The most important and disconcerting fact about the Indian economy is that the gross national product declined in 1979-80 by about 3 per cent. A fall in agricultural production of about 10 per cent and a reduction of about one per cent in industrial production were responsible for this outcome. The set-back in agriculture was partly on account of the severe drought which affected large parts of the country. The decline in industrial production was mainly the result of a serious deterioration in the infrastructure.

4. The performance of power, coal and railway sectors was one of the most serious deficiencies on the economic scene. No doubt the drought was responsible for a decline of 2.2 per cent in hydel production but what stands out is the inability to meet increased demand through increased thermal generation despite substantial additions made to generating capacity in the past three years. Inadequate supply of coal and its poor quality, poor maintenance, equipment damage resulting in increasing planned and unplanned outages and poor management were responsible for the decline in the percentage of thermal capacity utilisation to as low as 45 per cent.

5. In coal again it was the same story. Despite massive investments the production of coal and lignite in 1979-80 was just 106 million tonnes, marginally better than the level reached four years ago. The poor performance of DVC and the failure to maintain law and order in the coal mining areas of Bihar and Bengal contributed to the set-back in coal production. At the same time coal could not be transported to thermal stations in adequate quantities because of difficulties in railway movement.

6. In 1979-80 the revenue earning traffic of the Railways in terms of tonnes originating declined by 3.3 per cent from the level reached in 1978-79. The performance of the Railways in terms of tonnes originating of revenue earning traffic has been declining continuously since the peak reached in 1976-77. The deficiencies in the three sectors, power, coal and railways, reinforced one another and inflicted severe damage on the national economy.

7. With the serious deficiencies in infrastructure it was not surprising that there was a fall in the production of major commodities like steel, cement, non-electrical machinery, aluminium and other non-ferrous metals and cotton textiles. Sugar production also fell by 28 per cent. There was a decline in capacity utilisation in industry in general.

8. In a situation in which aggregate supply dropped sharply, there was a steep rise in prices. In the fiscal year 1979-80 prices rose by 20 per cent. In some commodities like sugar, gur, khandsari, oilseeds and edible oils the rise was particularly steep. There was also a persistent upward trend in a wide range of manufactures and intermediates owing to the low level of production. The direct and indirect effects of the increases in the prices of crude oil and oil products also contributed to the inflationary pressures in the economy as also the long delayed adjustments in administered prices of commodities like coal and steel. This naturally gave rise to speculative expectations and the liquidity in the system due to large expansion of money supply in the previous years aggravated the price situation.

9. The other area in which there was a deterioration following from all these factors was the balance of payments. It is true that our overall foreign exchange reserves declined by only Rs. 56 crores in 1979-80 but the trend in the various forces operating on the balance of payments has been reversed perceptibly. Export growth in value terms has only been 8 per cent or so which means there was hardly any growth in terms of volume as world inflation has proceeded at about 10 per cent in 1979-80. On the other hand imports have increased by about 25 per cent principally on account of

increased oil bill because of a steep rise in the prices of oil and oil products and the consequential impact on other imports such as fertilizer. The result is that the trade gap in 1979-80 was Rs. 2232 crores, double the size of the trade deficit in 1978-79. This has led to a deficit on the current account. The rate of growth of remittances which has in the recent past turned the trade deficit into a surplus on current account also decelerated in 1979-80.

10. Such a dismal economic situation was to a large extent the result of the policies — or should I say lack of policies — of the previous Government. For instance, vacillations in sugar policy contributed to a fall in the area under sugarcane, decline in sugar production and the frittering away of large stocks of sugar carried over from previous seasons through releases which could not be sustained over a period. Had they pursued a more responsible policy on sugar, we would not have been in the unenviable position of having to import sugar for domestic consumption.

11. In infrastructure the lack of coordinated policy in the three sectors of coal, transport and power was responsible for their unsatisfactory performance. The large Budget deficit of Rs. 2700 crores in an economy flush with liquidity and a policy of sweeping taxation on articles of common consumption in a situation of declining production were responsible for the spurt in prices. Finally, the lack of adequate emphasis on export promotion was partially responsible for the reversal of the trend in our balance of payments.

12. What is important now is to devise ways and means to arrest the deterioration and set the economy on the path of stability and growth. The fact that we have a Government which enjoys the confidence of the people and is decisive should make a qualitative difference; as also the fact that there will be much greater cooperation between the Centre and the States, now that our party has been so enthusiastically returned in the State elections. At the end of May, 1980, we still have food stocks of about 18 million tonnes owing to our earlier foresight. Foreign exchange reserves stood at Rs. 4890 crores as on May 30, 1980. These elements of strength will be effectively utilised to improve the situation. But the House should realise that the magnitude and complexity of the problems we have inherited do not admit of quick and easy solutions. However, the problems are so urgent that we shall tackle them with determination and with the cooperation of all sections of our people.

13. Since it came to power this Government has taken a number of steps to correct the deficiencies in the economic system. Since restoration of infrastructure brooked no delay Government constituted a Cabinet Committee

on infrastructure under my Chairmanship to monitor the situation continuously. As power shortages have been an impediment to the growth of production the Committee has devoted a good deal of attention to rectifying the power situation. The Committee wanted to ensure that thermal generation did not suffer for lack of coal and,therefore, decided to make more wagons available for loading coal to thermal stations. As a result the number of wagons loaded daily with coal for thermal stations has gone up from 2900 in January to 3200 in May, 1980.

14. Coastal shipping has been revived to supplement movement of coal by rail and is expected to achieve progressively a target of one lakh tonnes per month to meet the needs of western and southern regions.

15. Due to a number of steps taken coal production increased by 9.4 lakh tonnes in April, and 10.4 lakh tonnes in May, 1980 as compared with April and May, 1979.

16. There has been a dramatic improvement in the port situation. The number of ships waiting for a berth in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras has come down sharply by May, 1980. A good indicator of the improvement in port conditions is the removal of the congestion surcharge for major ports including Bombay and Calcutta from April 1980.

17. As the rainfall during the period October, 1979 to May, 1980 was also deficient causing drought conditions to continue in many States affecting 220 million population, the present Government, immediately after assuming office, mounted relief operations on a massive scale. Central teams were deputed to these and other States and an allocation of Rs. 150 crores was made for drought relief. More than 10 lakh destitutes were provided free food. In addition, about 65 lakh persons were employed daily under the special Food for Work Programme. Government has decided to continue this programme till the end of September, 1980. The existing subsidy on agricultural inputs, including nitrogenous fertilizers, to small and marginal farmers in the mono-cropped drought affected areas where no rabi crops could be grown has also been extended till the end of March, 1981.

18. A 12-point programme of drought management which provides the basic framework and approach for fighting the drought has been evolved and recommended to the States. A large number of rigs have been deployed for sinking wells and a significant percentage of wells bored has proved successful. These steps are expected to bring about permanent improvements in availability of drinking water in the drought affected States.

19. The demand for petroleum products, particularly diesel, increased during the last few months owing to a number of circumstances including the drought. The problem was compounded by almost total cessation of supplies from January onwards from the four refineries dependent on Assam crude which between them normally produce around 350,000 tonnes of petroleum products per month. The situation was tackled with the utmost vigour. Firstly, the maximum quantities of diesel and kerosene were imported between January and April, 1980, 6.2 lakh tonnes of kerosene and 1.1 million tonnes of diesel oil were imported as compared with 4.7 lakh tonnes and 4.8 lakh tonnes respectively in January-April 1979. Secondly, the movement of these commodities was speeded up by all available means. The result has been an increase in the level of supplies amounting to 10 per cent compared with the corresponding months in 1979 and avoidance of a possible adverse effect on rabi production due to a diesel shortage.

20. With regard to prices Government has taken a number of important steps. The coverage of the public distribution system has been widened. With regard to edible oils not only has Government undertaken adequate imports but it has also made arrangements to see that a sizable portion of these imports go into direct consumption. It is hoped that about 3 lakh tonnes of imported oil will go into direct consumption through the public distribution system and cooperatives. In sugar, Government has activated the disrupted dual pricing system.

21. In keeping with our developmental thrust towards the poorest, the banks have been asked to ensure that a significant proportion of the enlarged priority sector credit will flow to the beneficiaries of the 20-Point Economic Programme, which is being revitalised. To further strengthen the linkage between block level development activities and the banks' credit programmes, the banks have been asked to open by the end of the year, branches at all unbanked block headquarters.

22. Hon'ble Members are aware of the critical role played by our exports in our developmental effort. Therefore, the Government had, over the years, endeavoured to provide all facilities and full encouragement to export promotion efforts. The management of credit and investment finance for export promotion in an increasingly competitive international market is, however, becoming more and more complex. There is thus a need for a specialised institution which will become a focal point for all aspects of export credit and which will devote concentrated attention to the needs of the exporting community. Government has, accordingly, decided to set up an Export-Import Bank, to assist the financing of our international trade. We

hope this specialised institution will give the desired boost to our export promotion efforts.

23. In the light of the problems currently facing the economy the tasks to be accomplished are clear enough. As there is a great deal of inflationary potential in the economy, the prime objective of our policy will be to achieve price stability. This will have to be done through an increase in aggregate supply and a moderation of aggregate demand. Therefore, we intend to continue our efforts to improve the working of the infrastructure and to augment available facilities with investment wherever necessary. Secondly, the accent will be on utilising existing capacity more effectively, without slackening efforts to increase capacity, to augment supplies of vital commodities like steel, cement, aluminium and fertilizers. This will simultaneously increase production and employment, reduce the need for imports and benefit revenue.

24. With regard to demand management, we shall have to pursue a policy of linking bank credit expansion to productive and priority purposes and check the diversion of funds to speculative ends. We will also have to pursue an interest rate policy which will help in the abatement of inflationary pressures without hurting productive activity. At the same time profiteers and hoarders intent on exploiting current shortages for personal gain will have to be dealt with sternly. Smuggling will have to be countered through Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act and other means.

25. Since there is a great deal of liquidity in the system, there is an obvious need to minimise the growth of money supply by keeping the budget deficit at a much lower level than in 1979-80. This will require a fiscal policy which will reduce wasteful and unnecessary expenditure, invest resources in increasing the economy's production potential and maximise the revenue potential of the existing tax system.

26. In view of the deterioration in our balance of payments we will have to emphasise the promotion of exports to a far greater extent than has been done in the past three years. At the same time, it is necessary to minimise the growth of imports through a much more energetic policy for augmenting domestic production in areas like edible oils, steel, cement, fertilizers, oil and oil products.

27. Government also intends to pursue policies which will encourage savings and investment in the economy. Since 1971, a convertibility clause

is being inserted in agreements governing financial assistance to industrial units by public financial institutions. It has been repeatedly represented by industry that the rigours of the convertibility clause are inhibiting investment. Government has carefully considered the matter and has decided that the policy guidelines for insertion of the convertibility clause be modified on the following lines:—

(a) The mandatory insertion of convertibility clause will in future apply to financial assistance exceeding Rs. 1 crore instead of Rs. 50 lakhs prescribed at present.

(b) The financial institutions should hereafter exercise the conversion option in such a way that they do not acquire more than 40 per cent of the share capital of an existing concern. However, in case of persistent default in repayment of loans or mismanagement of an assisted company or continuous closure of an industrial unit of a company producing goods and services essential to the community, the financial institutions might, with the concurrence of Government, exercise their conversion option in such a way that their shareholding can go up to 51 per cent or above.

(c) Under the existing soft loan scheme for modernisation of jute, cotton textiles, cement, sugar and certain engineering industries, no convertibility clause is being inserted at present. This exemption is being extended to assistance for modernisation in any industry and for rehabilitation of sick units.

Government hopes that these policy changes would remove the present inhibitions and encourage fresh investment in and modernisation of industry.

THE PLAN AND BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1980-81

28. In our preoccupation with the immediate problems of economic management we should not lose sight of the need to build up the growth potential of the economy over the medium term. If we do not do so, the short term difficulties will only grow further. The reconstituted Planning Commission will present the new programmes and priorities when the Plan is formulated by the end of this year. But meanwhile a Plan for the year 1980-81 has been formulated which will be dovetailed into the Sixth Plan later. The broad objective of the Plan would be to achieve a higher growth rate of 5 per cent per annum.

29. The annual Plan for 1980-81 seeks to revive and restore the health of the economy and accelerate the pace of growth and employment generation. Though the priorities laid down by the earlier Government are not acceptable to us, we have recognised that on-going projects should be fully provided for. Within the room for manoeuvrability permitted by this consideration, we have effected changes in plan provisions or provided for new programmes so as to give a reorientation to the Plan in the desired direction.

30. The new Planning Commission has made a quick review of Plan programmes and priorities. I am glad to announce that in the light of this review the annual Plan outlay for 1980-81 of the Centre is being raised to Rs.7,340 crores, an increase of Rs.767 crores over the outlay in the interim Budget; compared with last year's original outlay it is higher by 14.5 per cent. It will be financed by a budgetary provision of Rs.5,322 crores and internal and other resources of public sector undertakings of Rs.2,018 crores. A provision of Rs.3,094 crores has been made for central assistance to the outlay on States' Plans, Union 'territories' Plans and sub-plans of hills and tribal areas, special component plans for the scheduled castes, schemes of the North Eastern Council, Rural Electrification Corporation and natural calamities. Inclusive of their own resources their Plan outlay will be Rs.7,253 crores as against an outlay of Rs.6,099 crores in 1979-80. Altogether the total Plan outlay of the Centre, States, Union 'territories, schemes of North Eastern Council etc., would amount to Rs.14,593 crores in 1980-81 as compared with Rs.12,511 crores in 1979-80 — a step up of 16.6 per cent.

31. It is this Government's firm belief that economic growth could be accelerated and its fruits widely shared only if employment opportunities in rural areas are significantly augmented. Development will have no meaning to the vast majority of our people if the poor in the rural areas are not able to secure a livelihood through satisfactory productive work. As an integral part of the new Plan, we have therefore, decided to launch a massive National Rural Employment Programme based on a strategy which will seek to blend opportunities for self-help and optimum utilisation of available local resources. Such a programme will go a long way towards revitalising the rural economy and developing the infrastructure facilities so essential to the life of the community.

32. The Food for Work Programme initiated by us in 1977 has an important part to play in this regard. But in the last two years this programme has displayed certain cardinal weaknesses. In many cases, no attempts have been made to develop an inventory of projects which will meet not only the local needs but also fit in with the overall national priorities.

There was also no firm indication of annual allocation of foodgrains. The programme thus in effect continued on an ad hoc basis. No arrangements were also made for financing the cash component of the works programme undertaken by the State Governments with the help of foodgrains allocated to them. The result was that they could not undertake works which could have led to the creation of durable assets and the building up of productive potential of the areas concerned.

33. In the new National Rural Employment Programme, States will receive assistance not only in the form of foodgrains but also cash assistance so as to enable them to undertake truly productive works of lasting benefit. The Budget estimates which have been presented to the House provide Rs. 340 crores in 1980-81 for this programme. It is estimated that the programme, if properly implemented, could generate 850 to 900 million man days of additional employment. Some part of the provision for this scheme would be specifically earmarked for high priority programmes like social forestry, fuel plantation, rural community housing and water supply and nutrition. Rs. 10 crores have been provided for the Food for Nutrition Programme.

34. The process of economic growth will be incomplete unless the benefits of such growth reach the weakest sections of society. Therefore, the improvement of the socio-economic conditions of the scheduled castes should be a major element of our strategy of development. Comprehensive special component plans for the scheduled castes will have to be drawn up with the objective of earmarking outlays in all relevant sectors in proportion to the scheduled caste population in each State. Such outlays are to be utilised for helping the scheduled caste families to acquire income generating assets and relevant skills for the betterment of their living conditions. The Budget breaks new ground by providing for a special central assistance of Rs. 100 crores to the States to act as a catalyst in the generation of more funds from other sources including financial institutions. This will enable the authorities to provide as a package all the inputs needed in an integrated programme of promotion of the socio-economic condition of scheduled castes.

35. A provision for Central assistance of Rs. 70 crores has been made for the development of tribal people and areas under the Tribal sub-plan. Additional pockets with a population of 10,000 and having at least 50 per cent tribal concentration will be identified, thus bringing nearly 75 per cent of the tribal population in eighteen States and Union territories within the Tribal sub-plan. Greater emphasis will be laid on selected programmes which can benefit the tribal families.

36. A provision of about Rs.50 crores has been made in the annual Plan for 1980-81 for providing house sites for the landless and weaker sections as part of the 20-Point Economic Programme. The Rural Housing-cum-Hut Construction Scheme for landless workers being operated under the revised Minimum Needs Programme provides not only house sites but also assistance for the construction of huts. This provision will be supplemented under the National Rural Employment Programme which will cover community housing projects in rural areas. Nearly 8 lakh landless families are expected to benefit under this scheme.

37. Since India lives in its villages and nearly 70 per cent of its population derives its livelihood from agriculture, the prosperity of the country depends upon the modernisation of agriculture. The year 1979-80 is a grim reminder of the importance of the performance of agriculture to the development of the Indian economy. The Plan outlay on agriculture and rural development in the current year is being increased to Rs.2,247 crores from Rs.1,811 crores in 1979-80. This includes the provision in the Central Plan of Rs.158 crores for Small Farmers Development Agency, Drought Prone Areas Programme, Integrated Rural Development Programme etc.; Rs.32 crores for better exploitation of inland and marine fish potential; Rs.54 crores for Operation Flood II Project; Rs.59 crores for schemes of agricultural research and education oriented towards improving agricultural productivity through better seeds, better agronomic practices, better water management and better use of fertilizers and other essential inputs; and Rs.10 crores to increase the production of oilseeds to reach a target of 12 million tonnes.

38. The current levels of international prices of oil and oil products have highlighted the importance of other fuels. Forests can play an important part in providing one such fuel. As forests in India have suffered fast destruction by people in their search for fuel, it is essential that people's participation in the development of forests is secured on an urgent basis. Social forestry in villages will besides meeting the energy requirements of the people also provide additional employment. The raising of fuel and fodder is proposed to be made a part of Minimum Needs Programme and it will receive high priority in the National Rural Employment Programme.

39. We have to press on with the task of increasing the area under irrigation to avoid fluctuations in production and to increase productivity. Therefore, the outlay on major and medium irrigation projects including flood control for 1980-81 is being stepped up to Rs.1380 crores from Rs.1258 crores last year. The minor irrigation programme would continue

to receive special attention and an outlay of Rs. 266 crores has been made for this purpose. This provision will be supplemented by large financial support from the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation. The additional irrigation potential resulting from all this expenditure is expected to be 2.5 million hectares.

40. Clean and safe drinking water is essential for improvement of the quality of life in rural areas. The Central Plan for 1980-81 provides an outlay of Rs. 100 crores as against Rs. 80 crores in 1979-80. Inclusive of the provisions in the States' Plans, a total sum of Rs. 294 crores will be available for this vital programme. It is expected that by the end of the current year, 35,000 additional villages identified as problem villages will be having protected water supply arrangements. A part of the outlay has been earmarked for rigs to be supplied to States for boring wells in drought affected areas. An additional sum of about Rs. 40 crores has been allocated in the current year to the drought affected States to take up new water supply schemes and complete those already in hand.

41. The khadi, village and small scale industries sector has the highest employment potential next to agriculture. The outlay on this sector in the current year will be Rs. 150 crores and additional production during the year is estimated at Rs. 146 crores. The House will recall that the 20-Point Economic Programme has particularly emphasised the development of the handloom sector in this context. In pursuance of this objective, we propose to set up a national level Handloom Development Corporation for providing a package of marketing and developmental assistance for the handloom industry. Provision has also been made for establishing an Institute of Handloom Technology in the North-Eastern region, which is well known for its exquisite handloom products.

42. The provision for the power sector has been raised by over 11 per cent i.e., from Rs. 2466 crores in 1979-80 to Rs. 2745 crores. The work on the four Super thermal power stations in the different regions of the country is being accelerated. Total outlay on the rural electrification programme will be Rs. 285 crores in 1980-81. The target in 1980-81 is the energisation of 4 lakh pumpsets and the electrification of 25,000 villages.

43. Similarly, an outlay of Rs. 473 crores is being provided in 1980-81 as against Rs. 364 crores last year for improving the production of coal (including lignite). This includes a provision of Rs. 92 crores for the Neyveli Lignite Corporation. The bulk of this allocation is for the second mine project which will produce 4.5 million tonnes per annum and the second

thermal power station with a generating capacity of 630 MW. A production target of 113.5 million tonnes has been set for coal for the current year as against the actual production of 106 million tonnes in 1979-80.

44. In view of the impact on the balance of payments of the rising prices of oil there can be no two opinions about the urgency of developing our own oil resources. The Plan outlay for the petroleum sector for 1980-81 is Rs.837 crores, Rs.215 crores more than the outlay last year. The Budget provides only Rs.99 crores out of this. This outlay is for the completion of facilities for Phase III development of Bombay High and advance action in regard to Phase IV so as to build up a production capacity of 12 million tonnes per year. It also includes the expenditure required for the development of the South Bassein Gas field and the gas pipeline to the new fertilizer projects. On-shore exploratory drilling in the eastern region is to be intensified in view of the region's higher potential for hydro carbon discoveries.

45. The Central Plan outlay on chemicals and fertilizers is being raised to Rs.319 crores in 1980-81 to provide adequately for new gas-based fertilizer plants in Maharashtra and Assam. In addition, a provision of Rs.20 crores has been made for fertilizer projects in the cooperative sector.

46. The Central Plan also provides in the current year an outlay of Rs.803 crores for the steel sector as against Rs.600 crores last year. The outlay includes a provision of Rs.200 crores for raising the capacity of the Bokaro Steel Plant to four million tonnes per annum and an outlay of Rs.190 crores for the Bhilai Steel Plant for a similar expansion. Work on the Salem Project will proceed at the required pace with an outlay of Rs.57 crores. A substantial beginning will be made on the new Visakhapatnam Steel Plant with a provision of Rs.70 crores. The target of saleable steel in the current year has been fixed at 8.76 million tonnes as against the anticipated production of 7.22 million tonnes in 1979-80.

47. An outlay of Rs.130 crores is being made in 1980-81 for the mines sector. This includes a provision of Rs.10 crores for the new east coast aluminium project, Rs.28 crores for the Malanjkhand Copper Project and Rs.19 crores for the intensification of the activities of the Geological Survey of India and the Mineral Exploration Corporation.

48. A provision of Rs.64 crores has been made for BHEL for its continuing schemes and for the production of large size turbo generators at Hardwar and the expansion of boiler manufacturing capacity at Tiruchy.

49. Since port congestion also has figured prominently as a constraint till recently, a provision of Rs.102 crores is being made in 1980-81 for developing major and minor ports. However, only a sum of Rs.60 crores has been provided in the Budget as the rest of the expenditure is being met from internal resources of the Port Trusts. Bombay, Madras and Cochin are being equipped to handle the anticipated increase in container traffic. A beginning has been made on the integrated development of Cochin port.

50. The Plan outlay for 1980-81 for the Posts & Telegraphs Department is Rs.415 crores. It is proposed to provide additional 1.75 lakh lines switching capacity and 1.7 lakh direct exchange lines and other facilities. The number of post offices in rural, backward and hilly areas is also proposed to be increased. The norms for providing telegraph and telephone facilities in tribal areas have been further liberalised to cover areas having a population of 2500 in a group of villages within a radius of 10 kms. Provision has also been made for the expansion of manufacturing capacity for switching equipment.

51. Family Planning programme suffered a serious set back in the past three years. A revitalisation of this programme must constitute an important element of the new Five Year Plan, if an improvement of the living conditions of our people is our goal. A provision of Rs.250 crores is being made in 1980-81 for health and family welfare. Of this, Rs.140 crores will be for family welfare. The emphasis in the family welfare programme will be on educating the people about the desirability of a small family and providing the necessary technical services on an adequate scale. An attempt will also be made to provide improved health services in rural areas, eradicate communicable diseases and provide health education.

52. The development problems of a poor society of 650 million people are bound to be stupendous. For a solution of these, within a reasonable time, it will be necessary to harness the forces of science and technology. India is favourably placed with regard to the development of science and technology in that she has a large pool of scientific and technical man-power and a vast institutional infrastructure developed over the last thirty years. While our scientific institutions can help to advance the frontiers of knowledge,it is science based technology which can help to raise production and productivity. Therefore, an outlay of Rs.116 crores has been provided in the Central Plan for 1980-81 for science and technology.

53. I will now make a brief mention of a few changes in the non-Plan expenditure. The provision for Defence expenditure is Rs.3600 crores, Rs.300 crores more than the provision made in the interim Budget. The provision for export subsidy has been increased from Rs.330 crores to Rs.355 crores, in view of the need for a larger export effort.

54. Loans to State Governments, as their share of small savings collections, are being stepped up from Rs.650 crores in the interim Budget to Rs.715 crores, in view of the anticipated improvement in these collections. Short term loans to State Governments for agricultural inputs are also being increased by Rs. 50 crores. Besides, additional provision has also become necessary to meet unavoidable commitments like additional dearness allowance to Central Government employees, purchase of heavy water for atomic power plants, etc. However, the above increases in non-Plan expenditure will be partially offset by reduction in fertilizer subsidy.

55. The Constitution envisages provision of free legal aid by Government in order to ensure that an opportunity for securing justice is not denied to any citizen because of economic or other disabilities. The concept of legal aid has also been dealt with by a Committee on Juridicare headed by Justice P.N. Bhagwati, whose Report dated 31st August, 1977 has been laid before Parliament. Several States have been attempting legal aid programmes. It is proposed to coordinate these schemes and also initiate suitable schemes at the Centre after an examination of the various aspects. A committee for guiding the legal aid schemes and implementing the same is being constituted with a Supreme Court Judge as its Chairman. The Budget for 1980-81 makes a provision for this purpose.

56. Taking into account the effect of the above and some other changes, the total non-Plan expenditure is now estimated at Rs.13,051 crores as against Rs.12,822 crores in the interim Budget.

57. As regards receipts in the current year, at existing levels of taxation Corporation tax is estimated to yield Rs.11 crores more than what was reflected in the interim Budget; this improvement is mainly based on the actual trends of collection in 1979-80. On the basis of latest available data on estimated levels of imports and production during the current year, Customs duties and Union Excise duties are also expected to yield Rs.40 crores and Rs.108 crores respectively more than anticipated in the interim Budget. However, these increases will be more or less offset by the recent decision of Government to withdraw customs and excise duties on fertilizers. Taking into account States' share of taxes, net tax revenue at existing rates

of taxation is estimated at Rs.8723 crores as against Rs.8725 crores in the interim Budget.

58. On the basis of the latest indications available, external assistance, net of repayments, in 1980-81 is estimated at Rs.1252 crores showing an increase of Rs.56 crores over the figures included in the interim Budget. In addition we expect to avail of a loan of Rs.540 crores from the Trust Fund of the International Monetary Fund in 1980-81 and the Budget assumes credit for this.

59. There is a welcome increase in small savings collections. The estimate for 1980-81 is now placed at Rs.1100 crores as against Rs.1000 crores in the interim Budget. Of the increase of Rs.100 crores, Rs.65 crores will accrue to the States as their share.

60. It has been decided that a part of the investible resources of Life Insurance Corporation, General Insurance Corporation, and Unit Trust of India should be lodged with Government in Special deposit accounts to augment resources for financing the Plan. Budget for 1980-81 takes a credit of Rs.100 crores on account of these deposits.

61. When we are seeking to step up investment in public sector, it is necessary to adopt an innovative approach to the problem of mobilising resources for sustaining such investment. As Hon'ble Members know, private sector companies raise resources in the form of deposits from the public. Government feels that there is no reason why public sector companies with competent professional management should not do so. Accordingly, we have decided to allow selected public sector units to raise public deposits on the same lines as the companies in the private sector. When this scheme makes headway, dependence of these public sector enterprises on budgetary support will get reduced. But I have refrained from taking credit for such relief at this stage.

62. Taking into account other variations and also the effect of the changes in the fare and freight rates of Railways and of changes in Posts and Telegraphs tariff, to which I will refer a little later, the total receipts in 1980-81 are estimated at Rs.19,827 crores as against Rs.18,980 crores in the interim Budget. Total expenditure is estimated at Rs.21,467 crores. The deficit at existing rates of taxes will thus be Rs.1640 crores.

Budget 1980-81

Speech of

Minister of Finance

18th June, 1980

PART B

63. I now turn to my proposals in the field of direct taxes. In framing these proposals, I have borne in mind certain broad considerations, namely, that the rates of direct taxes should be such as to promote voluntary compliance; that the farmers, workers and the middle class should be afforded some relief in pursuance of the commitment in our Party's manifesto and some stimulus should be provided for raising the level of savings and investment in the national economy. At the same time, a concerted attempt should be made to counter certain widely prevalent devices for tax avoidance through fragmentation of income and wealth.

64. The middle class is among the worst hit by the rise in prices in recent years. As Hon'ble Members are aware, even skilled workers in the organised sector are now liable to income-tax, at the present level of exemption. In order to afford a measure of relief to this class of persons, I propose to raise the exemption limit for income-tax on personal incomes from Rs.10,000 to Rs.12,000. With a view to keeping the sacrifice of revenue within manageable limits, the nil rate slab of income is being retained at Rs.8,000. As a result, in cases where the taxable income exceeds Rs.12,000, the incidence of income-tax, excluding surcharge, will remain at the existing levels, subject to the grant of marginal relief in cases where the taxable income exceeds the exemption limit by a small margin. This proposal will benefit more than six lakhs of income-tax payers.

65. Hon'ble Members will recall that the rates of income-tax on the personal incomes were reduced in 1974 on the basis of a recommendation of the Direct Taxes Enquiry Committee and this process was taken one step further in 1976 when these rates were again lowered. The reduction in rates had largely fulfilled the expectation that it would lead to better tax compliance. Unfortunately, the movement in this direction was reversed under the Janata Government and the rates of income-tax were increased in stages. I am of the view that the position in this regard should be set right. I accordingly propose to reduce the surcharge on personal incomes in the case

of all categories of non-corporate taxpayers from 20 per cent to 10 per cent. This will not only bring down the maximum marginal rate of tax from 72 per cent to 66 per cent but will benefit taxpayers in all slabs of income.

66. In view of the somewhat steep rise in prices of assets, I also propose to raise the exemption limit for wealth-tax from Rs.1 lakh to Rs.1.5 lakhs with effect from the current assessment year. In cases where the taxable wealth exceeds this limit, the tax burden will, however, be retained at existing levels, subject to the usual marginal relief.

67. Government hopes that these concessions will provide the necessary inducement to the vast majority of our taxpayers for correct declaration of their incomes and wealth.

68. I propose to counter some of the more commonly used devices for tax avoidance.

69. As Hon'ble Members are aware, the separate treatment accorded to Hindu undivided family in tax laws has been widely used for avoidance of proper tax liability. I accordingly propose to de-recognise partial partitions of Hindu undivided families both for income and wealth taxation. Partial partitions made on or after 1st January, 1979 will not be recognised for tax purposes and taxes will continue to be levied on the basis that the existing Hindu undivided family had continued to remain joint.

70. At present, Hindu undivided families having one or more members with independent income exceeding the exemption limit are charged to income-tax at rates which are somewhat higher than those applicable in the case of individuals. In order to further restrict the use of Hindu undivided family for the purposes of tax avoidance, I propose to raise the rates of income-tax in the case of such Hindu undivided families. The maximum marginal rate of 66 per cent will now apply on the slab of income over Rs.50,000 and the rates on some of the lower slabs will also be raised to somewhat higher levels. With these two changes in regard to tax treatment of Hindu undivided families, I hope that the urge for forming multiple Hindu undivided families merely for fragmentation of income and reduction of tax liability will be weakened.

71. Hon'ble Members will recall that the Government had in 1970 taken several measures to prevent the use of private discretionary trusts as a device for tax avoidance. Experience, however, shows that these measures have not been fully effective and the proliferation of such trusts has not been curbed to the desired extent. I, therefore, propose to tighten the provisions

in respect of private trusts. At present, discretionary trusts are taxed at a flat rate of 65 per cent of their income and 1.5 per cent of their wealth, or at the rates applicable in the case of an individual, whichever is higher. Under my proposal, such trusts will be charged to income-tax at the maximum marginal rate and to wealth-tax at the flat rate of 3 per cent or at the appropriate rate applicable in the case of an individual, whichever is higher. I also propose to make several other provisions in relation to taxation of private trusts with a view to plugging some loopholes which have come to the notice of Government. All these provisions will take effect from the current assessment year.

72. Charitable and religious trusts are sometimes used for acquiring or maintaining control over business or industry for private ends. In 1975, we had laid down a pattern for investment of funds of charitable or religious trusts if they were to continue to enjoy the tax exemption. With a view to enabling such trusts to change over to the new pattern of investment in a smooth and gradual manner, the law provided that the new pattern may be adopted before 1st April, 1978. This date was subsequently extended to 1st April, 1981. Such trusts have, therefore, been given ample time to adjust to the new policy. I want to put them on notice that this time limit will not be extended.

73. Our tax laws have always sought to encourage long-term savings through life insurance, provident funds and other similar instruments. Unfortunately, the efficacy of the provisions for encouraging savings was impaired last year when the incentives for savings were drastically reduced. Hon'ble Members should be glad to know that I propose to restore incentives for such savings to the pre-1979 budget levels. The taxpayers will thus be entitled to 100 per cent deduction in respect of the first five thousand rupees of the qualifying savings, 50 per cent in respect of the next five thousand rupees and 40 per cent of the balance.

74. As a further measure for promoting savings in the household sector, I propose to give an option to income-tax payers to retain moneys in their Compulsory Deposit Accounts beyond the due dates on payment of interest at the existing rate applicable to such deposits. Further, I propose to liberalise the tax exemption in respect of interest on balances with recognised provident funds. At present, interest on such funds is exempt from income-tax to the extent it does not exceed one-third of the salary income of the employee. I propose to remove this ceiling limit.

75. It is essential to promote new investment in industry. At the same time, the fiscal system should not lead to a bias in favour of capital-intensive techniques. Keeping these twin objectives in view, I propose to

continue the tax holiday in respect of new industrial undertakings, ships and hotels, but in a modified form. Under my proposal, tax holiday will be available in respect of new industrial undertakings, ships or approved hotels with reference to a specified percentage of the income derived from these sources. In the case of companies, 25 per cent of the profits derived from these sources will be exempt for a period of seven years. In the case of non-corporate taxpayers, the percentage of exempted profits will be20 per cent. In the case of co-operative societies, the tax holiday will be available for a period of ten years as against seven years in the case of other categories of taxpayers. This concession will be available in the case of all small-scale industrial undertakings which go into production after 31st March, 1981 but before 1st April, 1985, that is, till the end of the new Five-Year Plan period. For other industrial undertakings, the concession will apply only where they do not produce articles or things listed in the Eleventh Schedule to the Income-tax Act. The concession will also be available in the case of approved hotels which start functioning or new ships which are acquired during that period.

76. It is necessary to encourage new investment particularly in view of shortages in several key sectors of the economy. As a special stimulus for new investment, I propose to allow, in the year of installation, an additional depreciation in an amount equal to 50 per cent of the normal depreciation on new machinery or plant installed during the new Plan period. The proposed additional depreciation will not be admissible in respect of ships, aircraft, road transport vehicles, office appliances or machinery or plant installed in office premises or residential accommodation.

77. There is a widespread feeling of frustration among the scientific community. This Government is keenly aware of the contribution which our scientists and technologists can make to the economic regeneration of India and is determined to promote research and development activities in a big way. I, therefore, propose to allow a weighted deduction in an amount equal to 125 per cent of the actual expenditure incurred on scientific research in any in-house R&D facility where such expenditure is incurred on a programme approved by the prescribed authority having regard to the social, economic and industrial needs of India. In addition, I propose to extend the scope of the existing provision for a weighted deduction on the expenditure incurred on scientific research under sponsored programmes in approved laboratories so as to cover the expenditure similarly incurred in in-house R&D facilities of public sector companies. I have no doubt that the Hon'ble Members will welcome these concessions.

78. At present, income-tax payers are required to pay advance tax during the financial year on the basis of their own statements or estimates.

Where the estimated advance tax is likely to fall short of the tax on current income by more than 33-1/3 per cent of the estimate, the taxpayers are required to make an upward revision of the estimates. I propose to reduce this margin from 33-1/3 per cent to 20 per cent in the case of companies. There will be no change for other taxpayers. This change will enable us to realise a larger share of the tax due as advance tax and thus have a favourable impact on Government's ways and means position in 1980-81.

79. In order to encourage the employment of blind and handicapped persons in business and industry, I propose to provide for a weighted deduction of one and one-third times the salary paid to such persons by employers where such salary does not exceed twenty thousand rupees in a year. Further, I propose to enhance the deduction currently available in computing the taxable income of blind and handicapped persons from five thousand rupees to ten thousand rupees.

80. At present, standard deduction in computing the salary income is not available in the case of pensioners. With a view to affording some relief to pensioners who are amongst the worst hit by the rise in prices, I propose to extend the benefit of standard deduction in their case as well.

81. In order to encourage our sportsmen to compete in international events, I propose to allow a deduction equal to 25 per cent of their foreign earnings if these are brought into India in foreign exchange. This provision will apply in relation to the current assessment year and onwards. I also propose to allow higher deduction in respect of savings made by sportsmen through life insurance and provident funds etc. as currently available in the case of authors, playwrights, artists, musicians and actors. Sportsmen will thus be entitled to deduct contributions made to life insurance and provident funds up to 40 per cent of their professional income and 30 per cent of the remaining income, subject to a maximum of Rs. 50,000.

82. In 1978, certain restrictions were placed on the deductible amount of expenditure on advertisement, publicity and sales promotion. These restrictions have particularly hurt small and medium business. I, therefore, propose to do away with these restrictions.

83. At present, income from poultry and dairy farming and livestock breeding is exempt from income-tax upto 33-1/3 per cent of such income or ten thousand rupees, whichever is higher. I feel that time has come when persons deriving income from these sources should also contribute a little more to the national exchequer. I accordingly propose to restrict the deduction in respect of such income to one-third of such income or fifteen thousand rupees, whichever is less.

84. At present, agricultural property is included in the taxable wealth for the purposes of the levy of wealth-tax. At the time when agricultural property was brought within the tax net, it was hoped that it would be a potent instrument for mobilising resources from the affluent section of agriculturists. But our experience of over the last decade has been most disappointing. The amount realised as wealth-tax on agricultural property has generally been less than Rs.1 crore per annum. The valuation of agricultural land has posed difficulties leading to complaints of harassment. As this tax has clearly failed to achieve its original objective, I propose to discontinue the levy of wealth-tax on agricultural property except in the case of owners of tea, coffee, rubber and cardamom plantations. I am sure that this measure will be widely welcomed by our farmers.

85. I also propose to make certain amendments in the Income-tax Act to counteract certain court decisions which have resulted in unintended benefit to taxpayers. The Finance Bill further contains certain proposals for the amendment of direct taxes which are of minor significance. I will not take the valuable time of the House in explaining the same.

86. The reduction in rates and other concessions in respect of direct taxes should ordinarily involve loss of revenue. However, I am of the view that reduction in rates will lead to significantly improved compliance with tax laws. The legislative amendments made for countering tax avoidance devices and the changes in the provisions in regard to advance tax should result in larger accretion of revenue. On a broad judgement of the overall impact of all the proposals relating to income-tax and wealth-tax, I am not assuming any loss of revenue. I recognise, however, that there may be need for some adjustment in the inter-se shares of Centre and States under Income tax. Such adjustments will be made in the course of the year in the light of trends in collections.

87. An upward adjustment of lending rates should moderate the inflationary pressures in the economy. I accordingly propose to revive interest-tax in relation to interest earned by scheduled commercial banks after 30th June, 1980. The scope of the levy is being extended to cover also interest received by the larger all-India industrial finance institutions, namely, IDBI, ICICI, IFCI and IRCI. The tax will be levied at the rate of 7 per cent on the chargeable amount of interest as in the past. This measure will yield Rs. 217 crores in a full year and about Rs. 108.5 crores in the year 1980-81.

88. With a view to checking lavish expenditure incurred on accommodation and entertainment in luxury hotels, I propose to introduce a Bill in the current session to levy a new tax at 15 per cent on gross receipts of hotels

in which the minimum tariff for a single room is 75 rupees per day. The new levy is proposed to be made effective from 1st September, 1980. This will yield about Rs. 12 crores in a full year and the revenue during 1980-81 will be of the order of Rs. 5 crores.

89. I shall now turn to my proposals on indirect taxes. In framing my proposals I have kept in view the following objectives. To the extent additional resource mobilization is inescapable, this should be done in such a way as not to enhance the burden on any commodity significantly. Subject to this consideration, the small scale segment of our industry should be encouraged. Industries with significant employment and export potential should be provided encouragement through suitable adjustment of duty structure. The duty burden on some articles of common consumption should be reduced or totally removed.

90. At the outset I would like to put the Hon'ble Members at ease by pointing out that my proposals are modest. I have tried to avoid the usual device of picking out selected items for new or increased levies at relatively high rates.

91. For this year, I have sought to spread the effect of the additional taxation thinly on a wide range of products, taking care to leave out articles of common consumption. I propose to achieve this objective through the special excise duty which is even now leviable on all excisable goods at 1/20th of the basic excise duty, but from which a number of commodities have been exempted. Under my proposal, the special excise duty will be levied on those items which are at present, exempt from the levy, at the rate of 1/20th of the effective basic excise duty rates applicable. Certain commodities will, however, continue to be totally exempt from the levy. Thus there will be no special duty on motor spirit including naphtha, kerosene, high speed diesel oil, light diesel oil and liquefied petroleum gas or on coal or electricity. Again, the special excise duty will not be levied on matches, or on vanaspati, or on goods falling under Tariff Item 68. Where special excise is already leviable at 1/20th of the effective basic duty, I propose to increase this to 1/10th of the effective basic duty. This increase will not, however, apply to furnace oil, asphalt, bitumen and tar, petroleum products not otherwise specified and calcined petroleum coke. Sugar and processed vegetable non-essential oils will also not be subjected to the increased levy. Cigarettes, which are at present totally exempt from special excise duty will be subjected to special excise duty at 1/10th of the basic excise duty rates. These proposals would yield a revenue of Rs. 197.71 crores in a full year. The impact of these proposals relating to special excise duties will also yield a sum of Rs. 16.75 crores in the shape of countervailing duties on imported goods.

92. Soda ash and caustic soda command a sizable premium in the market on account of persistent shortages. I propose to mop up a part of this premium by raising the excise duty on these products from 10 per cent to 15 per cent ad valorem. I also propose to increase the excise duty on starch from 10 per cent to 15 per cent ad valorem. This step will bring these chemical products on a par with other chemical products which, in general, bear excise duty at 15 per cent ad valorem. Synthetic rubber at present bears duty at the very low level of 5 per cent ad valorem. As a revenue measure, I propose to raise the excise duty on synthetic rubber from 5 per cent to 10 per cent ad valorem. Similarly, the rate of excise duty on specified acids is being raised from 10% to 15% ad valorem. These measures would fetch in a full year, additional revenue of Rs. 18.93 crores.

93. On revenue considerations, I propose to subject molasses to a specific duty of Rs. 30 per metric tonne under a separate Item in the Central Excise Tariff instead of 8 per cent under Item 68 of the Central Excise Tariff as at present. The levy is, however, proposed to be restricted to molasses produced in vacuum pan sugar factories. Molasses produced in khandsari sugar units, which goes inter alia for edible purposes, is proposed to be exempted. The revenue yield as a result of this proposal is estimated to be Rs. 4.24 crores in a year.

94. I now come to proposals which are designed to provide a higher degree of protection to certain sectors of indigenous industry. The first proposal relates to audio frequency amplifiers, an item reserved for the small scale sector. In view of the adverse effect of imports of this item, I propose to increase the customs duty on imports from 75 per cent to 120 per cent ad valorem. My other proposal relates to imported unexposed colour positive cinematograph films, in respect of which the basic customs duty is proposed to be raised from 50 paise to Re. 1/- per linear metre to enable the indigenous public sector unit to withstand competition from imports. I also propose to increase the countervailing duty on imported computers from 10 per cent to 20 per cent ad valorem as a measure of affording protection to the indigenous computer industry. These measures are designed to yield additional revenue of about Rs. 1.83 crores in a full year.

95. I have only one more revenue proposal in the field of indirect taxes. This relates to passengers' baggage. As Hon'ble Members are aware, baggage allowances were substantially liberalised in 1978 and, for the generality of Indian passengers going abroad for short visits, the allowances consist of Rs.1,000 worth of duty-free goods and Rs.2,000 worth of goods on payment of duty. Despite this liberalisation, goods in the nature of baggage continue to be imported by many passengers in quantities substantially higher

than the permissible limits. This is mainly due to the prevailing craze for foreign goods and the high margin of profit on the sale of these goods in India. Such cases of import of baggage items in excess of the permissible limits necessitate initiation of adjudication proceedings which generally have the effect of slowing down the tempo of passenger clearance in our international airports. I have given thought to this problem and I am making two proposals in this regard. The first is a pure revenue measure of increasing the effective rate of duty on baggage articles in excess of the free allowances from 120 per cent ad valorem to 150 per cent ad valorem. This measure is to come into force immediately and is expected to yield an additional Rs.20 crores in a full year. The second measure to be brought into force shortly, provides for the levy of duty at a flat rate of 320 per cent on baggage imported in excess of the permissible limits, that is, in excess of what can be passed free or on a duty of 150 per cent. At present, such articles would be treated as unlicensed imports, resulting in confiscations, fines and penalties designed to wipe out any profit on their sale. The increased rate of duty is intended to replace these fines and penalties, without having to go through the time-consuming process of adjudication. Goods which are obviously in the nature of trade goods will, however, still attract penal action.

96. I have a few other proposals which are essentially in the nature of rationalisation measures. The first one relates to aerated waters. In the interest of simplification, it is proposed to do away with the existing distinction between aerated waters containing caffeine and those not containing caffeine for the purpose of excise duty. Instead, it is proposed to levy on all flavoured aerated waters a uniform duty at 40 per cent ad valorem. The revenue effect of the proposal is expected to be negligible.

97. I have given considerable thought to the problems thrown up as a result of the changes made in the 1979 Budget in the excise duty structure applicable to the match industry. While the duty advantage enjoyed by the cottage sector obviously needs to be maintained, the non-mechanised middle sector should not be allowed to make inroads into the cottage sector. In order to ensure that the benefit of the lower rate of duty accrues only to the genuine cottage sector units, I propose to confine the duty concession to match boxes bearing approved labels and sold to or marketed through the KVIC, State Agencies and registered cooperative societies. At the same time, I do not find justification for the continuance of the existing limits placed on the clearances of matches by the cottage sector at the concessional rate of duty. I, therefore, propose to abolish the existing limit on production by the cottage sector units. I am confident that this package of measures will result in accelerated growth of the cottage sector of the match industry.

98. There have been complaints of malpractices in the biri industry by manufacturers who have been taking advantage of the liberal exemption limit applicable to the unbranded sector which is at present 60 lakhs of biris per manufacturer per year. With a view to reducing the possibilities of malpractices, I propose to lower this exemption limit to 30 lakhs of unbranded biris per manufacturer per year, which will still leave out of the excise net the really small manufacturer and the self employed manufacturer. This is not designed as a revenue measure.

99. Some of the provisions in the Finance Bill are aimed at rationalisation or clearer definition of certain central excise tariff items to remove doubts or difficulties which have come to notice. The details of these measures may be found in the Budget papers.

100. I shall now turn to concessions in the area of indirect taxes. The small manufacturer plays a significant role in our economy. I would like to improve his competitive position vis-a-vis the large manufacturer and thus widen the entrepreneurial base of our economy. Only in this way can we check concentration of economic power. There is already a scheme of excise duty concessions applicable to manufacturers of 70 excisable commodities, underwhich clearances upto Rs.5 lakhs in value in a year have been exempted from duty. I now propose to liberalise this concession in two respects. First I propose to include two more groups of commodities under the scheme. These are chemicals, namely, sodium bichromate, bleaching powder, calcium carbide and artificial and synthetic resins and plastic materials. Besides, the coverage is being widened in respect of paper and paper boards. But the second and more important concession which I propose to introduce is that in respect of all the commodities covered by the scheme, clearances between Rs.5 lakhs and Rs.15 lakhs will bear only three-fourths of the applicable rate of excise duty as against the normal duty at present. This measure should benefit a large number of small manufacturers. The revenue sacrifice will be of the order of Rs.6.50 crores in a full year.

101. Last year's Budget made a change which affected a substantial number of small manufacturers of goods falling under the residuary Item 68 of the Central Excise Tariff. Hon'ble Members will recall that the quantum of duty-free clearances was reduced from Rs. 30 lakhs to Rs. 15 lakhs. I had opposed this change then. As a measure of undoing the hardship caused to such small manufacturers, I propose to provide for complete exemption from duty for clearances upto Rs. 30 lakhs per annum. In other words, small manufacturers of goods falling under Item 68 of the Central Excise Tariff, whose capital investment on plant and machinery does not exceed Rs. 10

lakhs, will be eligible for complete exemption from duty on their first clearances of goods upto Rs.30 lakhs in a financial year provided their clearances during the preceding financial year did not exceed Rs. 30 lakhs. For the remaining part of the current financial year, the quantum of clearances eligible for full exemption from duty will be fixed at a correspondingly lower figure. This concession is expected to cost Rs. 2.4 crores in a full year.

102. Paper and allied products are in short supply in the country and new investment in this sector has not been readily forthcoming. Much can be done by smaller units to help in filling the production gap. To encourage them, I propose to extend a concessional rate of duty of 20 per cent ad valorem as against the present rate of 30 per cent, to paper and paper board produced by small manufacturers whose clearances in the preceding financial year did not exceed 300 tonnes of paper and paper board. This concession will cost a little less than Rs. 1 crore in a full year.

103. The electronics industry has considerable employment and export potential. We have the necessary skills and expertise and these should be harnessed through appropriate fiscal incentives for development of the electronics industry in a big way. This is a field which offers great scope to small scale manufacturers. I am, therefore, proposing some duty concessions in respect of the industry. There will be a reduction in customs duty on specified items of capital goods such as machines and instruments required by the electronics industry and not produced within the country. The customs duty on such items will be reduced from the present levels of duty (which in some cases are as high as 89% ad valorem) to a total of 25% ad valorem. Similarly, I also propose to reduce the customs duty on specified raw materials and components required for the electronics industry from their present levels (which in some cases are higher than 200% ad valorem) to 45% ad valorem plus countervailing duty where an excise duty is leviable under Item 68. These two concessions will cost the exchequer Rs. 4.7 crores in a full year.

104. The experience of other countries shows that the growth of consumer electronics facilitates in due course the development of other sophisticated lines of production in electronics. Television is a powerful medium of communication and education. With a view to enabling a larger number of people to get the benefit of this medium, I propose to reduce the excise duty on cheaper priced T.V. sets from 15% to 10% ad valorem, and to effect a corresponding reduction in the duty on other T.V. sets from 30% to 25% ad valorem. These concessions would entail a revenue sacrifice of Rs. 1.5 crores in a year.

105. Radio is an equally powerful instrument of education and entertainment and is more widely in use. Government considers that single and two band radio sets should be popularised particularly in rural areas. The licence fee on such sets has proved to be irksome and inhibits purchase of radio sets by the rural folk. It is, therefore, proposed to abolish the fee in respect of single and two band radio sets including transistor sets. This measure, which I am sure will be widely welcomed, will cost Government about Rs. 4 crores.

106. Our computer industry is still in its infancy, compared with those of other countries. In order to provide an additional incentive for indigenous production and improvement, I propose to reduce the excise duty on indigenously manufactured computers from 25% to 20% ad valorem.

107. Ship building is a high priority industry and has an important part to play in promoting economic self reliance. The Indian ship building industry is finding it increasingly difficult to face competition from foreign shipyards. I, therefore, propose to extend full exemption from excise duty to ocean going vessels built in Indian shipyards. This relief would cost about Rs. 5 crores in the current financial year.

108. Hon'ble Members would be aware that Government has been following the practice of bringing down the import duty on selected machinery items having no indigenous angle to 25 per cent ad valorem as a measure of reducing capital costs in industries. Carrying this process further, I propose, this year, to reduce the import duty to 25 per cent ad valorem on twelve more items of capital equipment. These include five items of machinery used in the printing industry, such as High speed Letter press rotary and off-set rotary printing machines, Mono/Lino Type Casting machines etc. These concessions would entail a revenue sacrifice of Rs. 1.84 crores in a full year.

109. The cost of high pressure gas cylinders constitutes a significant portion of the total capital outlay required by the Gas Industry. With a view to reducing, at least in part, this capital outlay, I propose to extend complete exemption from customs duty on steel tubes imported for fabrication of high pressure gas cylinders. I also propose to reduce the excise duty on such cylinders from the existing level of 15 per cent, to 8 per cent ad valorem, which is the duty level applicable under Item 68. These two measures, taken together, are estimated to cost Rs. 1.89 crores in a full year.

110. I have a proposal of general application, which is intended to facilitate manufacturers of excisable goods, using inputs on which excise duty

is leviable. In order to give relief in such cases, two procedures are in vogue at present. One is what is called the set-off procedure. The other is the proforma credit procedure under rule 56A of the Central Excise Rules. The proforma credit procedure is generally recognised to be more beneficial and less irksome to the manufacturers. I, therefore, propose to replace the existing concessions based on the set-off procedure by similar concessions based on the proforma credit procedure. I am sure that this measure will be welcomed by the industry.

111. It is a little painful for me to remind Hon'ble Members that last year's budget had increased excise duty on a number of articles of common consumption to a significant extent. I propose to reverse this trend. Thus —

— Specified life-saving drugs, 30 in number, will be fully exempted from excise duty. The list will be kept under periodical review with a view to adding more items as may be warranted;

— Controlled cloth is meant for the weaker sections of society and its cost should be as low as possible. I, therefore, propose to exempt controlled cloth from excise duty.

— Cotton and Cotton-viscose blend hosiery consisting of items like banians are of relatively low value and these are now subject to excise duty at 8 per cent. I propose to exempt them fully from excise duty.

— Cycles are the poor man's conveyance. I therefore, propose to totally exempt cycles and cycle parts falling under Item 68 from excise duty.

— Sewing machines, which are indispensable to the housewife and also enable the weaker sections to earn a living, will also be fully exempted from excise duty.

— Pressure cookers which take the drudgery out of the house wife's daily tasks and save fuel now attract duty at 15 per cent. I propose to reduce it to 10 per cent.

112. I also propose to make substantial reductions in excise duty on some other items of everyday use.

Accordingly —

— Excise duty on cheaper varieties of toilet soap will be reduced from 10 per cent to 5 per cent;

- Excise duty on tooth paste will be reduced from 20 per cent to 10 per cent;
- Vacuum and gas-filled bulbs not exceeding 60 watts will have the duty reduced from 15 per cent to 10 per cent.

113. I am sure these substantial concessions, which would cost the exchequer approximately Rs. 15 crores in a full year, will be welcomed by Parliament and by the public. I also hope that industry and trade will play fair by the consumer and pass on the benefit of these duty reductions to the consumer.

114. Our Party's election manifesto has referred to the need to encourage dieselisation of taxis. In fulfilment of this commitment and with a view to giving an incentive for taxi-owners to go in for dieselisation, I propose to extend full excise duty exemption to diesel engines used for conversion of petrol driven taxis.

115. My second proposal is aimed at giving relief to the cycle rickshaw driver. Powered cycle rickshaws are already exempt from excise duty. To encourage motorisation of non-powered cycle rickshaws, I propose to extend full duty exemption for internal combustion engines used for this purpose. I am sure Hon'ble Members will welcome this measure, as a visible sign of our keenness to reduce physical strain and at the same time encourage this relatively cheap means of transport.

116. Before I leave the field of indirect taxes, I have a major decision of policy to announce. For the past couple of decades, there has been a persistent public demand for the setting up of an independent Appellate Tribunal for customs and central excise matters, somewhat similar to the set-up on the Direct Taxes side. This demand has recently been endorsed by the Estimates Committee of Parliament. Government has, in the past, not been in favour of such a system, as it was felt that it would not be appropriate in the case of indirect taxes, and that the present departmental machinery was in fact adopting an objective approach. I think a time has come when we should gracefully accept the common view, which is based on the dictum that justice should not only be done but should also seem to be done. It is in this spirit that provision has been made in the Finance Bill for setting up an Appellate Tribunal to hear appeals in respect of customs, central excise and gold control matters. This Tribunal will be independent of the executive machinery charged with the responsibility of day-to-day administration of revenue laws. I have no doubt that this measure will meet with the whole-hearted approval of Parliament and of trade and industry.

117. My taxation proposals will yield a sum of Rs.223.22 crores in a full year in central excise duties and Rs.39.58 crores in customs duties. The reliefs I have announced add up to Rs.34.75 crores on the central excise side and Rs.7.93 crores on the customs side. The net yield is, therefore, Rs.188.47 crores from central excise duties and Rs.31.65 crores from customs duties. The accrual to the Central exchequer in a full year will be Rs.144.85 crores and the share of the States will be Rs.75.27 crores.

118. Where changes are proposed to be made by notifications, effective from the 19th June, 1980, copies of such notifications will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

119. I wish to say now a few words on behalf of my honourable colleague, the Minister of Communications. Payment of dearness allowance and sanction of bonus linked to productivity to the staff of the Posts and Telegraphs Department have increased the working expenses of the Department. It has therefore, become necessary to increase the tariffs on a few selected services. In making tariff revision proposals, Government has carefully avoided revision of charges for such services as are generally used by the common man. There will be no increase in the price of post cards and inland letters. The tariff for letters is, however, being increased from 30 paise to 35 paise at the lowest slab. The rate for parcels will be stepped up from Rs.1.50 to Rs.2.00 for every 500 grams. The charges for installation and shifting of telephone connections are also being increased. Local calls beyond 5,000 calls in a quarter will be charged at 50 paise per call as against 40 paise at present. A memorandum showing the proposed tariffs is being circulated along with Budget papers. It will be seen that the charges for the bulk of postal and tele-communications services have been left untouched. The changes would take effect from a date to be notified after the Finance Bill is passed by Parliament. The proposed tariff revisions are estimated to bring in an additional revenue of Rs.27.10 crores per annum. The additional revenue during the year 1980-81 would be of the order of Rs.13 crores and has been taken into account in estimating the revenues of the Posts and Telegraphs.

120. The tax effort net of reliefs proposed in the Budget will on the whole bring in about Rs.282 crores for the current year, of which Rs.223 crores will accrue to the Centre. There will be a residual deficit of Rs.1417 crores which I propose to leave uncovered. This deficit is only a little over half the deficit of last year. It is my judgement that a deficit of this order will not have a significantly adverse impact on the economy. If the monsoon turns out to be normal and if we continue the sound, economic policies already initiated, there is every hope that there will be an appreciable

improvement in agriculture and industrial production resulting in a significant growth of GNP. We shall also pursue a responsible monetary policy so that expansion of bank credit for unproductive or speculative purposes is held in check.

121. Sir, within the constraints imposed by the difficult economic situation inherited by the present Government, I have endeavoured my best to provide relief to those who deserve it most. But since reliefs can only be palliatives and the real need of a poor society is growth, I have tried to impart a judicious stimulus to investment. With the higher levels of investment, in the public sector as well as the private sector, and its particular sectoral distribution, both production and employment should register a substantial increase. This Government has a special responsibility towards the weaker sections of society who have so enthusiastically supported it. The Budget seeks to protect them through special programmes designed to promote their well being. It is also our firm resolve that no matter how difficult the economic situation is, the minimum basic needs of consumption of the poorer sections and the middle classes will be met through a re-invigorated public distribution system. With a strong and cohesive Government it should be possible to utilise fully the existing production potential.

122. My Budget represents a modest contribution to the process of restoring the country's economy to the path of stability, growth and social justice. Its success, however, depends upon the cooperation of all people who work in the fields or factories, power stations or ports, railways or coal mines. The people of this country have high hopes about the ability of the present Government to achieve these goals and I am sure will be prepared to give their whole hearted support in this task. It should be the common endeavour of all of us, rising above partisan prejudices and passions to harness the people's enthusiasm for the tasks of development.

2

Budget of the Central Government for 1980-81
(as laid before Parliament)

भारत सरकार
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

सत्यमेव जयते

केन्द्रीय सरकार
का
1980–81
का
बजट
BUDGET
OF THE
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
FOR
1980–81

(जैसा संसद में प्रस्तुत किया गया)
(As laid before Parliament)

आर. वेंकटरामन,
वित्त मंत्री
R. VENKATARAMAN,
Minister of Finance

नई दिल्ली, 18 जून, 1980
New Delhi, the 18th June, 1980

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STATEMENT I - CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA - REVENUE ACCOUNT - RECEIPTS

(हजार रुपए) (In thousands of Rupees)

				वास्तविक Accounts 1978-79	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1979-80	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1979-80	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1980-81
क	कर-राजस्व	A.	TAX REVENUE				
(क)	आय और व्यय पर कर	(a)	Taxes on Income and Expenditure:				
020.	निगम-कर	020.	Corporation Tax.	1251,47,04	1529,50,00	1380,00,00	1515,00,00
021.	आय पर निगम-कर से भिन्न कर	021.	Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax.	470,77,32	434,52,00	455,12,00	493,80,00
028.	आय और व्यय पर अन्य कर	028.	Other Taxes on Income and Expenditure.	24,53,38	2,00,00	1,00,00	114,00,00
जोड़ -	आय और व्यय पर कर	Total -	Taxes on Income and Expenditure.	1746,77,74	1966,02,00	1836,12,00	2122,80,00
(ख)	सम्पत्ति और पूंजी लेन-देनों पर कर	(b)	Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions:				
029.	भू-राजस्व	029.	Land Revenue.	31,42	28,59	27,37	27,53
030.	स्टाम्प और पंजीकरण शुल्क	030.	Stamps and Registration Fees.	31,20,27	29,01,90	6,42,03	6,45,88
031.	सम्पदा-शुल्क	031.	Estate Duty.	2,36,71	1,93,00	2,06,17	2,09,84
032.	धन पर कर	032.	Taxes on Wealth.	55,41,08	60,00,00	63,00,00	65,00,00
033.	दान-कर	033.	Gift Tax.	5,85,44	5,75,00	6,25,00	6,25,00
जोड़ -	सम्पत्ति और पूंजी लेनदेनों पर कर	Total -	Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions.	95,14,92	96,98,49	78,00,57	80,08,25
(ग)	वस्तुओं और सेवाओं पर कर	(c)	Taxes on Commodities and Services:				
037.	सीमाशुल्क	037.	Customs.	2423,51,43	2389,35,50	2814,00,00	2988,80,00
038.	संघ उत्पाद शुल्क	038.	Union Excise Duties.	5367,17,56	5824,23,00*	5825,20,00	6205,83,00**
039.	राज्य उत्पाद शुल्क	039.	State Excise.	23,98,02	12,72,88	27,27,71	26,79,85

*इसमें बजट प्रस्तावों में से राज्यों के हिस्से के रूप में 183.77 करोड़ रुपए शामिल नहीं हैं ।

*Excludes Rs. 183.77 crores being the share of States out of Budget proposals

**इसमें बजट प्रस्तावों के परिणामस्वरूप राज्यों के हिस्से की 58.98 करोड़ रुपए की राशि शामिल नहीं है ।

** Excludes Rs.58.98 crores being the share of States out of Budget proposals.

टिप्पणी: - वास्तविक 1978-79 कालम में दिए गए आंकड़े अनन्तिम हैं ।

Note:— The figures shown in the column Accounts 1978-79 are provisional.

विवरण I — भारत की समेकित निधि - राजस्व खाता - प्राप्तियां

STATEMENT I - CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA - REVENUE ACCOUNT - RECEIPTS

(हजार रुपए) (In thousands of Rupees)

			वास्तविक Accounts 1978-79	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1979-80	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1979-80	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1980-81
040.	बिक्री कर	040. Sales Tax.	113,62,61	116,26,50	122,35,27	132,39,29
041.	वाहनों पर कर	041. Taxes on Vehicles.	5,10,84	5,29,40	5,57,12	5,99,85
042.	माल और यात्रियों पर कर	042. Taxes on Goods and Passengers.	14,82,85	12,45,10	16,72,10	18,22,45
043.	बिजली पर कर और शुल्क	043. Taxes and Duties on Electricity.	82,37	88,75	88,90	97,50
045.	वस्तुओं और सेवाओं पर अन्य कर और शुल्क	045. Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services.	16,78,25	16,45,55	22,78,10	23,83,75
जोड़ —	वस्तुओं और सेवाओं पर कर	Total — Taxes on Commodities and Services.	7965,83,93	8377,66,68	8834,79,20	9402,85,69
जोड़ —	कर-राजस्व	TOTAL — TAX REVENUE	9807,76,59	10440,67,17	10748,91,77	11605,73,94
ख.	कर-भिन्न राजस्व	B. NON-TAX REVENUE				
(क)	राजकोषीय सेवाएं	(a) Fiscal Services:				
046.	करेंसी, सिक्का-निर्माण और टकसाल	046. Currency, Coinage and Mint.	58,83,14	96,19,09	63,63,17	69,80,78
047.	अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाएं	047. Other Fiscal Services.	36,40,50	1,07,77	57,85,64	63,36,84
जोड़ —	राजकोषीय सेवाएं	Total — Fiscal Services.	95,23,64	97,26,86	121,48,81	133,17,62
(ख)	ब्याज प्राप्तियां लाभांश और लाभ	(b) Interest Receipts, Dividends and Profits:				
049.	ब्याज प्राप्तियां	049. Interest Receipts:				
	राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों से ब्याज	Interest from State and Union Territory Governments.	601,35,09	653,00,00	590,00,00	716,25,00
	रेलवे से ब्याज	Interest from Railways.	227,76,50	255,04,79	253,87,62	322,24,30
	डाक-तार से ब्याज	Interest from Posts and Telegraphs.	31,44,23	32,52,05	31,93,59	35,59,68
	अन्य ब्याज प्राप्तियां	Other Interest Receipts.	566,29,50	695,76,25	608,85,85	781,89,55
जोड़ —	ब्याज प्राप्तियां	Total — Interest Receipts.	1426,85,32	1636,33,09	1484,67,06	1855,98,53
050.	लाभांश और लाभ	050. Dividends and Profits.	263,59,42	283,95,87	296,59,91	289,19,83
जोड़ —	ब्याज प्राप्तियां, लाभांश और लाभ	Total — Interest Receipts, Dividends and Profits.	1690,44,74	1920,28,96	1781,26,97	2145,18,36

विवरण I — भारत की समेकित निधि - राजस्व खाता - प्राप्तियां
STATEMENT I - CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA - REVENUE ACCOUNT - RECEIPTS

(हजार रुपए) (In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक Accounts 1978-79	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1979-80	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1979-80	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1980-81
(ग) अन्य कर-भिन्न राजस्व	(c) Other Non-Tax Revenue:				
(i) सामान्य सेवाएं :	(i) General Services:				
051. लोक सेवा आयोग	051. Public Service Commission.	1,10,91	1,31,77	1,22,10	1,40,47
055. पुलिस	055. Police.	19,61,82	27,06,12	24,76,99	23,85,46
056. जेल	056. Jails.	13,81	9,04	16,99	15,17
057. पूर्ति और निपटान	057. Supplies and Disposals.	13,75,03	13,18,77	13,29,23	14,32,28
058. लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण	058. Stationery and Printing.	10,50,92	9,73,81	8,87,51	8,66,62
059. लोक निर्माण	059. Public Works.	6,75,16	4,98,51	4,25,58	4,41,08
065. अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	065. Other Administrative Services.	15,79,64	17,02,01	20,72,78	19,31,10
066. पेंशनों और अन्य सेवा-निवृत्ति लाभों के सम्बन्ध में अंशदान और वसूलियां	066. Contributions and Recoveries towards Pension & other Retirement benefits.	4,19,31	2,33,31	2,92,36	2,95,11
067. सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर	067. Aid Materials and Equipments.	43,75,08	57,95,40	74,53,20	79,12,33
068. विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	068. Miscellaneous General Services.	120,95,86	114,52,11	124,43,26	137,08,58
रक्षा सेवाएं;	Defence Services:				
069. सेना	069. Army	123,46,40	121,29,00	123,96,17	123,07,26
070. नौसेना	070. Navy.	8,33,31	6,11,00	8,70,00	7,00,00
071. वायुसेना	071. Air Force.	17,86,05	18,33,00	18,00,00	19,35,00
072. पेंशनें आदि	072. Pensions etc.	3,46,09	3,00,00	3,25,49	3,25,00
जोड़ -- रक्षा सेवाएं	Total-Defence Services.	153,11,85	148,73,00	153,91,66	152,67,26
जोड़ — सामान्य सेवाएं	Total — General Services.	389,69,39	396,93,85	429,11,66	443,95,46
(ii) सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं:	(ii) Social and Community Services:				
077. शिक्षा	077. Education.	2,48,88	2,70,20	3,10,35	3,14,88
078. कला और संस्कृति	078. Art and Culture.	52,06	52,79	55,49	62,18
080. चिकित्सा	080. Medical.	3,46,40	5,97,42	4,38,80	4,63,67
081. परिवार कल्याण	081. Family Welfare.	85,21	99,02	60,02	98,02
082. लोक स्वास्थ्य, सफाई और जल-पूर्ति	082. Public Health, Sanitation and Water Supply.	2,10,50	1,96,92	2,15,03	2,44,69
083. आवास	083. Housing.	10,21,84	9,01,33	8,35,99	8,70,45
084. नगर विकास	084. Urban Development.	17,01	21,05	21,63	21,66
085. सूचना और प्रचार	085. Information and Publicity.	5,15,14	5,70,62	5,53,38	5,69,61

विवरण I — भारत की समेकित निधि - राजस्व खाता - प्राप्तियां
STATEMENT I - CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA - REVENUE ACCOUNT - RECEIPTS

(हजार रुपए) (In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक Accounts 1978-79	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1979-80	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1979-80	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1980-81
086. प्रसारण	086. Broadcasting.	32,85,92	48,44,55	50,01,49	46,93,19
087. श्रम और रोजगार	087. Labour and Employment.	52,86	48,85	59,32	49,58
088. समाज सुरक्षा और कल्याण	088. Social Security and Welfare.	41,40,67	21,13,34	34,79,04	37,92,56
095. अन्य सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं	095. Other Social and Community Services.	12,19,47	6,98,52	9,85,12	9,50,69
जोड़ — सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं	Total-Social and Community Services.	111,95,96	104,14,61	120,15,66	121,31,18
(iii) आर्थिक सेवाएं	(iii) Economic Services:				
079. विदेश व्यापार और निर्यात संवर्धन	097. Foreign Trade and Export Promotion.	5,11,24	4,06,56	10,20,68	6,80,72
098. सहकारिता	098. Co-operation.	5,75	5,78	4,72	4,83
099. विशेष पिछड़े क्षेत्र	099. Special Backward Areas.	..	..	..	..
104. अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	104. Other General Economic Services.	10,06,42	9,98,19	10,06,76	11,51,86
105. कृषि	105. Agriculture.	1,92,11	3,20,63	2,77,09	3,03,09
106. लघु सिंचाई, भूमि संरक्षण और क्षेत्र विकास	106. Minor Irrigation, Soil Conservation and Area Development.	46,36	20,29	35,74	36,77
109. खाद्य	109. Food.	61,04	49,23	1,07,99	1,07,97
110. पशुपालन	110. Animal Husbandry.	1,11,00	87,83	1,27,28	1,39,72
111. डेयरी विकास	111. Dairy Development.	24,64,35	21,74,48	18,44,98	28,04,38
112. मीन उद्योग	112. Fisheries.	63,78	1,28,16	70,86	78,42
113. वन	113. Forest.	4,16,31	4,28,18	4,64,97	4,81,98
114. सामुदायिक विकास	114. Community Development.	20,95	3,22	3,61	3,47
120. उद्योग	120. Industries.	118,03,32	178,97,28	79,98,69	86,06,67
121. ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग	121. Village and Small Industries.	4,74,62	4,14,31	3,35,10	3,91,06
128. खान और खनिज	128. Mines and Minerals.	70,70	1,30,61	1,86,59	71,59
131. जल और विद्युत विकास सेवाएं	131. Water and Power Development Services.	1,69,53	1,69,14	3,55,46	3,81,94
133. सिंचाई, नौपरिवहन जल-निकासी और बाढ़ नियंत्रण परियोजनाएं	133. Irrigation, Navigation Drainage and Flood Control Projects.	1,19	1,70	2,30	2,45
134. विद्युत परियोजनाएं	134. Power Projects.	62,03,19	113,52,31	89,48,84	117,72,09
135. पत्तन, दीपस्तम्भ और नौवहन	135. Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping.	10,40,37	11,38,71	9,14,21	9,45,32
136. नागर विमानन	136. Civil Aviation.	21,27,52	28,70,19	23,60,18	23,90,79
137. सड़कें और पुल	137. Roads and Bridges.	1,82,18	71,86	1,68,55	3,20,49
138. सड़क और जल परिवहन सेवाएं	138. Road and Water Transport Services.	2,04,59	2,44,71	2,50,94	2,76,18
139. पर्यटन	139. Tourism.	19,38	8,79	9,39	13,50

विवरण I — भारत की समेकित निधि - राजस्व खाता - प्राप्तियां
STATEMENT I - CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA - REVENUE ACCOUNT - RECEIPTS

(हजार रुपए) (In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक Accounts 1978-79	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1979-80	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1979-80	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1980-81
144. अन्य परिवहन और संचार सेवाएं	144. Other Transport and Communication Services.	42,52,85	48,03,72	51,22,27	56,54,39
रेलवे	Railways:				
रेलवे बजट के अनुसार रेलवे का राजस्व	Railway Revenue as per Railway Budget.	2161,30,04	2467,07,47	2420,69,56	2824,42,24
डाक-तार :	Posts and Telegraphs:				
155. डाक प्राप्तियां	155. Postal Receipts.	239,17,13	255,90,00	265,75,00	286,50,00
156. दूर संचार प्राप्तियां	156. Telecommunication Receipts.	523,66,13	632,40,00	604,35,00	676,80,00
जोड़ — डाक-तार	Total — Posts and Telegraphs.	762,83,26	888,30,00	870,10,00	963,30,00
जोड़ — आर्थिक सेवाएं	Total-Economic Services.	3238,62,05	3792,63,35	3606,96,76	4153,91,92
ग- सहायता अनुदान और अंशदान	C. GRANTS-IN-AID AND CONTRIBUTIONS				
164. विदेशी अनुदान सहायता	164. External Grant Assistance.	222,94,36	355,27,00	343,83,29	348,71,93
जोड़ — कर-भिन्न राजस्व	TOTAL—NON-TAX REVENUE.	5748,90,14	6666,54,63	6402,83,15	7346,26,47
जोड़ — राजस्व प्राप्तियां	TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS.	15556,66,73	17107,21,80	17151,74,92	18952,00,41
आगे ले जाई गई (देखिए पृष्ठ 13)	carried over (see page 13).				
प्राप्तियों से अधिक भुगतान (घाटा)	Excess of Disbursements over Receipts (Deficit).	..	213,93,46	870,70,18	1900,18,53
जोड़	TOTAL	15556,66,73	17321,15,26	18022,45,10	20852,18,94

विवरण I — भारत की समेकित निधि - राजस्व खाता - भुगतान
STATEMENT I - CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA - REVENUE ACCOUNT - DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपए) (In thousands of Rupees)

			वास्तविक Accounts 1978-79	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1979-80	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1979-80	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1980-81
क.	सामान्य सेवाएं	A. GENERAL SERVICES				
(क)	राज्य के अंग	(a) Organs of State:				
211.	संसद	211. Parliament.	6,69,63	7,64,92	6,64,77	8,63,29
212.	राष्ट्रपति/उप-राष्ट्रपति/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रशासक	212. President/Vice-President/Administrators of Union Territories.	76,86	81,50	81,43	89,00
213.	मंत्रिपरिषद	213. Council of Ministers.	1,12,69	1,33,72	1,20,97	1,36,03
214.	न्याय प्रशासन	214. Administration of Justice	3,86,63	4,21,26	4,54,74	5,12,18
215.	निर्वाचन	215. Elections.	8,38,89	6,56,32	36,53,00	20,00,00
216.	लेखा परीक्षा	216. Audit	53,44,30	61,64,66	61,72,46	63,60,18
जोड़ —	राज्य के अंग	Total-Organs of State.	74,29,00	82,22,38	111,47,37	99,60,68
(ख)	राजकोषीय सेवाएं	(b) Fiscal Services:				
220.	आय और व्यय पर करों का संग्रह	220. Collection of Taxes on Income and Expenditure.	45,44,51	46,93,66	47,56,98	51,59,17
229.	भू-राजस्व	229. Land Revenue.	35,56	35,78	37,89	41,63
230.	स्टाम्प और पंजीकरण	230. Stamps and Registration.	15,56,05	18,62,27	17,72	17,79
231.	सम्पदा-शुल्क, धन पर करों और दान-कर का संग्रह	231. Collection of Estate Duty, Taxes on Wealth and Gift Tax.	5,04,95	5,09,74	5,17,09	5,61,04
235.	सम्पत्ति और पूंजी लेन-देनों पर अन्य करों का संग्रह	235. Collection of Other Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions.	2,77	4,11	2,94	3,04
237.	सीमाशुल्क	237. Customs.	24,72,39	38,64,96	31,53,17	40,79,32
238.	संघ उत्पाद-शुल्क	238. Union Excise Duties.	35,35,09	38,57,91	37,78,04	40,27,83
239.	राज्य उत्पाद-शुल्क	239. State Excise	15,82	16,33	21,07	23,27
240.	बिक्री-कर	240. Sales Tax.	1,20,27	1,35,85	1,30,04	1,42,59
241.	वाहनों पर कर	241. Taxes on Vehicles	28,04	32,43	29,18	32,25
245.	वस्तुओं और सेवाओं पर अन्य कर और शुल्क	245. Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services	91,10	1,04,16	2,83,11	1,23,91
246.	करेंसी, सिक्का-निर्माण और टकसाल	246. Currency, Coinage and Mint.	44,31,29	40,78,46	39,89,03	44,51,03
247.	अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाएं	247. Other Fiscal Services.	162,01,12	113,79,65	130,99,74	122,96,76
जोड़ —	राजकोषीय सेवाएं	Total-Fiscal Services.	335,38,96	305,75,31	298,16,00	309,59,63

विवरण I — भारत की समेकित निधि - राजस्व खाता - भुगतान
STATEMENT I - CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA - REVENUE ACCOUNT - DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपए) (In thousands of Rupees)

			वास्तविक Accounts 1978-79	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1979-80	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1979-80	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1980-81
(ग)	ब्याज संदाय और ऋण की वापसी	(c) Interest Payment and Servicing of Debt:				
249.	ब्याज संदाय	249. Interest Payments.	1828,97,26	2161,27,27	2206,23,49	2597,63,53
(घ)	प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	(d) Administrative Services:				
251.	लोक सेवा आयोग	251. Public Service Commission.	2,84,91	3,94,19	3,69,82	3,69,51
252.	सचिवालय-सामान्य सेवाएं	252. Secretariat-General Services.	50,06,92	52,28,19	53,41,98	56,85,10
253.	जिला प्रशासन	253. District Administration.	1,20,85	1,23,03	1,16,47	1,22,61
254.	राजकोष और लेखा प्रशासन	254. Treasury and Accounts Administration.	88,91	95,89	90,18	99,79
255.	पुलिस	255. Police.	238,97,72	250,39,72	262,45,06	281,28,85
256.	जेल	256. Jails.	1,00,93	75,56	87,53	88,54
257.	पूर्ति और निपटान	257. Supplies and Disposals.	9,17,20	9,12,03	9,24,78	9,94,21
258.	लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण	258. Stationery and Printing.	24,09,32	18,20,40	13,81,76	22,36,98
259.	लोक निर्माण-कार्य	259. Public Works.	20,03,90	33,07,45	24,35,34	26,89,86
260.	आग से बचाव और नियंत्रण	260. Fire Protection and Control.	29,09	37,13	36,12	36,55
261.	विदेश कार्य	261. External Affairs.	59,75,08	59,51,04	60,41,70	66,73,61
265.	अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	265. Other Administrative Services.	35,73,32	72,96,72	37,03,90	183,61,03
जोड़ -	प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	Total-Administrative Services	444,08,15	502,81,35	467,74,64	654,86,64
(ङ)	पेंशनें और विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	(e) Pensions and Miscellaneous General Services:				
266.	पेंशनें और अन्य सेवा-निवृत्ति लाभ	266. Pensions and Other Retirement benefits.	46,31,49	40,37,43	51,67,19	58,20,17
267.	सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर	267. Aid Materials and Equipments.	14,45,54	14,98,10	17,00,54	8,58,34
268.	विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	268. Miscellaneous General Services.	115,31,45	99,08,55	107,93,10	1062,87,32*
जोड़ -	पेंशनें और विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	Total-Pensions and Miscellaneous General Services.	176,08,48	154,44,08	176,60,83	1129,65,83
(च)	रक्षा सेवाएं	(f) Defence Services:				
269.	सेना।	269. Army.	1800,55,07	1854,45,00	1927,16,33	2114,53,18
270.	नौसेना	270. Navy.	173,92,20	210,08,00	212,30,50	216,26,10
271.	वायु सेना	271. Air Force.	634,60,08	661,81,00	832,46,70	866,50,20
272.	पेंशनें आदि	272. Pensions etc.	157,94,08	177,00,00	192,42,08	228,52,38
जोड़ -	रक्षा सेवाएं	Total-Defence Services.	2767,01,43	2903,34,00	3164,35,61	3425,81,86
जोड़ -	सामान्य सेवाएं	TOTAL-GENERAL SERVICES.	5625,83,28	6109,84,39	6424,57,94	8217,18,17

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*सातवें वित्त आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसरण में, 1979-80 से पहले राज्य सरकारों को दिए गए उधारों को बट्टेखाते डालने के लिए 945.60 करोड़ रुपए के लेखा-समायोजन की रकम इसमें शामिल है। कृपया पृष्ठ 13 भी देखिए।

*Includes accounting adjustment of Rs. 945.60 crores for write-off of loans advanced to State Governments prior to 1979-80, in pursuance of the recommendations of the Seventh Finance Commission. Please also see page 13

विवरण I — भारत की समेकित निधि - राजस्व खाता - भुगतान

STATEMENT I - CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA - REVENUE ACCOUNT - DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपए) (In thousands of Rupees)

			वास्तविक Accounts 1978-79	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1979-80	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1979-80	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1980-81
ख.	सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं	B. SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES				
276.	सचिवालय-सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं	276. Secretariat-Social and Community Services.	7,79,08	8,47,96	8,47,02	8,96,54
277.	शिक्षा	277. Education.	234,89,84	244,99,98	238,97,62	267,37,84
278.	कला और संस्कृति	278. Art and Culture.	13,53,28	15,91,52	14,72,54	16,34,58
279.	वैज्ञानिक सेवाएं और अनुसंधान	279. Scientific Services and Research.	188,39,89	222,63,90	209,95,46	231,95,75
280.	चिकित्सा	280. Medical.	52,84,72	62,14,47	55,99,57	68,09,35
281.	परिवार कल्याण	281. Family Welfare.	8,56,37	12,01,59	10,54,09	11,75,90
282.	लोक स्वास्थ्य, सफाई और जल-पूर्ति	282. Public Health, Sanitation and Water Supply.	16,49,40	26,38,42	26,21,15	30,52,42
283.	आवास	283. Housing.	17,83,63	21,95,87	21,54,44	25,50,42
284.	नगर विकास	284. Urban Development.	1,33,40	1,76,72	1,52,65	1,90,61
285.	सूचना और प्रचार	285. Information and Publicity.	17,61,63	20,65,44	18,50,57	22,67,56
286.	प्रसारण	286. Broadcasting.	54,45,93	59,41,24	58,64,21	65,61,96
287.	श्रम और रोजगार	287. Labour and Employment.	53,60,98	64,31,91	61,91,48	70,91,52
288.	समाज सुरक्षा और कल्याण	288. Social Security and Welfare.	56,95,23	58,11,47	63,95,88	68,42,42
289.	दैवी विपत्तियों के कारण सहायता	289. Relief on account of Natural Calamities.	46,16	19,16	28,15	5,85
295.	अन्य सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं	295. Other Social and Community Services.	53,25	64,83	64,25	59,27
जोड -	सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं	TOTAL-SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES.	725,32,79	819,64,48	791,89,08	890,71,99
ग.	आर्थिक सेवाएं	C. ECONOMIC SERVICES				
(क)	सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	(a) General Economic Services:				
296.	सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	296. Secretariat-Economic Services.	17,98,98	20,59,39	20,67,04	21,68,59
297.	विदेश व्यापार और निर्यात संवर्धन	297. Foreign Trade and Export Promotion.	419,79,92	354,11,23	382,49,02	393,21,06
298.	सहकारिता	298. Co-operation.	49,47,76	63,71,05	58,85,17	60,65,19
299.	विशेष और पिछड़े क्षेत्र	299. Special and Backward Areas.	2,20,78	4,18,15	3,59,71	5,81,50
304.	अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	304. Other General Economic Services.	22,43,10	26,97,46	23,09,15	29,05,35
जोड़ -	सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	Total-General Economic Services.	511,90,54	469,57,28	488,70,09	510,41,69
(ख)	कृषि और सम्बद्ध सेवाएं	(b) Agriculture and Allied Services:				
305.	कृषि	305. Agriculture.	243,99,19	236,42,02	157,55,33	153,94,38

विवरण I — भारत की समेकित निधि - राजस्व खाता - भुगतान
STATEMENT I - CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA - REVENUE ACCOUNT - DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपए) (In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक Accounts 1978-79	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1979-80	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1979-80	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1980-81
306. लघु सिंचाई	306. Minor Irrigation.	7,10,91	8,84,06	5,13,96	8,94,27
307. भूमि और जल संरक्षण	307. Soil and Water Conservation.	3,06,24	4,07,44	2,94,68	4,25,80
308. क्षेत्र विकास	308. Area Development.	4,48,57	75,00	71,00	60,36
309. खाद्य	309. Food.	579,43,31	571,46,44	609,30,36	617,63,56
310. पशु-पालन	310. Animal Husbandry.	11,58,30	15,95,00	11,56,36	16,50,55
311. डेयरी विकास	311. Dairy Development.	36,16,72	46,04,01	59,37,10	79,02,03
312. मीन उद्योग	312. Fisheries.	11,55,27	18,33,30	12,35,16	19,78,57
313. वन	313. Forest.	9,46,97	12,14,85	10,39,47	13,05,20
314. सामुदायिक विकास	314. Community Development.	1,36,66	2,29,11	1,73,13	2,42,69
जोड़ - कृषि और सम्बद्ध सेवाएं	Total-Agriculture and Allied Services.	908,22,14	916,31,23	871,06,55	916,17,41
(ग) उद्योग और खनिज	(c) Industry and Minerals:				
320. उद्योग	320. Industries.	227,78,34	564,74,25	563,15,31	417,36,04
321. ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग	321. Village and Small Industries.	63,53,11	88,65,36	75,93,61	79,83,43
328. खान और खनिज	328. Mines and Minerals.	68,59,59	81,49,56	107,69,57	135,52,49
जोड़ - उद्योग और खनिज	Total-Industry and Minerals.	359,91,04	734,89,17	746,78,49	632,71,96
(घ) जल और विद्युत विकास	(d) Water and Power Development:				
331. जल और विद्युत विकास सेवाएं	331. Water and Power Development Services	34,37,36	28,80,97	22,67,98	29,26,45
333. सिंचाई, नौपरिवहन, जल निकासी और बाढ़ नियंत्रण परियोजनाएं	333. Irrigation, Navigation, Drainage and Flood Control Projects.	3,27,89	4,50,21	4,10,67	4,49,41
334. विद्युत परियोनाएं	334. Power Projects.	66,44,84	108,54,09	99,88,11	115,01,59
जोड़ - जल और विद्युत विकास	Total-Water and Power Development.	104,10,09	141,85,27	126,66,76	148,77,45
(ङ) परिवहन और संचार	(e) Transport and Communications:				
335. पत्तन, दीपस्तम्भ और नौवहन	335. Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping.	57,24,51	62,86,40	60,14,99	64,96,08
336. नागर विमानन	336. Civil Aviation.	16,79,22	17,52,99	17,67,98	20,55,48
337. सड़कें और पुल	337. Roads and Bridges.	55,37,08	57,23,87	58,79,17	61,39,26
338. सड़क और जल परिवहन सेवाएं	338. Road and Water Transport Services.	3,25,54	4,06,27	4,01,59	5,43,42
339. पर्यटन	339. Tourism.	4,53,88	5,13,47	4,60,54	5,20,88
344. अन्य परिवहन और संचार सेवाएं	344. Other Transport and Communication Services.	12,68,53	15,80,85	69,97,10	83,10,44
जोड़ - परिवहन और संचार	Total-Transport and Communications.	149,88,76	162,63,85	215,21,37	240,65,56

विवरण I — भारत की समेकित निधि - राजस्व खाता - भुगतान
STATEMENT I - CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA - REVENUE ACCOUNT - DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपए) (In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक Accounts 1978-79	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1979-80	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1979-80	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1980-81
(च) रेलवे	(f) Railways:				
रेलवे बजट के अनुसार रेलवे व्यय	Railway Expenditure as per Railway Budget.	2161,30,04	2467,07,47	2420,69,56	2824,42,24
(छ) डाक - तार	(g) Posts and Telegraphs:				
355. डाक सेवाएं	355. Postal Services.	232,61,21	246,90,95	255,63,14	285,83,32
356. दूर संचार सेवाएं	356. Telecommunication Services.	353,02,28	382,81,27	398,36,08	457,25,24
357. सामान्य राजस्व को लाभांश	357. Dividends to General Revenues.	31,31,99	33,45,28	32,75,36	35,59,68
358. डाक-तार के अधिशेष से विनियोजन	358. Appropriations from Posts and Telegraphs Surplus.	145,87,78	225,12,50	183,35,42	184,61,76
जोड़ - डाक-तार	Total-Posts and Telegraphs.	762,83,26	888,30,00	870,10,00	963,30,00
जोड़ - आर्थिक सेवाएं	TOTAL-ECONOMIC SERVICES.	4958,15,87	5780,64,27	5739,22,82	6236,46,31
घ. सहायता अनुदान और अंशदान	D. GRANTS-IN-AID AND CONTRIBUTIONS				
360. राज्य सरकारों को सहायता अनुदान	360. Grants-in-aid to State Governments.	2533,11,27	1980,85,26	2318,80,11	2615,46,67
361. संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को सहायता अनुदान	361. Grants-in-aid to Union Territory Governments.	101,38,13	120,87,55	123,45,73	137,00,31
362. संघ उत्पाद शुल्कों में से राज्यों के हिस्सों की अदायगी	362. Payment of States' Share of Union Excise Duties.	1239,50,00	2420,70,00	2530,20,00	2655,85,00
363. स्थानीय निकायों और पंचायती राज संस्थाओं को मुआवजा और समनुदिष्ट राशि	363. Compensation and Assignments to Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions.	20,15,29	20,54,20	28,75,65	26,50,81
364. अन्य देशों के साथ तकनीकी और आर्थिक सहयोग	364. Technical and Economic Co-operation with other Countries.	60,90,52	68,05,11	65,53,77	72,99,68
जोड़ - सहायता अनुदान और अंशदान	TOTAL-GRANTS-IN-AID AND CONTRIBUTIONS.	3955,05,21	4611,02,12	5066,75,26	5507,82,47
जोड़ - भुगतान राजस्व खाता	TOTAL-DISBURSEMENTS REVENUE ACCOUNT.	15264,37,15	17321,15,26	18022,45,10	20852,18,94
भुगतान से अधिक राजस्व (अधिशेष)	Excess of Revenue over Disbursements (Surplus)	292,29,58	..	..	..
जोड़	TOTAL	15556,66,73	17321,15,26	18022,45,10	20852,18,94

विवरण I — भारत की समेकित निधि - पूंजी खाता - प्राप्तियां
STATEMENT I - CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA - CAPITAL ACCOUNT - RECEIPTS

(हजार रुपए) (In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक Accounts 1978-79	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1979-80	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1979-80	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1980-81
क. लोक ऋण	A. PUBLIC DEBT				
601. केन्द्रीय सरकार का आन्तरिक ऋण	601. Internal Debt of the Central Government:				
बाजार उधार	Market Loans.	1836,77,56	2148,00,00	2258,80,00	2765,00,00
राजकोष हुण्डियां	Treasury Bills.	25042,50,25	24382,09,00	24399,00,00	27416,00,00
अन्य मदें	Other Items.	271,13,26	5,14,65	197,04,15	647,86,95@
जोड़ - केन्द्रीय सरकार का आन्तरिक ऋण	Total-Internal Debt of the Central Government.	27150,41,07	26535,23,65	26854,84,15	30828,86,95
602. विदेशी ऋण	602. External Debt.	853,76,24	1000,14,00	939,38,00	1210,62,00
अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्राकोष की न्यास निधि से उधार	Loan from I. M. F. Trust Fund.	..	..	..	540,00,00
जोड़ - लोक ऋण	TOTAL - PUBLIC DEBT	28004,17,31	27535,37,65	27794,22,15	32579,48,95
ख. उधारों और अग्रिमों की वसूलियां	B. RECOVERIES OF LOANS AND ADVANCES				
राज्य सरकारें	State Governments.	882,61,50	854,00,00	897,00,00	1952,00,00 *
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारें	Union Territory Governments.	9,09,38	9,00,00	9,00,00	11,00,00
विदेशी सरकारें	Foreign Governments.	380,58,41	381,66,00	77,42,00	91,81,00
अन्य उधार और अग्रिम	Other Loans and Advances.	809,57,83	793,34,00	600,58,00	723,19,00
जोड़ - उधारों और अग्रिमों की वसूलियां	TOTAL - RECOVERIES OF LOANS AND ADVANCES	2081,87,12	2038,00,00	1584,00,00	2778,00,00
ग. अन्य प्राप्तियां	C. OTHER RECEIPTS	14,00,00	3,00,00	3,00,00	..
जोड़ - राजस्व प्राप्तियां (पृष्ठ 7 से आगे लाई गई)	TOTAL-REVENUE RECEIPTS (brought forward from page 7)	15556,66,73	17107,21,80	17151,74,92	18952,00,41
जोड़ - भारत की समेकित निधि - प्राप्तियां	TOTAL - CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA RECEIPTS	45656,71,16	46683,59,45	46532,97,07	54309,49,36

@ इसमें अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष को जारी की गई प्रतिभूतियों के तौर पर 442.71 करोड़ रुपए की काल्पनिक प्राप्ति शामिल है । कृपया पृष्ठ 14 भी देखिए ।

@ Includes a notional receipt of Rs. 442.71 crores on account of securities issued to IMF. Please also see page 14.

* इसमें 945.60 करोड़ रुपए के लेखा-समायोजन की रकम शामिल है । कृपया पृष्ठ 9 भी देखिए ।

* Includes accounting adjustment of Rs. 945.60 crores. Please also see page 9

विवरण I — भारत की समेकित निधि - पूंजी खाता - भुगतान
STATEMENT I - CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA - CAPITAL ACCOUNT - DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपए) (In thousands of Rupees)

			वास्तविक Accounts 1978-79	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1979-80	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1979-80	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1980-81
क.	सामान्य सेवाओं का पूंजी खाता	A. CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF GENERAL SERVICES				
430.	इंडिया सिक्योरिटी प्रेस	430. India Security Press.	63,95	1,12,05	..	..
446.	करेंसी, सिक्का-निर्माण और टकसाल	446. Currency, Coinage and Mint.	250,08,65	10,86,79	8,29,82	8,51,42
447.	अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाएं	447. Other Fiscal Services.	..	5,10,00	12,40,90	568,89,80 *
459.	लोक निर्माण-कार्य	459. Public Works.	29,10,95	38,38,85	30,24,21	36,21,13
468.	विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	468. Miscellaneous General Services.	(-) 3,80,06	(-) 3,28,50	(-) 3,29,08	(-) 3,27,85
469.	रक्षा सेवाएं	469. Defence Services.	253,73,50	295,39,00	262,56,05	326,85,40
जोड़ - सामान्य सेवाओं का पूंजी खाता		TOTAL - CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF GENERAL SERVICES.	529,76,99	347,58,19	310,21,90	937,19,90
ख.	सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाओं का पूंजी खाता	B. CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES				
477.	शिक्षा, कला और संस्कृति	477. Education, Art and Culture.	2,63,45	5,62,77	3,60,09	13,44,75
479.	वैज्ञानिक सेवाएं और अनुसंधान	479. Scientific Services and Research.	32,40,37	44,45,93	36,65,69	53,60,20
480.	चिकित्सा	480. Medical.	4,09,19	6,17,11	5,05	6,08,73
482.	लोक स्वास्थ्य, सफाई और जल-पूर्ति	482. Public Health, Sanitation and Water Supply.	8,40,80	2,16,50	1,52,96	2,50,00
483.	आवास	483. Housing.	45,68,62	60,97,74	50,80,81	65,72,74
484.	नगर विकास	484. Urban Development.	(-) 1,28,99	3,94,65	(-) 59,42	4,99,55
485.	सूचना और प्रचार	485. Information and Publicity.	8,41	90,31	7,75	53,22
486.	प्रसारण	486. Broadcasting.	5,99,76	15,46,06	7,96,60	8,92,22
488.	समाज सुरक्षा और कल्याण	488. Social Security and Welfare.	6,28,47	8,54,71	7,68,49	8,06,39
495.	अन्य सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं	495. Other Social and Community Services.	30,18	1,13,83	27,88	80,05
जोड़ - सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाओं का पूंजी खाता		TOTAL - CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES.	104,60,26	149,39,61	108,05,90	164,67,85

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* इसमें प्रतिभूतियों और विशेष आहरण अधिकारों (एस0डी0आर0) के रूप में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष को अभिदान के तौर पर देय 561.62 करोड़ रुपए का काल्पनिक व्यय शामिल है। कृपया पृष्ठ 13, 17 और 25 भी देखिए।

* Includes notional expenditure of Rs. 561.62 crores on account of subscription payable to International Monetary Fund in the form of securities and special drawing rights. Please also see pages 13, 17 and 25.

विवरण I – भारत की समेकित निधि – पूंजी खाता – भुगतान
STATEMENT I - CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA - CAPITAL ACCOUNT – DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपए) (In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक Accounts 1978-79	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1979-80	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1979-80	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1980-81
ग. आर्थिक सेवाओं का पूंजी खाता	C. CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF ECONOMIC SERVICES				
(क) सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाओं का पूंजी खाता	(a) Capital Account of General Economic Services:				
497. विदेश व्यापार	497. Foreign Trade.	57,41	1,03,00	1,03,00	1,49,00
498. सहकारिता	498. Co-operation.	22,72,50	25,80,97	12,85,89	26,89,74
499. विशेष और पिछड़े क्षेत्र	499. Special and Backward Areas	16,70,05	28,99,00	27,48,50	11,69,00
500. सामान्य वित्तीय और व्यापारिक संस्थाओं में निवेश	500. Investments in General Financial and Trading Institutions.	12,32,50	2,00,00	1,50,00	10,25,00
501. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संस्थाओं में निवेश	501. Investments in International Financial Institutions.	32,83,60	10,89,86	9,64,94	9,81,57
504. सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	504. General Economic Services.	1,50	11,00	21,00	21,00
जोड़–सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाओं का पूंजी खाता	Total - Capital Account of General Economic Services.	85,17,56	68,83,83	52,73,33	60,35,31
(ख) कृषि और सम्बद्ध सेवाओं का पूंजी खाता	(b) Capital Account of Agriculture and Allied Services:				
505. कृषि	505. Agriculture.	122,98,88	150,22,93	324,18,59	206,69,74
506. लघु सिंचाई, भूमि संरक्षण और क्षेत्र विकास	506. Minor Irrigation, Soil Conservation and Area Development.	45,36	63,50	55,51	46,11
509. खाद्य	509. Food.	9,05,11	19,76,90	11,57,74	17,33,08
510. पशुपालन	510. Animal Husbandry.	99,63	2,53,57	1,25,69	2,62,05
511. डेयरी विकास	511. Dairy Development.	57,85	99,80	31,07	15,00
512. मीन उद्योग	512. Fisheries.	8,16,83	12,10,35	10,90,41	14,85,57
513. वन	513. Forest.	3,12,63	6,11,07	1,92,85	1,83,18
514. सामुदायिक विकास	514. Community Development.	..	9,20	3,50	8,30
515. कृषि वित्तीय संस्थाओं में निवेश	515. Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions.	2,04,00	2,51,00	..	..
जोड़–कृषि और सम्बद्ध सेवाओं का पूंजी खाता	Total - Capital Account of Agriculture and Allied Services.	147,40,29	194,98,32	350,75,36	244,03,03
(ग) उद्योग और खनिजों का पूंजी खाता	(c) Capital Account of Industry and Minerals:				
520. औद्योगिक अनुसंधान तथा विकास	520. Industrial Research and Development.	9,50	20,98	18,06	97,00

विवरण I — भारत की समेकित निधि — पूंजी खाता - भुगतान
STATEMENT I - CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA - CAPITAL ACCOUNT - DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपए) (In thousands of Rupees)

			वास्तविक Accounts 1978-79	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1979-80	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1979-80	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1980-81
521.	ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग	521. Village and Small Industries.	5,08,13	4,27,70	3,72,70	5,09,40
522.	मशीनरी तथा इंजीनियरिंग उद्योग	522. Machinery and Engineering Industries.	9,98,15	7,42,55	10,54,31	26,90,70
523.	पेट्रोलियम, रसायन तथा उर्वरक उद्योग	523. Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries.	144,53,40	189,69,41	169,42,54	129,44,54
524.	हवाई जहाज तथा समुद्री जहाज निर्माण उद्योग	524. Aircraft and Shipbuilding Industries.	5,73,88	8,51,00	6,65,08	41,82,00
525.	दूरसंचार तथा इलेक्ट्रानिकी उद्योग	525. Telecommunication and Electronics Industries.	11,58,66	6,35,00	7,25,00	11,80,75
526.	उपभोक्ता उद्योग	526. Consumer Industries.	49,53,40	105,03,00	85,18,00	80,40,55
527.	परमाणु ऊर्जा विकास	527. Atomic Energy Development.	66,73,37	41,79,04	45,79,87	51,62,49
528.	खनन तथा धातु-कर्म उद्योग	528. Mining and Metallurgical Industries.	523,65,17	379,68,48	425,19,26	604,05,91
529.	अन्य उद्योग	529. Other Industries.	31,72	1,07,45	47,78	1,20,07
530.	औद्योगिक वित्तीय संस्थाओं में निवेश	530. Investments in Industrial Financial Institutions.	10,62,50	20,64,50	26,62,50	21,27,51
जोड़ -	उद्योग और खनिजों का पूंजी खाता	Total-Capital Account of Industry and Minerals.	827,87,88	764,69,11	781,05,10	974,60,92
(घ)	जल और विद्युत विकास का पूंजी खाता	(d) Capital Account of Water and Power Development:				
531.	जल और विद्युत विकास सेवाएं	531. Water and Power Development Services.	96,30	1,14,67	1,51,75	2,04,50
533.	सिंचाई, नौपरिवहन, जल-निकासी और बाढ़ नियंत्रण परियोजनाएं	533. Irrigation, Navigation, Drainage and Flood Control Projects.	11,43,48	19,42,77	15,81,28	21,95,69
534.	विद्युत परियोजनाएं	534. Power Projects.	179,88,83	311,91,25	295,50,80	365,00,13
जोड़ -	जल और विद्युत विकास का पूंजी खाता	Total-Capital Account of Water and Power Development.	192,28,61	332,48,69	312,83,83	389,00,32
(ङ)	परिवहन और संचार का पूंजी खाता	(e) Capital Account of Transport and Communications:				
535.	पत्तन, दीपस्तम्भ और नौवहन	535. Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping.	17,84,09	26,69,64	16,04,79	12,30,40
536.	नागर विमानन	536. Civil Aviation.	10,01,85	28,67,73	17,99,31	39,54,40
537.	सड़कें और पुल	537. Roads and Bridges.	100,95,65	112,32,88	107,27,97	115,81,32

विवरण I — भारत की समेकित निधि - पूंजी खाता - भुगतान
STATEMENT I— CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA — CAPITAL ACCOUNT — DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपए) (In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक Accounts 1978-79	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1979-80	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1979-80	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1980-81
538. सड़क और जल परिवहन सेवाएं	538. Road and Water Transport Services.	1,77,23	6,55,27	3,31,40	8,62,50
544. अन्य परिवहन और संचार सेवाएं	544. Other Transport and Communication Services.	12,46,08	37,27,42	33,71,88	70,42,50
जोड़ — परिवहन और संचार का पूंजी खाता	Total - Capital Account of Transport and Communications.	143,04,90	211,52,94	178,35,35	246,71,12
(च) रेलवे का पूंजी खाता (जैसा रेलवे बजट में दिखाया गया है)	(f) Capital Account of Railways (as shown in the Railway Budget).	361,41,04	398,92,00	397,40,00	482,00,00
(छ) डाक-तार का पूंजी खाता	(g) Capital Account of Posts and Telegraphs:				
555. डाक सेवाएं	555. Postal Services.	10,18,75	6,32,39	6,70,48	1,29,30
556. दूर संचार सेवाएं (बेतार सहित)	556. Telecommunication Services (including Wireless).	15,85,28	47,54,61	10,89,52	68,00,70
जोड़ — डाक-तार का पूंजी खाता	Total - Capital Account of Posts and Telegraphs.	26,04,03	53,87,00	17,60,00	69,30,00
जोड़ — आर्थिक सेवाओं का पूंजी खाता	TOTAL—CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF ECONOMIC SERVICES.	1783,24,31	2025;31,89	2090,72,97	2466,00,70
जोड़ — राजस्व खाते से बाहर का पूंजी व्यय	TOTAL—CAPITAL EXPENDITURE OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT	2417,61,56	2522,29,69	2509,00,77	3567,88,45
लोक ऋण	PUBLIC DEBT				
601. केन्द्रीय सरकार का आन्तरिक ऋण	601. Internal Debt of the Central Government				
बाजार उधार	Market Loans.	183,30,87	297,51,00	297,51,00	265,34,00
राजकोष हुण्डियां	Treasury Bills.	26053,03,00	23000,00,00	22000,00,00	26000,00,00
अन्य मदें	Other Items.	54,73,76	10,86,83	344,75,55	312,48,97*
जोड़ — केन्द्रीय सरकार का आन्तरिक ऋण	Total - Internal Debt of the Central Government.	26291,07,63	23308,37,83	22642,26,55	26577,82,97
602. विदेशी ऋण	602. External Debt.	469,90,18	395,50,48	408,77,70	410,40,07
जोड़ — लोक ऋण	TOTAL - PUBLIC DEBT.	26760,97,81	23703,88;31	23051,04,25	26988,23,04

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* इसमें अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष के दिए गए अभिदान से संबन्धित लेन-देन के लिए 28.62 करोड़ रु0 शामिल हैं।

* Includes Rs. 28. 62 crores for transactions relating to subscription to International Monetary Fund.

विवरण I — भारत की समेकित निधि - पूंजी खाता - भुगतान
STATEMENT I - CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA - CAPITAL ACCOUNT - DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपए) (In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक Accounts 1978-79	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1979-80	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1979-80	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1980-81
उधार और अग्रिम	LOANS AND ADVANCES				
क. सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाओं के लिए उधार	A. LOANS FOR SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES.				
677. शिक्षा, कला और संस्कृति	677. Education, Art and Culture.	1,28,64	1,52,05	1,37,72	1,47,72
679. वैज्ञानिक सेवाएं और अनुसंधान	679. Scientific Services and Research.	3,10,58	2,83,70	3,32,40	1,85,00
680. चिकित्सा	680. Medical.	..	4,00	4,00	..
681. परिवार कल्याण	681. Family Welfare.	..	1,00	..	..
682. लोक-स्वास्थ्य, सफाई और जल-पूर्ति	682. Public Health, Sanitation and Water Supply.	12,01,30	16,07,00	17,06,50	17,51,00
683. आवास	683. Housing.	5,13,66	15,22,10	12,69,00	10,53,50
684. नगर विकास	684. Urban Development.	75,00	2,07,00	1,04,00	1,96,00
685. सूचना और प्रचार	685. Information and Publicity.	55,25	..	..	..
688. समाज सुरक्षा और कल्याण	688. Social Security and Welfare.	3,80,73	4,22,67	5,75,69	3,10,55
695. अन्य सामाजिक तथा सामुदायिक सेवाएं	695. Other Social and Community Services.	3,60,30	40,16	8	20,77
जोड़ — सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाओं के लिए उधार	TOTAL — LOANS FOR SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES.	30,25,46	42,39,68	41,29,39	36,64,54
ख. आर्थिक सेवाओं के लिए उधार	B. LOANS FOR ECONOMIC SERVICES				
(क) सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	(a) General Economic Services:				
698. सहकारिता	698. Co-operation.	18,99,57	19,18,08	22,07,03	22,37,65
699. विशेष तथा पिछड़े क्षेत्र	699. Special and Backward Areas.	..	..	..	19,54,00
700. सामान्य वित्तीय और व्यापारिक संस्थाएं	700. General Financial and Trading Institutions.	..	..	..	..
704. अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	704. Other General Economic Services.	..	..	..	..
जोड़ — सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	Total - General Economic Services.	18,99,57	19,18,08	22,07,03	41,91,65
(ख) कृषि और संबद्ध सेवाएं	(b) Agriculture and Allied Services:				
705. कृषि	705. Agriculture.	56,03	38,37	5,15,74	4,51,68

विवरण I — भारत की समेकित निधि - पूंजी खाता - भुगतान

STATEMENT I - CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA - CAPITAL ACCOUNT - DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपए) (In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक Accounts 1978-79	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1979-80	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1979-80	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1980-81
706. लघु सिंचाई, भूमि-संरक्षण और क्षेत्र विकास	706. Minor Irrigation, Soil Conservation and Area Development.	23	12	12	5,82
709. खाद्य	709. Food.	15,92,25	21,66,25	13,75,25	17,95,25
710. पशु-पालन	710. Animal Husbandry.	13,29	9,25	9,15	1,55
711. डेयरी विकास	711. Dairy Development.	7,23,15	22,31,99	22,35,99	24,75,13
712. मीन उद्योग	712. Fisheries.	34,41	19,01,50	51,00	5,96,00
714. सामुदायिक विकास	714. Community Development.	3,90	2,80	2,90	2,80
715. कृषि वित्तीय संस्थाएं	715. Agricultural Financial Institutions.	96,06,60	144,50,00	142,57,20	102,50,00
जोड़ - कृषि और सम्बद्ध सेवाएं	Total - Agriculture and Allied Services.	120,29,86	208,00,28	184,47,35	155,78,23
(ग) उद्योग और खनिज	(c) Industry and Minerals:				
720. औद्योगिक अनुसंधान तथा विकास	720. Industrial Research and Development.	27,00	11,00	11,00	11,00
721. ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग	721. Village and Small Industries.	50,33,01	103,67,74	103,51,04	86,62,80
722. मशीनरी तथा इंजीनियरिंग उद्योग	722. Machinery and Engineering Industries.	134,97,75	127,18,02	140,63,60	133,38,73
723. पेट्रोलियम, रसायन तथा उर्वरक उद्योग	723. Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizer Industries.	474,65,13	247,15,33	297,03,58	296,47,00
724. हवाई जहाज तथा समुद्री जहाज निर्माण उद्योग	724. Aircrafts and Ship-building Industries.	20,41,53	36,39,00	38,73,59	67,35,00
725. दूरसंचार तथा इलैक्ट्रानिकी उद्योग	725. Telecommunication and Electronics Industries.	9,41,00	12,33,60	10,68,00	9,08,00
726. उपभोक्ता उद्योग	726. Consumer Industries.	151,30,96	83,69,63	101,07,01	120,53,50
728. खनन तथा धातु कर्म उद्योग	728. Mining and Metallurgical Industries.	555,90,07	619,53,52	424,97,12	538,86,33
729. अन्य उद्योग	729. Other Industries.	44,71	45,00	45,00	60,00
730. औद्योगिक वित्तीय संस्थाएं	730. Industrial Financial Institutions.	21,89,36	29,96,70	22,81,29	34,67,00
जोड़ - उद्योग और खनिज	Total-Industry and Minerals.	1419,60,52	1260,49,54	1140,01,23	1287,69,36
(घ) जल और विद्युत विकास	(d) Water and Power Development:				
731. जल और विद्युत विकास सेवाएं	731. Water and Power Development Services.	..	..	..	1,50,00
734. विद्युत परियोजनाएं	734. Power Projects.	139,83,25	104,30,00	169,23,00	185,66,00
जोड़ - जल और विद्युत विकास	Total - Water and Power Development.	139,83,25	104,30,00	169,23,00	187,16,00

विवरण I — भारत की समेकित निधि - पूंजी खाता - भुगतान
STATEMENT I - CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA - CAPITAL ACCOUNT - DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपए) (In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक Accounts 1978-79	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1979-80	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1979-80	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1980-81
(ड) परिवहन और संचार	(e) Transport and Communications:				
735. पत्तन, दीप-स्तम्भ और नौवहन	735. Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping.	1,44,06,65	186,70,00	148,87,00	145,46,28
736. नागर विमानन	736. Civil Aviation.	..	3,77,50	3,39,00	5,75,50
737. सड़कें और पुल	737. Roads and Bridges.	50,00	50,00	50,00	50,00
738. सड़क और जल परिवहन सेवाएं	738. Road and Water Transport Services	14,83,00	10,11,75	18,01,64	32,62,45
744. अन्य परिवहन तथा संचार सेवाएं	744. Other Transport and Communication Services.	2,38,67	4,57,00	4,47,20	3,14,75
जोड़ - परिवहन और संचार	Total - Transport and Communications.	161,78,32	205,66,25	175,24,84	187,48,98
746. रेलवे को उधार	746. Loans to Railways.	5,37,49	60,83,57	31,58,87	..
जोड़ - आर्थिक सेवाओं के लिए उधार	TOTAL — LOANS FOR ECONOMIC SERVICES.	1865,89,01	1858,47,72	1722,62,32	1860,04,22
ग. अन्य उधार	C. OTHER LOANS				
760. राज्य सरकारों को उधार और अग्रिम	760. Loans and Advances to State Governments.	3260,48,57	2191,08,55	2731,87,11	2948,13,86
761. संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को उधार और अग्रिम	761. Loans and Advances to Union Territory Governments.	63,91,80	67,86,92	66,64,85	70,60,29
765. विदेशी सरकारों को अग्रिम	765. Advances to Foreign Governments.	294,47,71	372,15,13	102,43,13	152,65,94
766. सरकारी सेवकों को उधार	766. Loans to Government Servants.	147,28,18	75,56,33	102,34,66	81,99,00
767. विविध उधार	767. Miscellaneous Loans.	3,17,15	40,72	39,12	41,19
जोड़ - अन्य उधार	TOTAL -- OTHER LOANS.	3769,33,41	2707,07,65	3003,68,87	3253,80,28
जोड़ - केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिए गए उधार और अग्रिम	TOTAL — LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.	5665,47,88	4607,95,05	4767,60,58	5150,49,04
768. अन्तर्राज्यीय निपटारा	768. Inter State Settlement.	94,03	50	25	50
जोड़ - भुगतान पूंजी खाता	TOTAL — DISBURSEMENTS CAPITAL ACCOUNT.	34845,01,28	30834,13,55	30327,65,85	35706,61,03
जोड़ - भारत की समेकित निधि से भुगतान	TOTAL — CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA DISBURSEMENTS.	50109,38,43	48155,28,81	48350,10,95	56558,79,97

विवरण I क — भारत की समेकित निधि पर "भारित" भुगतान
STATEMENT I A - DISBURSEMENTS "CHARGED" ON THE CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA

(हजार रुपए) (In thousands of Rupees)

		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1979-80	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1979-80	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1980-81
राजस्व से भुगतान	**DISBURSEMENTS MET FROM REVENUE**			
211. संसद	211. Parliament.	2,03	2,03	2,11
212. राष्ट्रपति/उप-राष्ट्रपति/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रशासक	212. President/Vice-President/ Administrators of Union Territories.	66,28	66,28	72,90
214. न्याय प्रशासन	214. Administration of Justice.	2,25,24	2,53,08	2,69,45
216. लेखा परीक्षा	216. Audit.	1,09,10	1,13,62	1,20,84
220. आय और व्यय पर करों का संग्रह	220. Collection of Taxes on Income and Expenditure.	2,23	2,23	2,33
237. सीमा शुल्क	237. Customs.	45	45	45
238. संघ उत्पाद शुल्क	238. Union Excise Duties.	2,01	4,08	3,54
249. ब्याज संदाय	249. Interest Payments.	2161,27,27	2206,23,49	2597,63,53
251. लोक सेवा आयोग	251. Public Service Commission.	3,08,94	2,87,74	2,87,39
252. सचिवालय—सामान्य सेवाएं	252. Secretariat-General Services.	70	71	70
255. पुलिस	255. Police.	1,05	2,26	2,61
257. पूर्ति और निपटान	257. Supplies and Disposals	..	1,20	55
258. लेखन-सामग्री और मुद्रण	258. Stationery and Printing.	4	4	8
259. लोक निर्माण	259. Public Works.	30	58	5
265. अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	265. Other Administrative Services	..	..	1,50
266. पेंशनें और अन्य सेवानिवृत्ति लाभ	266. Pensions and other Retirement Benefits.	50,00	56,62	58,84
268. विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	268. Miscellaneous General Services.	2,38	2,20	4,08
269. रक्षा सेवाएं - सेना	269. Defence Services-Army.	15,50	28,00	70,00
270. रक्षा सेवाएं - नौ-सेना	270. Defence Services-Navy.	1,50	1,50	1,50
271. रक्षा सेवाएं - वायु-सेना	271. Defence Services-Air Force.	2,00	2,00	2,00
272. रक्षा सेवाएं - पेंशनें आदि	272. Defence Services-Pensions etc.	50	80	60
276. सचिवालय - सामाजिक तथा सामुदायिक सेवाएं	276. Secretariat - Social and Community Services.	..	53	..
277. शिक्षा	277. Education	5	5	5
279. वैज्ञानिक सेवाएं और अनुसंधान	279. Scientific Services and Research.	..	..	28
283. आवास	283. Housing.	76,25	76,25	87,15
285. सूचना और प्रचार	285. Information and Publicity.	..	7	..
287. श्रम और रोजगार	287. Labour and Employment.	25	25	25
288. समाज सुरक्षा और कल्याण	288. Social Security and Welfare.	1,10	1,92	1,50
296. सचिवालय — आर्थिक सेवाएं	296. Secretariat - Economic Services.	25	10	25

विवरण I क — भारत की समेकित निधि पर "भारित" भुगतान

STATEMENT IA - DISBURSEMENTS "CHARGED" ON THE CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA

(हजार रुपए) (In thousands of Rupees)

		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1979-80	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1979-80	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1980-81
297. विदेश व्यापार और निर्यात संवर्धन	297. Foreign Trade and Export Promotion.	10	10	10
305. कृषि	305. Agriculture.	1	1	1
306. लघु सिंचाई	306. Minor Irrigation.	..	40	..
309. खाद्य	309. Food.	3,00	3,50	10,50
311. डेयरी विकास	311. Dairy Development.	20	20	20
320. उद्योग	320. Industries.	1	7,01	1
321. ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग	321. Village and Small Industries.	5,00,00	83,00	5,00,00
328. खानें और खनिज	328. Mines and Minerals.	50	2,86	3,20
335. पत्तन, दीपस्तम्भ और नौवहन	335. Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping.	4	3	4
336. नागर विमानन	336. Civil Aviation.	50	10	20
337. सड़कें और पुल	337. Roads and Bridges.	25	15	25
338. सड़क और जल परिवहन सेवाएं	338. Road and Water Transport Services.	25	50	50
356. दूर संचार सेवाएं	356. Telecommunication Services.	30	30	50
360. राज्य सरकारों को सहायता अनुदान	360. Grants-in-aid to State Governments.	320,23,33	350,23,33	417,22,83
362. संघ उत्पाद शुल्कों में से राज्यों के हिस्से की अदायगी	362. Payment of States' share of Union Excise Duties.	2420,70,00	2530,20,00	2655,85,00
जोड़— राजस्व से भुगतान	TOTAL - DISBURSEMENTS MET FROM REVENUE.	4915,93,91	5096,69,57	5685,77,87
राजस्व खाते से बाहर के पूंजी भुगतान	CAPITAL DISBURSEMENTS OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT.			
459. लोक-निर्माण पर पूंजी परिव्यय	459. Capital Outlay on Public Works.	16,00	16,19	16,00
469. रक्षा सेवाओं पर पूंजी परिव्यय	469. Capital Outlay on Defence Services.	30,00	1,00,00	1,00,00
477. शिक्षा पर पूंजी परिव्यय	477. Capital Outlay on Education.	..	10	..
479. वैज्ञानिक सेवाओं तथा अनुसंधान पर पूंजी परिव्यय	479. Capital Outlay on Scientific Services and Research.	..	15,94	..
480. चिकित्सा पर पूंजी परिव्यय	480. Capital Outlay on Medical.	..	1,20	..
483. आवास पर पूंजी परिव्यय	483. Capital Outlay on Housing.	1,34,93	1,31,74	1,40,88

विवरण I क — भारत की समेकित निधि पर "भारित" भुगतान

STATEMENT I A - DISBURSEMENTS "CHARGED" ON THE CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA

(हजार रुपए) (In thousands of Rupees)

		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1979-80	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1979-80	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1980-81
484. नगर विकास पर पूंजी परिव्यय	484. Capital Outlay on Urban Development.	2,06,00	3,81,00	2,05,00
486. प्रसारण पर पूंजी परिव्यय	486. Capital Outlay on Broadcasting.	5	24	..
488. समाज सुरक्षा और कल्याण पर पूंजी परिव्यय	488. Capital Outlay on Social Security and Welfare.	..	..	40
505. कृषि पर पूंजी परिव्यय	505. Capital Outlay on Agriculture.	40	40	40
528. खनन तथा धातुकर्म उद्योगों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	528. Capital Outlay on Mining and Metallurgical Industries.	50	50	30
533. सिंचाई, नौपरिवहन, जल-निकासी और बाढ़ नियंत्रण परियोजनाओं पर पूंजी परिव्यय	533. Capital Outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Drainage and Flood Control Projects.	25,00	11,92	26,00
535. पत्तन, दीप स्तम्भ और नौवहन पर पूंजी परिव्यय	535. Capital Outlay on Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping.	2,40	1,43,23	1,50
536. नागर विमानन पर पूंजी परिव्यय	536. Capital Outlay on Civil Aviation.	4,00	4,00	4,00
537. सड़कों और पुलों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	537. Capital Outlay on Roads and Bridges.	2,00	5,09	3,00
556. दूर संचार सेवाओं पर पूंजी परिव्यय (बेतार सहित)	556. Capital Outlay on Telecommunication Services (including Wireless).	..	..	1,00
601. केन्द्रीय सरकार का आंतरिक ऋण	601. Internal Debt of the Central Government.	23308,37,83	22642,26,55	26577,82,97
602. विदेशी ऋण	602. External Debt.	395,50,48	408,77,70	410,40,07
728. खनन तथा धातुकर्म उद्योगों के लिए ऋण	728. Loans for Mining and Metallurgical Industries.	3,00,00	1,30,00	3,00,00
760. राज्य सरकारों को उधार और अग्रिम	760. Loans and Advances to State Governments.	2191,08,55	2731,87,11	2948,13,86
768. अन्तर्राज्यीय निपटारा	768. Inter State Settlement.	50	25	50
जोड़ — राजस्व खाते से बाहर के पूंजी भुगतान	TOTAL - CAPITAL DISBURSEMENTS OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT.	25902,18,64	25792,33,16	29944,35,88
जोड़ — भारत की समेकित निधि पर "भारित" भुगतान	TOTAL - DISBURSEMENTS "CHARGED" ON THE CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA.	30818,12,55	30889,02,73	35630,13,75

विवरण II — भारत की आकस्मिकता निधि - निवल
STATEMENT II - CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA - NET

(हजार रुपए) (In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक Accounts 1978-79	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1979-80	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1979-80	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1980-81
800. आकस्मिकता निधि	800. Contingency Fund.	..	..	..	..

विवरण III — भारत का लोक खाता - प्राप्तियां
STATEMENT III — PUBLIC ACCOUNT OF INDIA — RECEIPTS

(हजार रुपए) (In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक Accounts 1978-79	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1979-80	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1979-80	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1980-81
क. अल्प बचतें, भविष्य निधियां आदि	A. SMALL SAVINGS, PROVIDENT FUNDS, ETC.				
(क) अल्प बचतें	(a) Small Savings.	2549,30,61	2516,50,00	2876,59,00	3382,85,00
(ख) भविष्य निधियां:	(b) Provident Funds:				
(i) सरकारी भविष्य निधियां	(i) State Provident Funds.	551,19,34	538,59,42	575,96,92	580,29,88
(ii) लोक भविष्य निधियां	(ii) Public Provident Funds.	34,60,44	24,00,00	55,00,00	65,00,00
जोड़ - भविष्य निधियां	Total - Provident Funds.	585,79,78	562,59,42	630,96,92	645,29,88
(ग) अन्य खाते	(c) Other Accounts:				
(i) डाक बीमा और जीवन वार्षिकी निधि	(i) Postal Insurance and Life Annuity Fund.	21,70,12	24,50,60	18,93,00	20,00,00
(ii) परिवार पेंशन-व-जीवन बीमा निधि	(ii) Family pension-cum-Life Assurance Fund.	1,98	78,47,80	88,52,60	106,19,38
(iii) अन्य मदें	(iii) Other Items.	672,31,09	672,20,65	530,27,52	857,92,50*
जोड़ - अन्य खाते	Total - Other Accounts.	694,03,19	775,19,05	637,73,12	984,11,88
जोड़ - अल्प बचतें, भविष्य निधियां आदि	TOTAL - SMALL SAVINGS PROVIDENT FUNDS, ETC.	3829,13,58	3854,28,47	4145,29,04	5012,26,76
ख. आरक्षित निधियां	B. RESERVE FUNDS				
(क) सब्याज-आरक्षित निधियां	(a) Reserve Funds bearing Interest.				
(i) मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधियां - रेलवे	(i) Depreciation Reserve Funds - Railways.	162,57,02	218,10,16	219,20,06	240,64,76
(ii) रेलवे राजस्व आरक्षित निधि	(ii) Railway Revenue Reserve Fund.	77	115,69,68	83	92
(iii) रेलवे विकास निधि	(iii) Railway Development Fund.	40,46,46	37,15,90	32,04,60	36,37,01
(iv) रेलवे पेंशन निधि	(iv) Railway Pension Fund.	70,40,88	81,47,28	82,10,23	101,25,14
(v) रेल दुर्घटना मुआवजा, सुरक्षा और यात्री सुख-सुविधा निधि	(v) Railway Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund.	11,80,12	12,66,76	12,39,16	12,81,66
(vi) रेलवे कर्मचारी हित निधि	(vi) Railway Staff Benefit Fund.	1,55,87	1,71,96	1,64,45	1,67,21
(vii) डाक-तार राजस्व आरक्षित निधि	(vii) Posts and Telegraphs Revenue Reserve Fund.	2,25,78	2,22,51	7,26,86	2,77,54
(viii) डाक-तार पूंजी आरक्षित निधि	(viii) Posts and Telegraphs Capital Reserve Fund.	149,68,41	229,90,93	184,11,60	191,08,17
(ix) अन्य आरक्षित निधियां	(ix) Other Reserve Funds.	12,49,88	15,59,27	12,19,48	17,88,86
जोड़ - सब्याज आरक्षित निधियां	Total - Reserve Funds bearing Interest.	451,25,19	714,54,45	550,97,27	604,51,27

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* इसमें विशेष आहरण अधिकारों (एस0 डी0 आर0) के रूप में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष को अभिदान के तौर पर दिए गए 147.53 करोड़ रुपए की काल्पनिक प्राप्ति शामिल है । कृपया पृष्ठ 14 भी देखिए ।

* Includes a notional receipt of Rs.147.53 crores on account of subscription paid to IMF in the form of special drawing rights. Please see also page 14.

विवरण III — भारत का लोक खाता - प्राप्तियां
STATEMENT III - PUBLIC ACCOUNT OF INDIA - RECEIPTS

(हजार रुपए) (In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक Accounts 1978-79	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1979-80	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1979-80	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1980-81
(ख) निर्ब्याज आरक्षित निधियां	(b) Reserve Funds not bearing Interest:				
(i) केंद्रीय सड़क निधि	(i) Central Road Fund.	11,07,48	13,13,98	13,13,85	13,13,01
(ii) खान कल्याण निधियां	(ii) Mines Welfare Funds.	13,36,33	11,14,77	12,18,41	12,58,20
(iii) रेलवे सुरक्षा निर्माण-कार्य निधि	(iii) Railway Safety Works Fund.	2,00,88	2,01,08	1,43,36	1,43,34
(iv) अन्य आरक्षित निधियां	(iv) Other Reserve Funds.	18,08,74	19,88,79	20,53,40	22,76,79
जोड़ - निर्ब्याज आरक्षित निधियां	Total - Reserve Funds not bearing Interest.	44,53,43	46,18,62	47,29,02	49,91,34
जोड़ - आरक्षित निधियां	TOTAL - RESERVE FUNDS.	495,78,62	760,73,07	598,26,29	654,42,61
ग. जमा रकमें और अग्रिम	C. DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES				
(क) सब्याज जमा रकमें :	(a) Deposits bearing Interest:				
(i) राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष	(i) National Defence Fund.	3,64,72	3,71,00	4,02,38	3,91,29
(ii) नौवहन विकास निधि की जमा रकमें	(ii) Deposits of Shipping Development Fund.	171,45,71	170,00,00	237,95,00	248,94,00
(iii) अन्य जमा रकमें	(iii) Other Deposits.	386,60,39	99,59,98	170,35,41	115,59,00
जोड़ - सब्याज जमा रकमें	Total - Deposits bearing Interest.	561,70,82	273,30,98	412,32,79	368,44,29
(ख) निर्ब्याज जमा रकमें	(b) Deposits not bearing Interest:				
(i) सिविल जमा रकमें	(i) Civil Deposits.	1369,42,99	1252,46,80	1550,30,93	1691,97,05
(ii) स्थानीय निधियों की जमा रकमें	(ii) Deposits of Local Funds.	25,83	1,42,05	6,00	6,00
(iii) भारत-अमेरिका करार 1974 के अन्तर्गत खाते	(iii) Accounts under Indo-US Agreement, 1974.	58,11,11	7,90,00	5,71,00	6,90,00
(iv) अन्य जमा रकमें	(iv) Other Deposits.	393,15,69	354,13,56	467,01,68	495,74,02
जोड़ - निर्ब्याज जमा रकमें	Total - Deposits not bearing Interest	1820,95,62	1615,92,41	2023,09,61	2194,67,07

विवरण III — भारत का लोक खाता - प्राप्तियां
STATEMENT III - PUBLIC ACCOUNT OF INDIA - RECEIPTS

(हजार रुपए) (In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक Accounts 1978-79	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1979-80	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1979-80	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1980-81
(ग) अग्रिम	(c) Advances.	1124,28,36	1249,72,82	1121,08,58	1150,31,30
जोड़ - जमा रकमें और अग्रिम	TOTAL - DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES.	3506,94,80	3138,96,21	3556,50,98	3713,42,66
(घ) उचंत और विविध :	D. SUSPENSE AND MISCELLANEOUS:				
उचंत खाते (निवल)	Suspense Accounts (Net)·	156,75,83	..	..	..
चैक और बिल (निवल)	Cheques and Bills (Net).	..	..	145,04,81	45,69,16
विभागीय शेष (निवल)	Departmental Balances (Net)	..	..	96,81,69	95,19,32
रोकड़ बाकी निवेश खाता (निवल)	Cash Balance Investment Account (Net).	27	..	6,00	..
रिजर्व बैंक के पास जमा रकमें	Deposits with Reserve Bank:				
सिविल	Civil.	2801,80,09	..	..	..
रेलवे	Railways.	(-) 292,22,63	(-) 163,37,19	(-) 225,17,97	(-) 269,20,23
डाक-तार	Posts and Telegraphs·	412,97,21	251,97,40	308,30,87	371,44,76
रक्षा सेवाएं	Defence Services.	(-) 2922,54,67	(-)3022,56,17	(-)3239,16,37	(-) 3556,32,15
अन्य देशों की सरकारों के पास खाते	Accounts with Governments of other countries.	38,10	90	7	10
विविध सरकारी खाता	Miscellaneous Government Account.	(-) 78	5	36	39
अन्य उचंत और विविध खाते	Other Suspense and Miscellaneous Accounts.	36,60,25	38,60	47,41	45,55
जोड़ - उचंत और विविध	TOTAL - SUSPENSE AND MISCELLANEOUS.	193,73,67	(-)2933,56,41	(-)2913,63,13	(-) 3312,73,10
(ङ) प्रेषित रकमें	E. REMITTANCES:				
(i) मनी आर्डर	(i) Money Orders.	7500,28,60	1108,00,00	1158,00,00	1208,00,00
(ii) अन्य प्रेषित रकमें	(ii) Other Remittances.	229,92,44	408,13,66	1650,29,59	1726,66,93
जोड़ - प्रेषित रकमें	TOTAL - REMITTANCES.	7730,21,04	1516,13,66	2808,29,59	2934,66,93
जोड़ - लोक खाता प्राप्तियां	TOTAL - PUBLIC ACCOUNT RECEIPTS.	15755,81,71	6336,55,00	8194,72,77	9002,05,86
कुल जोड़ - (I+II+III)	GRAND TOTAL - (I+II+III)	61412,52,87	53020,14,45	54727,69,84	63311,55,22
रोकड़ बाकी	CASH BALANCE.	2868,28,82	50,88,99	352,02,22	50,75,44
जोड़	TOTAL	64280,81,69	53071,03,44	55079,72,06	63362,30,66

विवरण III — भारत का लोक खाता - भुगतान।
STATEMENT III - PUBLIC ACCOUNT OF INDIA - DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपए) (In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक Accounts 1978-79	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1979-80	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1979-80	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1980-81
क. अल्प बचतें, भविष्य निधियां आदि	A. SMALL SAVINGS, PROVIDENT FUNDS, ETC.				
(क) अल्प बचतें	(a) Small Savings.	1702,09,76	1866,50,00	1951,59,00	2282,85,00
(ख) भविष्य निधियां	(b) Provident Funds:				
(i) सरकारी भविष्य निधि	(i) State Provident Funds.	298,42,17	307,77,38	329,98,06	344,27,80
(ii) लोक भविष्य निधियां	(ii) Public Provident Funds.	88,83	2,00,00	1,00,00	1,00,00
जोड़— भविष्य निधियां	Total - Provident Funds.	299,31,00	309,77,38	330,98,06	345,27,80
अन्य खाते:	(c) Other Accounts:				
(i) डाक बीमा और जीवन वार्षिकी निधि	(i) Postal Insurance and Life Annuity Fund.	5,62,30	6,95,55	6,95,00	7,50,00
(ii) परिवार पेंशन-व-जीवन बीमा निधि	(ii) Family Pension-cum-Life Assurance Fund.	2,40	2,40,00	2,05,00	2,15,00
(iii) अन्य मदें	(iii) Other Items.	178,05,64	346,22,95	184,04,19	185,28,93
जोड़— अन्य खाते	Total - Other Accounts.	183,70,34	355,58,50	193,04,19	194,93,93
जोड़— अल्प बचतें, भविष्य निधियां आदि	TOTAL - SMALL SAVINGS, PROVIDENT FUNDS, ETC.	2185,11,10	2531,85,88	2475,61,25	2823,06,73
ख. आरक्षित निधियां	B. RESERVE FUNDS				
(क) सब्याज आरक्षित निधियां	(a) Reserve Funds bearing Interest:				
(i) मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधियां - रेलवे	(i) Depreciation Reserve Funds - Railways.	136,19,10	205,00,00	205,63,00	231,00,00
(ii) रेलवे राजस्व आरक्षित निधि	(ii) Railway Revenue Reserve Fund.	..	115,69,68	..	..
(iii) रेलवे विकास निधि	(iii) Railway Development Fund.	34,67,69	37,15,90	38,10,98	36,37,01
(iv) रेलवे पेंशन निधि	(iv) Railway Pension Fund.	62,95,80	65,00,00	82,58,07	85,00,00
(v) रेलवे दुर्घटना मुआवजा, सुरक्षा और यात्री सुख-सुविधा निधि	(v) Railway Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund.	6,84,93	11,36,73	11,15,36	11,55,73
(vi) रेलवे कर्मचारी हित निधि	(vi) Railway Staff Benefit Fund.	1,56,98	1,66,28	1,62,80	1,63,78
(vii) डाक-तार राजस्व आरक्षित निधि	(vii) Posts and Telegraphs Revenue Reserve Fund.	..	..	..	..
(viii) डाक-तार पूंजी आरक्षित निधि	(viii) Posts and Telegraphs-Capital Reserve Fund.	113,42,81	166,69,41	160,09,99	178,54,03
(ix) अन्य आरक्षित निधियां	(ix) Other Reserve Funds.	1,33,57	2,39,63	1,99,37	3,57,81
जोड़— सब्याज आरक्षित निधियां	Total - Reserve Funds bearing Interest.	357,00,88	604,97,63	501,19,57	547,68,36

विवरण III – भारत का लोक खाता – भुगतान
STATEMENT III - PUBLIC ACCOUNT OF INDIA - DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपए) (In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक Accounts 1978-79	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1979-80	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1979-80	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1980-81
(ख) निर्ब्याज आरक्षित निधियां:	(b) Reserve Funds not bearing Interest:				
(i) केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि	(i) Central Road Fund.	11,14,41	13,13,98	13,13,85	13,13,01
(ii) खान कल्याण निधियां	(ii) Mines Welfare Funds.	12,19,39	17,97,95	15,35,58	18,35,44
(iii) रेलवे सुरक्षा निर्माण-कार्य निधि	(iii) Railway Safety Works Fund.	60,46	3,00,00	1,71,50	1,80,00
(iv) अन्य आरक्षित निधियां	(iv) Other Reserve Funds.	1,31,65	6,58,16	3,50,06	9,59,94
जोड़– निर्ब्याज आरक्षित निधियां	Total - Reserve Funds not bearing Interest.	25,25,91	40,70,09	33,70,99	42,88,39
जोड़– आरक्षित निधियां	TOTAL - RESERVE FUNDS.	382,26,79	645,67,72	534,90,56	590,56,75
ग. जमा रकमें और अग्रिम	C. DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES.				
(क) सब्याज जमा रकमें	(a) Deposits bearing Interest:				
(i) राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष	(i) National Defence Fund.	30,95,53	2,00,00	1,00,00	1,00,00
(ii) नौवहन विकास निधि की जमा रकमें	(ii) Deposits of Shipping Development Fund.	122,45,47	160,00,00	237,95,00	248,94,00
(iii) अन्य जमा रकमें	(iii) Other Deposits.	57,53,11	82,26,28	375,11,17	82,41,65
जोड़– सब्याज जमा रकमें	Total - Deposits bearing Interest.	210,94,11	244,26,28	614,06,17	332,35,65
(ख) निर्ब्याज जमा रकमें:	(b) Deposits not bearing Interest:				
(i) सिविल जमा रकमें	(i) Civil Deposits.	1389,21,82	1211,50,55	1515,76,59	1649,66,21
(ii) स्थानीय निधियों की जमा रकमें	(ii) Deposits of Local Funds.	97,41	1,54,23	15,00	15,00
(iii) भारत-अमेरिका करार 1974 के अंतर्गत खाते	(iii) Accounts under Indo-US Agreement, 1974.	93,17,43	59,00,00	55,00,00	66,90,00
(iv) अन्य जमा रकमें	(iv) Other Deposits.	349,60,44	301,77,92	410,97,20	433,86,04

विवरण III — भारत का लोक खाता - भुगतान
STATEMENT III - PUBLIC ACCOUNT OF INDIA - DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपए) (In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक Accounts 1978-79	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1979-80	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1979-80	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1980-81
जोड़ — निर्ब्याज जमा रकमें	Total - Deposits not bearing Interest.	1832,97,10	1573,82,70	1981,88,79	2150,57,25
(ग) अग्रिम	(c) Advances.	1051,53,54	1285,65,34	1170,47,78	1200,86,12
जोड़ — जमा रकमें और अग्रिम	TOTAL - DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES.	3095,44,75	3103,74,32	3766,42,74	3683,79,02
घ. उचंत और विविध	D. SUSPENSE AND MISCELLANEOUS.				
उचंत खाता (निवल)	Suspense Account (Net).	140,78,73	..	133,98,71	82,63,91
चैक और बिल (निवल)	Cheques and Bills (Net).				
विभागीय शेष (निवल)	Departmental Balances (Net).	126,26,66	..	..	..
रोकड़ बाकी निवेश खाता (निवल)	Cash Balance Investment Account (Net).	..	..	..	..
रिजर्व बैंक के पास जमा रकमें:	Deposits with Reserve Bank:				
सिविल	Civil.	2794,51,10	..	..	..
रेलवे	Railways.	(-) 292,22,63	(-) 163,37,19	(-) 225,17,97	(-) 269,20,23
डाक-तार	Posts and Telegraphs.	412,97,21	251,97,40	308,30,87	371,44,76
रक्षा सेवाएं	Defence Services.	(-) 2922,54,67	(-)3022,56,17	(-)3239,16,37	(-) 3556,32,15
अन्य देशों की सरकारों के पास खाते	Accounts with Governments of other countries.	2,64,25	20,30	(-) 12,36	8,96
विविध सरकारी खाता	Miscellaneous Government Account.	1,38	66	38	50
अन्य उचंत और विविध खाते	Other Suspense and Miscellaneous Accounts.	38,40,33	24,41	37,24	25,72
जोड़ — उचंत और विविध	TOTAL - SUSPENSE AND MISCELLANEOUS.	300,82,36	(-)2933,50,59	(-)3021,79,50	(-) 3371,08,53

विवरण III — भारत का लोक खाता - भुगतान
STATEMENT III - PUBLIC ACCOUNT OF INDIA - DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपए) (In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक Accounts 1978-79	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1979-80	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1979-80	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1980-81
ङ. प्रेषित रकमें	E. REMITTANCES				
(i) मनी आर्डर	(i) Money Orders.	1092,68,04	1108,00,00	1158,00,00	1208,00,00
(ii) अन्य प्रेषित रकमें	(ii) Other Remittances.	6763,08,00	409,27,65	1765,70,62	1819,15,94
जोड़ — प्रेषित रकमें	TOTAL - REMITTANCES.	7855,76,04	1517,27,65	2923,70,62	3027,15,94
जोड़ — लोक खाता भुगतान	TOTAL - PUBLIC ACCOUNT DISBURSEMENTS.	13819,41,04	4865,04,98	6678,85,67	6753,49,91
कुल जोड़ — (I+II+III)	GRAND TOTAL - (I+II+III)	63928,79,47	53020,33,79	55028,96,62	63312,29,88
रोकड़ बाकी	CASH BALANCE.	352,02,22	50,69,65	50,75,44	50,00,78
जोड़	TOTAL	64280,81,69	53071,03,44	55079,72,06	63362,30,66

3

Budget at a Glance

BUDGET

1980-81

This document presents the Budget estimates in broad aggregates to facilitate easy understanding of the Budget.

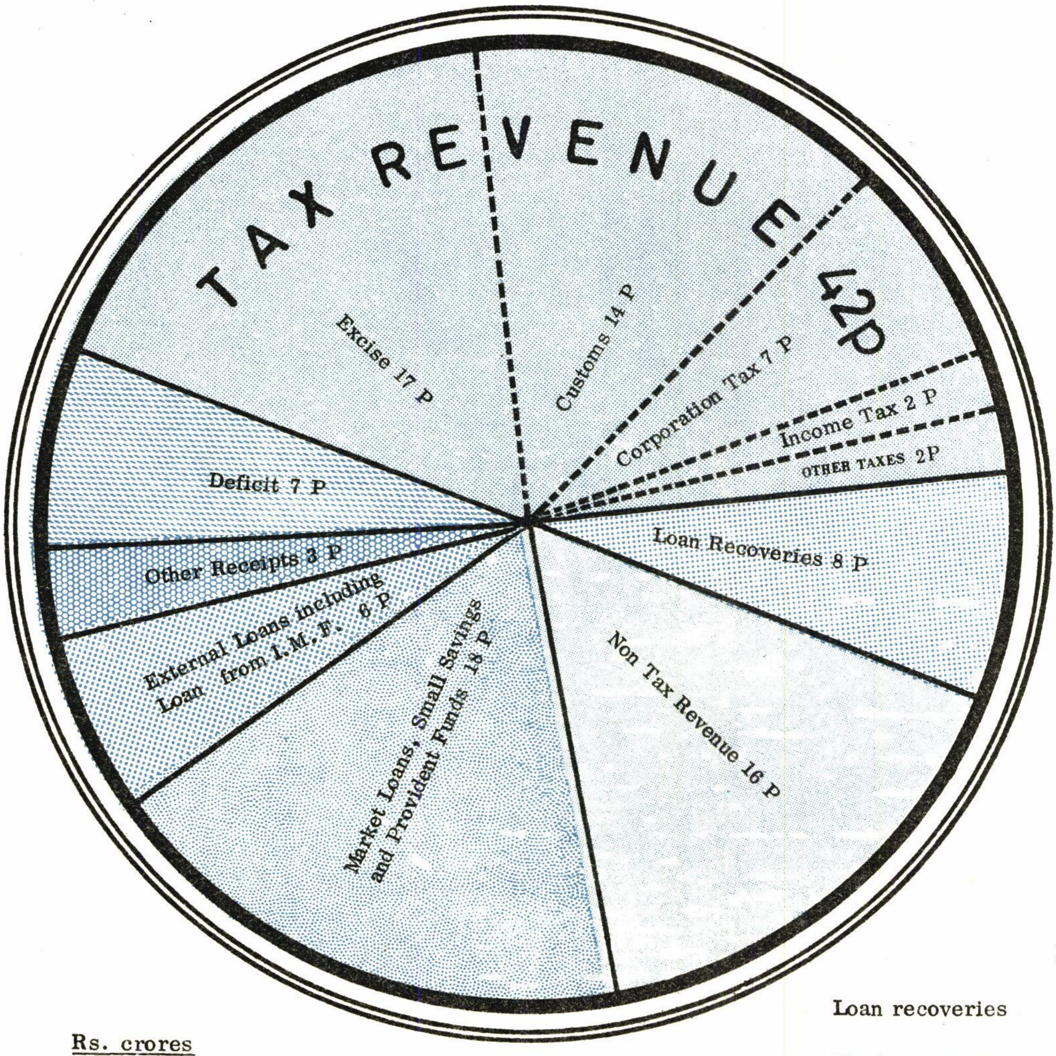
The estimates have been framed on the basis of the accounting classification prescribed under article 150 of the Constitution. The classification groups Government receipts under Tax Revenue and Non-Tax Revenue and expenditures under General Services (which are indispensable to the existence of an organised State, such as Parliament, tax collection, police and defence), Social and Community Services (covering basic social services to individuals and the community at large, such as education and health), and Economic Services (dealing with expenditures connected with production and distribution such as agriculture, industry, power and transport).

The pictorial diagrams at pages 2 and 3 represent the proportion of receipts and expenditures under different sectors. The Development outlay indicated therein comprises the Plan outlay, and non-Plan outlays under the sectors of Social & Community Services and Economic Services.

Budget at a Glance at page 4 gives the summary of receipts and disbursements. Statements II and III at pages 5 and 6 give the broad details of tax and non-tax revenue and capital receipts. Statements IV and V give the broad details of revenue and capital disbursements. These are followed by Statement VI which shows at one place the Plan and non-Plan break up of the Budget provisions under various services under the revenue, capital and loan components. This is followed by two statements one showing the broad details of Central Plan allocations including internal resources (Statement VII) and the other showing, by heads of development, the allocations of the Plan outlay of Centre, States and Union territories for 1980-81 (Statement VIII). The last statement shows the resources transferred to State and Union territory Governments.

BUDGET 1980-81

THE RUPEE COMES FROM



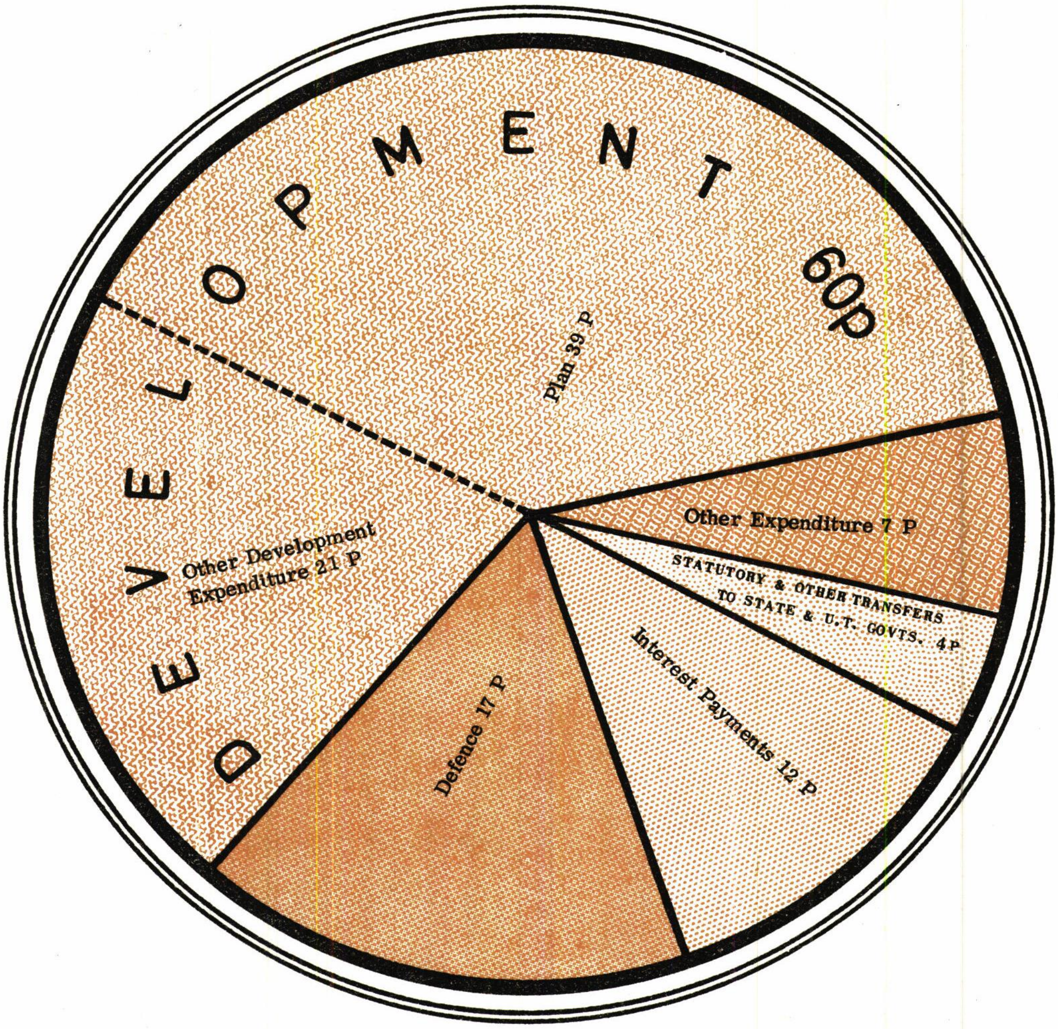
	Rs. crores
Excise	3550
Customs	2989
Corporation Tax	1515
Income Tax	494
Other Taxes	402
Tax Revenue	8950

	Rs. crores
Loan recoveries	1832
Non-tax revenue	3406
Market loans, small savings & provident funds	3900
External loans including loan from I. M. F. Trust Fund	1340
Other receipts	622
Deficit	1417
	12517

Tax revenue is exclusive of States' share of taxes and duties amounting to Rs. 3658 crores.

BUDGET 1980-81

THE RUPEE GOES TO



		Rs. crores
Plan:		
Central Plan	5322	8416
State and U.T. Plans	3094	
Other developmental expenditure		4544
Development		12960

	Rs. crores
Defence	3600
Interest payments	2598
Statutory & other transfers to State & U.T. Governments	785
Other expenditure	1524
	8507

Transfers to States are exclusive of share of taxes and duties amounting to Rs.3658 crores.

Statement I

Budget at a Glance

(In crores of Rupees)

REVENUE RECEIPTS

	1979-80 Budget	1979-80 Revised	1980-81 Budget
Tax Revenue	11447	11625	12322 + 286**
Less—States' Share of Tax Revenue	3427	3406	3599 +59**
Net—Centre's Tax Revenue	8020	8219	8723 +227**
Non—Tax Revenue	3162	2958	3410 -4**
Total - Centre's Revenue	11182	11177	12133 +223**

REVENUE DISBURSEMENTS

	1979-80 Budget	1979-80 Revised	1980-81 Budget
General Services	3207	3260	3846*
Defence Services	2755	3010	3273
Social and Community Services	819	792	890
Economic Services	2425	2449	2449
Grants-in-aid to States etc.	2190	2537	2852
Total Revenue Disbursements	11396	12048	13310
Revenue Surplus + Deficit -	-214	-871	-1177 +223**

CAPITAL RECEIPTS

	1979-80 Budget	1979-80 Revised	1980-81 Budget
Loan Recoveries	2038	1584	1832*
Market Loans (Net)	1850	1961	2500
External Loans (Net)	605	531	800
Loan from I. M. F. Trust Fund.	..	..	540
Other Receipts	1469	1371	2022@
Total - Capital Receipts	5962	5447	7694
Total Receipts	17144	16624	19827 +223**
Overall Deficit	1382	2700	1640 -223 ** 1417

CAPITAL DISBURSEMENTS

	1979-80 Budget	1979-80 Revised	1980-81 Budget
General Services	52	47	49@
Defence Services	295	263	327
Social and Community Services	149	108	165
Economic Services	2026	2091	2466
Loans and Advances	4608	4767	5150
Total - Capital Disbursements	7130	7276	8157
Total Disbursements	18526	19324	21467

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* Excludes accounting adjustments relating to the write off of Rs. 946 crores of loans advanced to State Governments prior to 1979-80, in pursuance of the recommendations of the Seventh Finance Commission.

@ Excludes notional expenditure/receipt of Rs. 562 crores on account of subscription payable to International Monetary Fund in the form of securities and special drawing rights.

**Effect of Budget proposals

Statement II

Details of Revenue Receipts

(In crores of Rupees)

	1979-80 Budget	1979-80 Revised	1980-81 Budget
A. Tax Revenue			
Customs	2389.35	2814.00	2964.00 +24.80*
Union Excise Duties	6008.00	5825.20	6117.13 +147.68*
Corporation Tax	1529.50	1380.00	1515.00
Income Tax	1247.10	1320.00	1426.00
Estate Duty	12.00	13.00	13.00
Taxes on Wealth	60.00	63.00	65.00
Interest Tax	2.00	1.00	0.50 +108.50*
Gift Tax	5.75	6.25	6.25
Other Heads	193.40	202.28	214.96 +5.00*
Gross Tax Revenue	11447.10	11624.73	12321.84 +285.98*
Less—States' share of Taxes and Duties			
Union Excise Duties	2604.47	2530.20	2655.85 +58.98*
Income Tax	812.58	864.88	932.20
Estate Duty	10.07	10.94	10.90
Total	3427.12	3406.02	3598.95 +58.98*
Net Tax Revenue	8019.98	8218.71	8722.89 +227.00*
B. Non-Tax Revenue			
Interest Receipts	1636.33	1484.67	1855.98
Dividends and Profits	283.96	296.60	289.20
Other Non-Tax Revenue	1242.15	1176.85	1264.69 -4.00*
Total Non-Tax Revenue	3162.44	2958.12	3409.87 - 4.00*
Total Revenue Receipts	11182.42	11176.83	12132.76 + 223.00*

*Effect of Budget proposals

Statement III

Details of Capital Receipts

(In crores of Rupees)

	1979-80 Budget	1979-80 Revised	1980-81 Budget
1. Market Loans	1850.49	1961.29	2499.66
Gross Borrowings	2148.00	2258.80	2765.00
Less-Repayments	297.51	297.51	265.34
2. External Loans	604.64	530.60	800.22
Gross Borrowings	1000.14	939.38	1210.62
Less-Repayments	395.50	408.78	410.40
3. Loan from I.M.F. Trust Fund	..	..	540.00
4. Recovery of Loans and Advances	2038.00	1584.00	1832.40
State and Union territory Governments	863.00	906.00	1017.40*
Others	1175.00	678.00	815.00
5. Small Savings	650.00	925.00	1100.00
6. Provident Funds	252.82	299.99	300.02
7. Special Deposits of Non-Government Provident Funds	299.50	399.86	449.86
8. Other Receipts	266.44	-253.69++	172.43@
Total - Capital Receipts	5961.89	5447.05	7694.59

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*Excludes accounting adjustments relating to the write off of Rs. 945.60 crores of loans advanced to State Governments prior to 1979-80, in pursuance of the recommendations of the Seventh Finance Commission.

@Excludes notional receipt of Rs. 561.62 crores on account of subscription payable to International Monetary Fund in the form of securities and special drawing rights.

++ 1979-80 Revised takes into account shortfall in deposits of special credits from Iran and withdrawal of deposits of crude oil fund.

Statement IV

Details of Revenue Disbursements

(In crores of Rupees)

	1979-80 Budget	1979-80 Revised	1980-81 Budget
1. General Services	5961.11	6270.66	7118.91
Organs of State	82.23	111.47	99.60
Fiscal Services	305.75	298.16	309.59
Interest Payments	2161.27	2206.23	2597.64
Administrative Services	502.81	467.75	654.87
Pensions and Misc. General Services	154.44	176.61	184.06*
Defence Services (net)	2754.61	3010.44	3273.15
2. Social & Community Services	819.65	791.89	890.72
3. Economic Services	2425.26	2448.43	2448.74
General Economic Services	469.57	488.70	510.42
Agriculture and Allied Services	916.31	871.07	916.17
Industry and Minerals	734.89	746.78	632.72
Water & Power Development	141.85	126.67	148.77
Transport and Communications	162.64	215.21	240.66
4. Grants-in-aid and Contributions etc.	2190.32	2536.55	2851.98
Grants-in-aid to State and Union territory Governments	2101.73	2442.26	2752.47
Aid to other countries	68.05	65.54	73.00
Other Grants & Contributions	20.54	28.75	26.51
Total Revenue Disbursements	11396.34	12047.53	13310.35

For details please see Statement No. VI.

* Excludes accounting adjustments relating to the write off of Rs. 945.60 crores of loans advanced to State Governments prior to 1979-80 in pursuance of the recommendations of the Seventh Finance Commission.

Statement V

Details of Capital Disbursements

(In crores of Rupees)

	1979-80 Budget	1979-80 Revised	1980-81 Budget
1. General Services	347.59	310.22	375.57
Defence Services	295.39	262.56	326.85
Other General Services	52.20	47.66	48.72@
2. Social and Community Services	149.40	108.06	164.68
3. Economic Services	2025.31	2090.73	2466.01
General Economic Services	68.83	52.73	60.36
Agriculture and Allied Services	194.98	350.76	244.03
Industry and Minerals	764.69	781.05	974.61
Water and Power Development	332.49	312.84	389.00
Transport and Communications (Other than Railways and Posts and Telegraphs)	211.53	178.35	246.71
Railways	398.92	397.40	482.00
Posts and Telegraphs	53.87	17.60	69.30
Loans and Advances	4607.95	4767.61	5150.49
Loans and Advances to State and Union territory Governments	2258.95	2798.52	3018.74
Loans for Social and Community Services	42.40	41.30	36.65
Loans for Economic Services	1858.48	1722.62	1860.04
Advances to Foreign Governments	372.15	102.43	152.66
Other loans	75.97	102.74	82.40
Total Capital Disbursements	7130.25	7276.62	8156.75

For details please see Statement No. VI.

@ Excludes notional expenditure of Rs. 561.62 crores on account of subscription payable to International Monetary Fund in the form of securities and special drawing rights.

Statement VI

Statement of Plan and non-Plan provisions

(In crores of Rupees)

	1979-80 Budget			1979-80 Revised			1980-81 Budget		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
1. General Services (other than Defence)									
Interest Payments	-	2161	2161	-	2206	2206	-	2598	2598
Other General Services									
Revenue	5	1041	1046	4	1050	1054	7	1241*	1248
Capital	22	30	52	19	28	47	19	30@	49
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	27	3232	3259	23	3284	3307	26	3869	3895
2. Defence Services(Net)									
Revenue	-	2755	2755	-	3010	3010	-	3273	3273
Capital	-	295	295	-	263	263	-	327	327
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	3050	3050	-	3273	3273	-	3600	3600
3. Social and Community Services									
Revenue	233	586	819	201	591	792	251	639	890
Capital	127	23	150	101	7	108	138	27	165
Loans	40	2	42	37	5	42	34	2	36
Total	400	611	1011	339	603	942	423	668	1091
4. Economic Services									
General Economic Services									
Revenue	23	446	469	13	476	489	24	486	510
Capital	69	-	69	54	(-) 1	53	55	5	60
Loans	19	-	19	22	-	22	42	-	42
Total	111	446	557	89	475	564	121	491	612
Agriculture and Allied Services									
Revenue	256	660	916	169	702	871	214	702	916
Capital	50	145	195	30	321	351	47	197	244
Loans	208	-	208	184	-	184	152	4	156
Total	514	805	1319	383	1023	1406	413	903	1316

(In crores of Rupees)

	1979-80 Budget			1979-80 Revised			1980-81 Budget		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Industry and Minerals									
Revenue	124	611	735	102	645	747	114	519	633
Capital	708	56	764	726	55	781	897	78	975
Loans	809	451	1260	720	420	1140	910	378	1288
Total	1641	1118	2759	1548	1120	2668	1921	975	2896
Water and Power Development									
Revenue	17	125	142	10	116	126	18	131	149
Capital	333	-	333	313	-	313	387	2	389
Loans	102	2	104	167	2	169	187	-	187
Total	452	127	579	490	118	608	592	133	725
Transport and Communications									
Revenue	37	126	163	34	182	216	43	198	241
Capital	199	13	212	164	14	178	237	10	247
Loans	198	8	206	161	14	175	167	20	187
Total	434	147	581	359	210	569	447	228	675
Railways									
Capital	395	4	399	397	-	397	482	-	482
Loans	-	61	61	28	4	32	-	-	-
Total	395	65	460	425	4	429	482	-	482
Posts and Telegraphs									
Capital	54	-	54	18	-	18	69	-	69
Total	54	-	54	18	-	18	69	-	69
Total Economic Services — Revenue	457	1968	2425	328	2121	2449	413	2036	2449
Total Economic Services — Capital	1808	218	2026	1702	389	2091	2174	292	2466
Total Economic Services — Loans	1336	522	1858	1282	440	1722	1458	402	1860
Total Economic Services — Total	3601	2708	6309	3312	2950	6262	4045	2730	6775

(In crores of Rupees)

	1979-80 Budget			1979-80 Revised			1980-81 Budget		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
5. Grants and Loans									
State and Union Territory Governments									
Grants	1637	465	2102	1851	591	2442	2112	640	2752
Loans	1427	832	2259	1714	1084	2798	1792	1227	3019
Total	3064	1297	4361	3565	1675	5240	3904	1867	5771
Foreign Governments									
Grants	-	68	68	-	66	66	-	73	73
Loans	-	372	372	-	102	102	-	152	152
Total	-	440	440	-	168	168	-	225	225
Other Grants and Loans									
Revenue	-	20	20	-	29	29	-	27	27
Loans	16	60	76	31	72	103	18	65	83
Total	16	80	96	31	101	132	18	92	110
Total Grants and Loans) Grants	1637	553	2190	1851	686	2537	2112	740	2852
) Loans	1443	1264	2707	1745	1258	3003	1810	1444	3254
) Total	3080	1817	4897	3596	1944	5540	3922	2184	6106
Grand Total) Revenue	2332	9064	11396	2384	9664	12048	2783	10527	13310
) Capital	1957	566	2523	1822	687	2509	2331	676	3007
) Loans	2819	1788	4607	3064	1703	4767	3302	1848	5150
) Total	7108	11418	18526	7270	12054	19324	8416	13051	21467

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* Excludes accounting adjustments relating to the write off, of Rs. 946 crores of loans advanced to State Governments prior to 1979-80, in pursuance of the recommendations of the Seventh Finance Commission.

@ Excludes notional expenditure of Rs.562 crores on account of subscription payable to International Monetary Fund in the form of securities and special drawing rights.

Statement VII

Plan Outlay of Centre

(In crores of Rupees)

	1979-80 Budget	1979-80 Modified Budget*	1979-80 Revised	1980-81 Budget
1. Central Plan provision in the Budget	4808	4411	4379	5322
2. Central assistance for State Plans	2073	2470	2687	2839
3. Union territory Plan provision in the Budget	227	227	204	255
4. Total Plan provision in the Budget	7108	7108	7270	8416
5. Internal Resources for Central Plan	1604	1604	1421	2018
Total – Central Plan (1+5)	6412	6015	5800	7340
CENTRAL PLAN				
General Services	23	23	21	19
Social and Community Services:				
Education	84	79	71	88
Scientific Research	135	135	115	141
Medical and Public Health	157	90	97	110
Family Welfare	116	116	111	140
Rural Water Supply	80	60	65	100
Housing	65	57	80	55
Welfare of Scheduled Castes/Tribes and other backward Classes	31	31	31	38
Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons	33	33	25	31
Other Programmes	96	75	52	93
Total	797	676	647	796
Economic Services				
General Economic Services:				
Agricultural Cooperative (including Cooperative Fertilizer Factories)	71	69	63	74
Other Cooperatives	14	13	10	12
Other Programmes	10	10	5	10
Total	95	92	78	96

(In crores of Rupees)

	1979-80 Budget	1979-80 Modified Budget*	1979-80 Revised	1980-81 Budget
Agriculture and Allied Services:				
National Rural Employment Programme	50	50	350	340
Small and marginal farmers Development	136	68	57	56
Drought Prone Areas Programme	59	44	44	49
Command Area Development Blocks	44	22	13	15
Area Planning for full employment	18	9	6	12
Command Area Development Programme	41	27	29	37
Dairy Development	45 (5)	43 (5)	59	73
Animal Husbandry	19	15	9	19
Fisheries	37	32	20	34
Agricultural Financial Institutions	163	162	146	109
Other Programmes	286	197	152 (2)	205 (7)
Total	898 (5)	669 (5)	885 (2)	949 (7)
Industry and Minerals:				
Village and Small Industries:				
Khadi and Village Industries	85	85	85	86
Other Village and Small Industries	103	72	57	59
Total	188	157	142	145
Machinery and Engineering Industries	77 (21)	77 (21)	81 (18)	73 (45)
Petroleum and Petro-chemicals	89 (533)	89 (533)	78 (511)	99 (738)
Other Chemicals and Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	42 (13)	42 (13)	45 (4)	46 (6)
Fertilizers	238 (16)	238 (16)	226 (19)	231 (36)

(In crores of Rupees)

	1979-80 Budget	1979-80 Modified Budget*	1979-80 Revised	1980-81 Budget
Ship-building	13	13	13 (1)	13 (1)
Coal and Lignite	356 (9)	356 (9)	290	473
Iron and Steel	366 (234)	366 (235)	404 (168)	493 (310)
Non-ferrous Metals	62 (10)	62 (10)	49 (20)	79 (27)
Consumer Industries	137 (10)	137 (10)	121 (14)	130 (9)
Atomic Energy Industries	34 (15)	34 (15)	33 (4)	47 (3)
Industrial Financial Institutions	52	52	50	56
Other Industries	65 (12)	65 (11)	58 (7)	71 (13)
Total	1719 (873)	1688 (873)	1590 (766)	1956 (1188)
Water and Power Development:				
Irrigation, Flood Control and Navigation	37	37	31	48
Power Development:				
Hydro Electric Power Projects	49 (26)	49 (26)	49 (27)	52 (36)
Thermo Electric Power Projects	202	202	196	315
Nuclear Power Projects	56	56	56	64
Other Schemes	31	31	18	24
Total	338	338	319	455
Total	375 (26)	375 (26)	350 (27)	503 (36)
Transport and Communications:				
Railways	395 (255)	395 (255)	425 (225)	482 (278)
Posts and Telegraphs	54 (319)	54 (319)	18 (314)	69 (346)
Ports	73 (16)	68 (16)	37 (12)	58 (41)
Civil Aviation	33 (109)	33 (109)	23 (74)	51 (121)
Shipping	161	161	146	119
Roads	120	113	106	114

(In crores of Rupees)

		1979-80 Budget	1979-80 Modified Budget*	1979-80 Revised	1980-81 Budget
Satellite Programme		21	21	17	40
Other Programmes		44 (1)	43 (1)	36 (1)	70 (1)
Total		901 (700)	888 (700)	808 (626)	1003 (787)
Central Plan	Budget Provision	4808	4411	4379	5322
	Internal resources	1604	1604	1421	2018
	Total	6412	6015	5800	7340

*The figures in column 3 are merely intended to reflect the changes in outlays and financing arrangements in respect of centrally sponsored schemes in pursuance of the decision of the National Development Council on the subject. These figures have been shown to facilitate proper comparison of Revised Estimates 1979-80 with the adjusted Budget Estimates for that year.

Figures in brackets represent internal resources for the Central Plan estimated to be available for financing the outlays of the concerned undertakings in addition to the Budget allocations.

Sector/programme-wise details shown in this Statement follow the classification adopted in the Budget and accounts.

STATEMENT VIII

Plan Outlays by Heads of Development 1980-81

Central, States and Union Territories (In crores of Rupees)

	Head of Development	Centre	States	Union territories	Total
1.	Agriculture & Allied Programmes	1014.72	1201.42	31.32	2247.46
2.	Irrigation & Flood Control	36.50	1324.56	18.98	1380.04
3.	Power	520.43	2148.95	38.25	2707.63
4.	Village & Small Industries	149.76	128.93	7.54	286.23
5.	Industry & Mines	2997.83	161.88	2.09	3161.80
6.	Transport & Communications	1841.76	533.62	38.31	2413.69
7.	Education	95.48	226.41	26.15	348.04
8.	Science & Technology	116.09	..	..	116.09
9.	Health	110.00	172.26	17.22	299.48
10.	Family Welfare	140.00	..	..	140.00
11.	Nutrition	14.40	23.74	1.34	39.48
12.	Water Supply & Sanitation	101.48	370.85	30.68	503.01
13.	Housing & Urban Development	79.31	296.01	35.57	410.89
14.	Welfare of Backward Classes	38.26	73.42	1.75	113.43
15.	Social Welfare	25.81	14.60	1.49	41.90
16.	Labour & Labour Welfare	8.25	13.67	1.42	23.34
17.	Others	49.70	50.94	2.39	103.03
18.	North Eastern Council				64.40
19.	Hill & Tribal Areas				92.76*
20.	Special component Plan for Scheduled Castes.				100.00
	Total:	7339.78	6741.26	254.50	14592.70

* Excludes Rs. 38.50 crores for Hill Areas of certain States which have been included in the sectoral outlays.

Statement IX

Resources transferred to State and Union territory Governments

(In crores of Rupees)

	1979-80 Budget	1979-80 Revised	1980-81 Budget
1. States' share of Taxes & Duties	3427	3406	3658
Union Excise Duties	2604	2530	2715
Income Tax	813	865	932
Estate Duty	10	11	11
2. Statutory and Other Transfers	631	766	785
Grants	329	462	483
Loans	302	304	302
3. Assistance for Development outside Plan	666	910	1082
Grants	136	130	157
Loans	530	780	925
4. Assistance for State and Union territory Plans	2051	2605	2806 *
Grants	819	1000	1137
Loans	1232	1605	1669
5. Assistance for Central & Centrally sponsored Plan Schemes	1013	960	1098
Grants	818	851	975
Loans	195	109	123
6. Total Grants and Loans (2+3+4+5)	4361	5241	5771
Grants	2102	2443	2752
Loans	2259	2798	3019
7. Less Recovery of loans and advances	863	906	1017
Net resources transferred to State and Union territory Governments (1+6-7)	6925	7741	8412

---

*In addition, in the Budget for 1980-81 Rs. 163 crores are provided for Plan outlay of Union territories without Legislature, Rs. 37 crores for Plan schemes of the North Eastern Council and Rs. 88 crores for the Rural Electrification Corporation. Thus, the total provision in the Budget for 1980-81 for assistance towards State and Union territory Plans amounts to Rs. 3094 crores.

4

Economic Survey, 1979-80

Government of India

ECONOMIC SURVEY

1979-80

Price : Inland—Rs. 6.00
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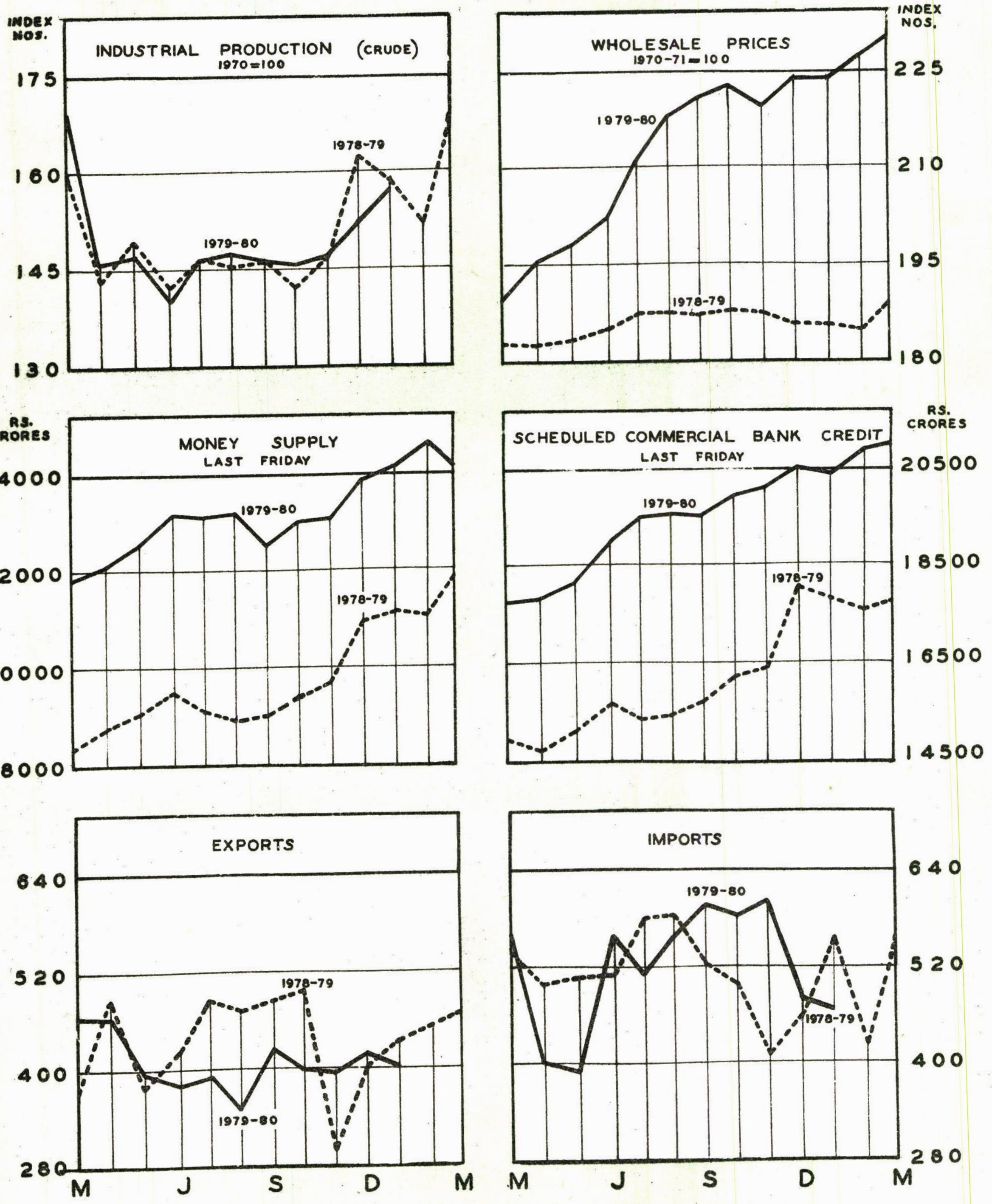
SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS



MINISTRY OF FINANCE, ECONOMIC DIVISION.

CHAPTER 1

THE ECONOMIC SITUATION IN 1979-80

Introduction

1.1 There was a sharp deterioration in the economic situation in the country in 1979-80 as compared with the two previous years. Severe drought gripped large parts of the country and rainfall was erratic in other parts with the result that agricultural production declined by about 10 per cent in sharp contrast to the record harvest in 1978-79. Industrial production declined marginally, again in contrast to the increase of 7.6 per cent in 1978-79. Owing to the poor performance of power, coal and rail transport the infrastructure emerged as a severe bottleneck on production. After two years of reasonable economic growth, 1979-80 witnessed a decline of about 3 per cent in real GNP.

1.2 The year also witnessed the emergence of severe inflationary pressures. Between the end of March 1979 and March 29, 1980, the Wholesale Price Index rose by 19.9 per cent. Aggregate demand had been buoyant for the past two years and the sudden emergence of severe supply constraints triggered inflation. Public expenditure had been rising continuously and the reliance on deficit financing was particularly heavy both in 1978-79 and 1979-80. Also the liquidity in the system on account of large increases in money supply in the previous years produced conditions in which shortages generated inflationary expectations which led to great pressure on prices. These inflationary pressures are by no means eliminated.

TABLE 1.1

Selected Economic Indicators

	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
	(Percentage change over previous year)						
1. Gross National Product at 1970-71 prices . .	4.9	1.0	9.7	1.5	8.1	4.2[1]	—3[2]
2. Agricultural production	9.9	—3.2	15.2	—7.0	14.5	3.4	—10[2]
3. Foodgrains production	7.8	—5.4	22.0	—9.0	15.5	3.9	—10[2]
4. Industrial production	0.8*	3.2*	7.2*	9.5	3.3	7.6	—0.8[3]
5. Electricity generated	3.4	5.2	12.8	11.5	4.4	12.1	2.0
6. Wholesale prices**	20.2	25.2	—1.1	2.1	5.2	No. Ch.	16.7
7. Money supply	15.5	6.9	11.3	20.3	14.7	19.8	10.3[4]
8. Imports (in current prices)	58.3	52.9	16.5	—3.6	18.7	13.2	24.6[5]
9. Exports (in current prices)	28.0	31.9	21.4	27.2	5.2	5.9	8.2[5]
10. Foreign exchange reserves (excluding gold and SDRs)	21.3	5.1	144.3	91.9	57.2	16.0	—1.1

[1] Quick estimates.

[2] Anticipated.

[3] April 1979—February 1980 over the same period in 1978-79.

[4] As on March 28, 1980 compared with March 31, 1979. This figure understates money supply growth during 1979-80 because of changes in definition (See Chapter 6).

[5] Provisional.

*Revised.

**Annual average.

1.3 The balance of payments came under severe pressure during 1979-80 because of the sharp increase in crude oil prices and prices of other imports and a large volume of imports necessitated by domestic shortages. The very same domestic constraints also depressed exports. As a result the trade gap widened to Rs. 2233 crores in 1979-80 as compared with Rs. 1088 crores in 1978-79. Foreign exchange reserves (excluding gold and SDRs) declined by Rs. 56 crores during the year whereas they had risen continuously and substantially in previous years. The decline in foreign exchange reserves has continued into 1980-81 with reserves declining further by Rs. 274 crores by May 30, 1980. As a matter of fact, the shadow on the economy of the continuously rising oil prices seems to be growing longer day by day.

1.4 The only two relieving features in this otherwise unsatisfactory picture are the size of the food stocks and the level of foreign exchange reserves. The former amounted to 14 million tonnes at the end of March 1980. This is lower than the figure of 16.2 million tonnes at the end of March 1979, reflecting the running down of stocks because of the poor *kharif* in 1979-80, but they are nevertheless substantial. Foreign exchange reserves declined during 1979-80, even so, they are substantial, amounting to Rs. 4890 crores on May 30, 1980. This provides some cushion while the economy takes medium term adjustment measures.

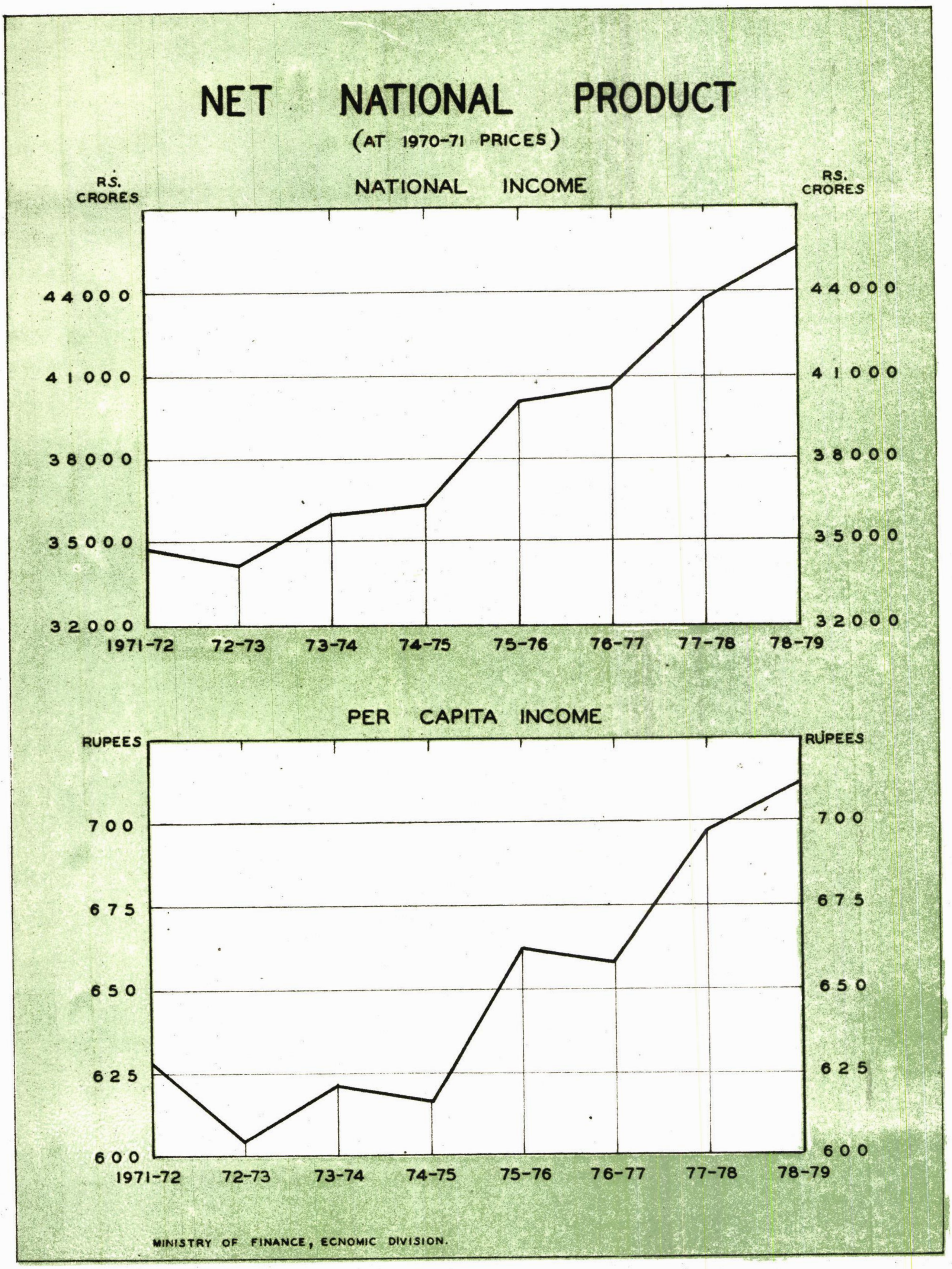
Agriculture

1.5 After two years of remarkably good rainfall, a severe drought occurred in the *kharif* season in 1979-80 in the Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, U.P., Bihar, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh. This led to an estimated decline of about 14 million tonnes in the *kharif* foodgrain output from the record level of 78.7 million tonnes achieved last year. The main set-back was in the output of rice and coarse grains in the drought affected areas. The lack of moisture in the ground and the absence of rains at the time of the *rabi* sowing raised apprehensions that the *rabi* crop may also be affected. Fortunately the area sown in the current *rabi* season has not declined and rains later in the season as also the fact that a large proportion of this area is irrigated have given room for hope that the *rabi* output of foodgrains will only be marginally lower, if at all, than last year. Thus foodgrain output for the year as a whole will be around 116 million tonnes as compared with 131.4 million tonnes in 1978-79. As regards commercial crops the trend has been mixed : while the production of sugarcane, jute and mesta is expected to fall below last year's level, the prospect for oilseeds and pulses is quite encouraging because of favourable weather in the Western and the Southern regions. On the whole, agricultural production may show a decline of about 10 per cent during the year. The performance in the previous four years had raised hopes that India had embarked upon a path of relatively steady agricultural growth, but this has been belied by the experience of 1979-80 which points to the still substantial influence of weather conditions in determining agricultural performance. Nevertheless, there is evidence that the agrarian economy has gained in basic strength over the years. The economy has not been as adversely affected by what has been a remarkably severe drought as used to be the case in earlier years.

Industrial Production

1.6 The set-back in agriculture in 1979-80 occurred simultaneously with a set-back in industry. The index of industrial production shows a small decline of 0.8 per cent in the first eleven months of 1979-80. Production in major industries like steel, cement, non-ferrous metals, cotton textiles etc., for which information is available for the full year show significant declines during the year. Saleable steel production declined by 8.4 per cent in 1979-80. Cement production declined by 9.1 per cent ; cotton cloth by 5.7 per cent ; sugar by 26.2 per cent ; and vanaspati by 7.7 per cent. Coal production has increased by only 0.9 per cent in 1979-80. The growth rate in power generation has been only 2.0 per cent compared with 12.1 per cent in 1978-79. It appears, therefore, that on the basis of trends so far industrial production will decline marginally over the year as a whole.

1.7 Failures in infrastructure have been one of the principal causes of the poor performance of industry. Power shortages developed because the sharp increase in demand from agriculture combined with the normal increase in demand from the rest of the economy had to be met by only a small increase in generation. Severe power cuts have had to be imposed in most parts of the country. What is worse there are intermittent interruptions in power supply which makes production planning difficult. Although large additions to generating capacity have been made in recent years, mainly in thermal generation, the proportion of capacity utilised has been going down in the recent past because of technical and managerial factors and poor industrial relations. Stagnancy in coal production and failure on the part of the railways to move coal have been the other important causes of insufficient thermal generation and the drought has naturally reduced generation of hydro electricity.



NET NATIONAL PRODUCT

(AT 1970-71 PRICES)

NATIONAL INCOME

PER CAPITA INCOME

MINISTRY OF FINANCE, ECNOMIC DIVISION.

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1.8 The production of coal (including lignite) increased rapidly after nationalisation until it reached the level of 105 million tonnes in 1976-77, but thereafter it has stagnated in spite of substantial investment each year. Shortage of power, poor industrial relations and problems of law and order in the Bengal and Bihar coal producing regions are the main factors responsible for this situation. Similarly the freight carried by railways has declined continuously from the peak level reached in 1976-77. Total revenue earning traffic on the railways in 1979-80 declined by 3.3 per cent compared with the previous year. This reflects persistent operational problems experienced by the railways, problems regarding industrial relations and also of course the lack of growth in industrial production. The acute congestion in India's ports is yet another manifestation of the failure of the infrastructure and as in other cases arises from a mixture of causes.

1.9 Poor industrial relations have affected activity not only in the infrastructure but over a wide spectrum of industries. Strikes and lockouts have led to an excessively large loss of mandays. Even where these have not taken place, go slows and work to rule etc., have affected production. The loss of morale and discontent among supervisory cadres has contributed to many managerial problems that have emerged.

Gross National Product

1.10 The overall impact of these adverse developments has been to lower Gross National Product by about 3 per cent. This will bring down the average rate of growth achieved over the past three years to 3.2 per cent which is slightly below the long term trend growth rate. Furthermore, it is likely that the rates of investment and saving in the economy which had been growing in recent years will show a decline. Shortages in materials such as steel and cement, delays in decision making, and of course the likely impact of lower agricultural production all point to a decline in investment. At the same time, the current account deficit in the balance of payments has widened considerably indicating that domestic savings were well below even the reduced level of real investment in 1979-80.

Price Trends

1.11 The emergence of severe supply constraints in the economy was bound to produce a sharp upsurge in prices. In fact, after two years of near complete price stability, prices began to rise sharply from the last month of 1978-79. The price rise gained momentum during the first six months of 1979-80 and the increases in the early months were extremely sharp ; in July it was 4.6 per cent and in August it was 3.2 per cent. The monthly rate of inflation slackened thereafter. Nevertheless, between the end of March 1979 and March 29, 1980, the Wholesale Price Index (1970-71 = 100) rose from 191.0 to 229.1. Thus on a point to point basis, prices rose by 19.9 per cent during 1979-80. However, comparing the average level of prices in 1979-80 with the average level in 1978-79 the increase is 16.7 per cent. The Consumer Price Index rose from 332 in March 1979 to 373 in March 1980 i.e., by 12.3 per cent. The average level of this index in 1979-80 was only 8.5 per cent above the average level in the previous year. Because of the difference in coverage and the time lag in the adjustment of retail prices to changes in wholesale prices, the Consumer Price Index showed a lower rate of inflation.

1.12 Although the price rise has been wide-spread, the sharpness of the rise is because of a few commodities such as gur, sugar, oilseeds, edible oils, coal, petroleum and natural gas and iron, steel and ferro-alloys. Thus gur prices at the end of March 1980 were 89 per cent higher than the low level prevailing at the end of March 1979. Sugar prices rose by 36 per cent in the same period. Oilseed prices rose by 30 per cent and groundnut oil prices by 34 per cent. Rice prices also rose by 21 per cent partly because of the preference for varieties affected by the drought in principal rice growing areas. The price index for crude oil and natural gas increased by 98 per cent reflecting higher import prices. Among administered commodities, the price of coal rose by 55 per cent and iron, steel and ferro alloys by 19 per cent. This indicates that the price spiral has been partly because of internal supply factors, long delayed upward revisions in administered prices and inflation imported from abroad. Policy vacillations in sugar not only led to a frittering away of large carryover stocks of sugar in the economy but also led to a decline in the area under sugarcane in 1979-80 by giving wrong signals to growers.

Monetary Situation

1.13 High rates of monetary expansion, which typically contribute to buoyant aggregate demand, have played an important role in the inflationary process. Increase in money supply during the three years 1976-77 to 1978-79 gives an annual average of 18.3 per cent. The rate of expansion of money supply in 1979-80 (after adjusting for definitional change in the apportionment of savings bank deposits by a few banks) is about 3 per cent lower than 18.7 per cent recorded in 1978-79, but even this is quite high in a year in which output declined. The strict monetary and credit control which the Reserve

Bank has been operating enabled it to ensure that the increase in bank credit to the commercial sector (inclusive of Participation Certificates) in 1979-80 was at a rate less than in 1978-79 i.e., 17.4 per cent against 20.0 per cent. Reserve Bank credit to the Government, however, has risen at a much higher rate i.e., 28.3 per cent as against 16.0 per cent in 1978-79. The steady increase in Government expenditures every year from 1976-77 onwards led to a heavy reliance on deficit finance in 1978-79 and again in 1979-80, with the expected impact on money supply. In 1979-80, in particular, the Central budget deficit in the revised estimates amounted to Rs. 2700 crores which was substantially larger than Rs. 1382 crores orginally anticipated in the budget. The expansionary impact of the larger deficit on reserve money and also money supply was mitigated by the fact that the movements of net foreign exchange assets of the banking system showed only a marginal increase in 1979-80 compared with their behaviour in previous years when net foreign exchange assets increased very substantially. The large volume of liquidity in the system created conditions in which the emergence of severe domestic supply constraints together with buoyant demand conditions led to a sharp increase in prices.

Balance of Payments

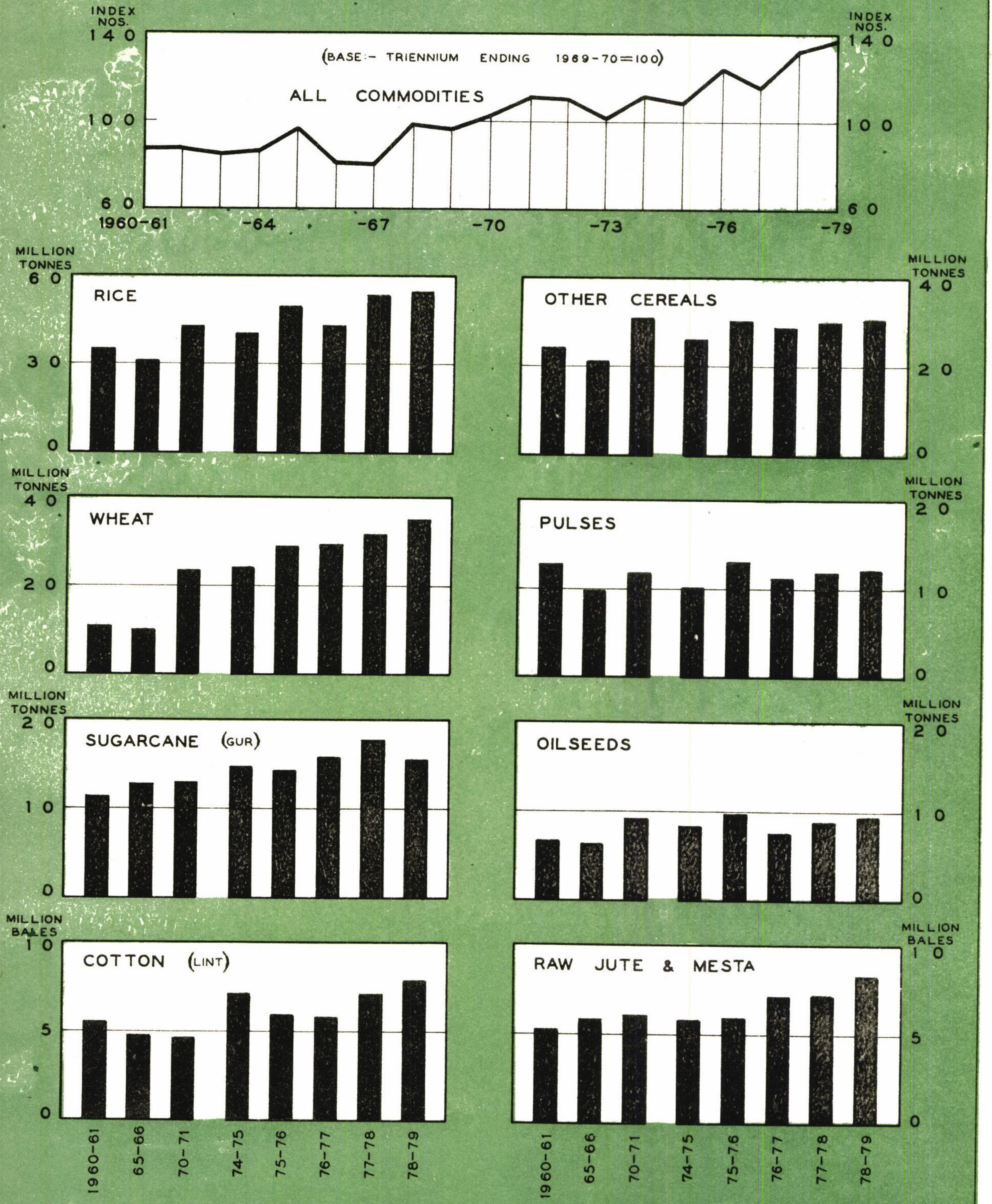
1.14 There have been important adverse changes in the external situation facing the country. There has been a sharp increase in oil prices and world trading conditions have deteriorated. The balance of payments in 1979-80 reflects these developments only partially. However, their continuation will have serious implications for the balance of payments in the current year and beyond. In the last few years, the country has been somewhat complacent about exports because of the high growth rates achieved in 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77 and also about imports because of our success in minimising food imports. The situation changed substantially in 1978-79 as exports increased by only 5.9 per cent while imports increased by 13.2 per cent resulting in a trade deficit amounting to Rs. 1088 crores. However, the deterioration in the trade deficit was offset by net invisibles receipts and foreign exchange reserves increased by Rs. 720 crores.

1.15 The position worsened in 1979-80. The near doubling of crude oil prices in 1979, and the even sharper increase in prices of petroleum products, added very substantially to the import bill while the adverse impact of oil price increases on the economies which trade with us depressed export demand. Domestic production constraints also contributed to the rapid expansion of imports and compounded the difficulties for exports caused by external factors. In 1979-80, exports rose by 8.2 per cent and imports by 24.6 per cent over the previous year. The result is that the trade deficit for the year was Rs. 2233 crores compared with Rs. 1088 crores for the previous year.

1.16 In recent years, India's balance of payments benefited considerably from a substantial growth of invisibles receipts on account of transport and tourism, investment income and remittances from Indians abroad. The last in particular has grown spectacularly because of the emigration of Indian workers to the Gulf countries. It was because of these factors that India's foreign exchange reserves increased by Rs. 881 crores, Rs. 1371 crores, Rs. 1637 crores and Rs. 720 crores in 1975-76, 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79 respectively. The growth in workers' remittances seems to have slackened considerably because of the slowing down of activity in many Gulf countries and, therefore, these receipts were not able to neutralise the trade deficit in 1979-80 to the same extent as before. This is reflected in the decline in foreign exchange reserves (excluding gold and SDRs) of Rs. 56 crores during that year. The declining trend has continued into the current year and reserves declined by Rs. 274 crores upto May 30, 1980 in the current year.

1.17 In summary, it would appear that in 1979-80 the economy faced difficulties in almost every sector, partly on account of internal factors and partly on account of external factors. Many of these difficulties will continue with varying degrees of severity in the current year because the factors that have given rise to them cannot be rectified overnight. Determined corrective action is called for aimed not only at the short term but also the medium term.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION



MINISTRY OF FINANCE, ECONOMIC DIVISION.

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CHAPTER 2

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

2.1 Agricultural production in 1978-79 recorded an increase of 3.4 per cent on top of the increase of 14.5 per cent in 1977-78. The trend of continued progress since 1975-76 in agricultural production was, however, interrupted in 1979-80 because of a severe drought in many parts of the country in the last *kharif* season. As a result agricultural production in 1979-80 may record a decline of about 10 per cent. Despite this set-back, there is considerable evidence of growing strength and resilience in Indian agriculture. The agricultural sector has become increasingly capable of taking better advantage of favourable weather conditions through the application of improved technology. Simultaneously, the experience of 1979-80 shows that technology and the spread of irrigation has enabled the farmer to withstand the ravages of weather in a much better fashion than would have been possible a decade or so ago. This testifies to the basic soundness of the strategy for agricultural development adopted since the late sixties, encompassing expansion of irrigation with improved water management, better seeds, a greater use of fertiliser and adoption of improved cultural practices.

Performance in 1978-79

2.2 The Index of Agricultural Production (Average of 1967-68 to 1969-70=100) reached a record level of 138 in 1978-79 from 133.4 in 1977-78 showing an increase of 3.4 per cent. Almost all important crops except jowar, small millets and arhar in *kharif* and barley in *rabi*, contributed to this increase in agricultural production. The increase in foodgrains production by 3.9 per cent was faster than that of cash crops which increased by 2.4 per cent. Both rice and wheat attained new levels of about 54 and 35 million tonnes respectively although the increase in rice production by about 1.2 million tonnes was lower than in wheat which increased by 3.2 million tonnes. The 3.9 per cent increase in foodgrains production from the already high level reached in 1977-78 was achieved despite a set-back caused by heavy rains and floods in the catchment areas of major rivers in the north. The production of *kharif* foodgrains increased only marginally from 77.7 million tonnes in 1977-78 to 78.7 million tonnes in 1978-79. Losses due to floods adversly affected rice production which was only slightly higher than the previous year. Production of *kharif* jowar and small millets actually declined. However, the *rabi* crops were free from such adverse influences. *Rabi* output increased substantially contributing nearly 4 million tonnes out of 5 million tonnes of additional output of foodgrains during the year.

2.3 The production of commercial crops also recorded further gains except sugarcane which declined by 10.7 per cent to 16.04 million tonnes (in terms of gur). The output of cotton increased by 9.5 per cent to 7.93 million bales and of jute and mesta by 15.9 per cent to 8.29 million bales reaching record levels. The higher output of cotton was the result of increased productivity. In the case of groundnut both area and yield increases contributed to higher output. Another crop which has emerged as an important crop is potatoes whose production has jumped up by nearly 25 per cent and a sharp increase has taken place in acreage in major producing states of Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The decline in sugarcane production was largely due to lower yield caused by heavy floods in Uttar Pradesh. Trends in the production of major crops in recent years are presented in the following table :

TABLE 2.1

Agricultural Production

(Million tonnes/bales*)

Crop	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Rice	43.07	39.25	44.05	39.58	48.74	41.92	52.67	53.83
Wheat	26.41	24.74	21.78	24.10	28.85	29.01	31.75	34.98
Other cereals	24.60	23.13	28.83	26.13	30.40	28.88	30.02	30.39
Pulses	11.09	9.91	10.01	10.02	13.04	11.36	11.97	12.17
Foodgrains	105.17	97.03	104.67	99.83	121.03	111.17	126.41	131.37
Oilseeds (major)	8.75	6.86	8.85	8.53	9.91	7.83	9.00	9.55
Sugarcane (Gur)	11.63	12.76	14.43	14.72	14.41	15.85	17.96	16.04
Cotton (Lint)	6.95	5.74	6.31	7.16	5.95	5.84	7.24	7.93
Jute & Mesta	6.83	6.09	7.68	5.83	5.91	7.10	7.15	8.29
Potatoes	4.83	4.45	4.86	6.23	7.31	7.17	8.14	10.13

*170 kgs. each for cotton and 180 kgs. each for jute and mesta.

2.4 The performance of agriculture in 1978-79 confirms that Indian agriculture is becoming capable of taking better advantage of favourable weather conditions through the adoption of improved technology. Even though the overall weather conditions during 1978-79 in terms of extent and spread of rainfall were not more favourable than those in 1975-76, foodgrains production in 1978-79 was 10 million tonnes higher than the level in 1975-76. Moreover, both in 1977-78 and 1978-79 the actual production turned out to be more substantial than was anticipated initially.

Performance in 1979-80

2.5 With favourable weather and good harvests in the past two years in succession, and in three out of four years since 1975-76, an adverse turn in the weather was not entirely unexpected. As it turned out, the country experienced one of the worst droughts in recent years. It was remarkable that the country was able to withstand the impact of such a drought better than in the past. This was made possible by the enhanced resilience in the agricultural sector due to concerted efforts made since the late 60s. The availability of ample stocks of foodgrains built up in the past, the steps taken to minimise the production losses, and timely transportation and distribution of required foodgrains, enabled the country to meet, from its own resources, the food requirements of all areas including drought relief on a massive scale.

2.6 Both the pre-monsoon rainfall and the south-west monsoon were erratic and deficient. The deficiency of rains was particularly marked in Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh. The south-west monsoon was not only delayed but there were continuous dry spells for long periods. This was followed by the early withdrawal of the monsoon. As irrigation is only the recycling of natural rainfall, its ability for counterbalancing the absence of rains is not unlimited. The failure of the monsoon also led to a fall in the water levels of major reservoirs and created problems for states which rely mainly on hydel-power, such as Orissa, Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh.

2.7 The production of *kharif* foodgrains is expected to have declined by about 14 million tonnes. The main setback has been in the case of rainfed crops in the drought affected areas. Among cash crops the performance is somewhat mixed. While the production of sugarcane, cotton and jute is expected to decline from last year's level, the position of oilseeds and pulses is quite encouraging particularly in the western and southern regions where the weather conditions have been satisfactory.

2.8 It is expected that the shortfall in production during *rabi* would only be marginal. Although October rains were also scanty the outlook for *rabi* sowing became promising because of rains late in November. While the area under wheat may not have declined sharply, the late sowing of wheat may result in lower yields. As the favourable spell of weather continued upto the end of December followed by some winter rains, it is expected that the shortfall in foodgrains production may be largely confined to the *kharif* season.

2.9 To meet the drought situation efforts were made to minimise production losses during the *kharif* through better utilisation of available resources of water and power and change in the cropping pattern. Contingency plans were prepared for implementation in drought hit states backed up with necessary supplies of inputs. The measures adopted consisted of streamlining the on-farm distribution of water, cutting down the number of waterings, selective adoption of suitable cropping patterns and adjusting the existing water delivery system to meet the crop requirements. However, the effectiveness of these measures was circumscribed by several factors. As sowing and growth of *kharif* crops was adversely affected in nearly half the meteorological sub-divisions in the country there was a spurt in the demand for power for irrigation from the farms. This could not be met as the position regarding power supply was also very tight. Lower supply of power was compounded by shortage of diesel which reduced the command area of tubewells and pump sets. The insufficient canal water flow, inadequate re-charge of sub-soil water and acute shortage of power and diesel to run the tubewells, were factors which limited the ability of farmers to minimise production losses.

Long term trends

2.10 An analysis of long term trends in Indian agriculture suggests that performance has improved in two important respects following the implementation of the agricultural strategy adopted in the late sixties with its emphasis upon irrigation, better quality seeds and other inputs and improved cultivation practices. There is evidence of a more rapid growth of productivity and there is also evidence of greater stability of output in the event of poor weather conditions.

2.11 Table 2.2 presents growth rates of area, production and yield for major crops for the period 1967-68 to 1978-79, as well as for the earlier period 1952-53 to 1964-65. The two exceptional drought years 1965-66 and 1966-67 have been excluded from the analysis. Productivity (yield) growth rates are higher in the second period for many crops. This is most dramatically evident in the case of wheat but it is also present in a number of other cases. It is this faster growth of productivity that has ensured that even though area under cultivation grew much more slowly in the second period than in the first, there was no comparable deceleration in production*.

TABLE 2.2

All India Compound Rates of Growth of Agricultural Production, Area Under Crops and Agricultural Yield during 1952-53 *to* 1964-65 *and* 1967-68 *to* 1978-79

Crop/Group of Crops	Production		Area		Yield	
	1952—65	1967—79	1952—65	1967—79	1952—65	1967—79
Rice	3.18	2.64	1.47	0.82	1.68	1.80
Jowar	1.96	2.07	0.40	—1.49	1.56	3.62
Bajra	1.38	0.28	—0.28	—1.26	1.58	1.53
Maize	2.80	—0.04	2.28	0.05	0.51	—0.07
Ragi	2.22	3.98	0.55	1.00	1.66	2.97
Wheat	3.30	6.02	2.31	3.16	0.97	2.76
Barley	—1.62	—1.95	—1.47	—3.36	—0.16	1.39
Cereals	2.74	3.05	0.90	0.41	1.83	2.07
Gram	0.83	0.66	1.15	0.29	—0.31	0.31
Pulses	0.72	0.54	1.35	0.74	—0.62	—0.07
Foodgrains	2.52	2.77	1.07	0.44	1.12	1.84
Groundnut	4.65	1.47	3.78	—0.15	0.84	1.60
Sesamum	—1.24	0.89	—0.24	—0.67	—1.00	1.60
Rapeseed & Mustard	3.28	1.73	2.93	1.07	0.34	0.65
Oilseeds	3.46	1.62	2.80	0.25	0.37	1.26
Cotton	3.32	2.71	1.22	—0.24	2.08	2.95
Jute	4.24	1.51	3.38	0.64	0.83	0.62
Fibres	3.81	2.43	1.56	—0.13	1.85	2.44
Tea	2.20	3.66	0.64	0.57	1.56	3.08
Coffee	7.78	5.29	2.71	4.24	4.94	1.00
Sugarcane	5.91	3.80	4.03	2.96	1.82	0.78
Tobacco	2.96	2.18	1.46	—0.23	1.48	2.43
Non-Foodgrains	3.87	2.88	2.31	1.19	1.24	1.25
All crops	2.90	2.81	1.31	0.63	1.21	1.63

*It must be noted that except in the case of wheat the increase in the rate of growth of productivity in other crops does not appear to be statistically significant. However, this may only reflect the fact that the increase in productivity growth in other crops occurred later than in wheat and we do not yet have experience over a sufficient length of time for the measured increases in productivity shown in Table 2.2 to be statistically significant.

NOTE : Growth rates for various groups of crops are based on weights corresponding to the weighing diagram for the trie nnium ending 1969-70.

2.12 The compound growth rate of foodgrain production has increased from 2.52 per cent during 1952—65 to 2.77 per cent during 1967—79 even though area grew at less than half the rate in the later period. The growth rate in the case of wheat has nearly doubled from 3.3 per cent to a little over 6 per cent. This was the result of a very sharp increase in productivity growth from just under one per cent per year to 2.76 per cent and also an increase in growth of area from 2.31 per cent to 3.16 per cent per year. Jowar and ragi improved their overall production performance due to faster productivity growth which offset a slower growth rate of area. Rice production recorded a lower growth rate of 2.64 per cent in the later period as against the growth rate of 3.18 per cent in the earlier period but this is essentially because of the decline in the rate of growth of area under rice from 1.47 per cent per year in the earlier period to 0.82 per cent in the later period. Rice yields increased slightly faster in the second period, growing at 1.80 per cent per year compared to 1.68 per cent earlier. A point worth noting in the case of rice is the remarkably rapid growth of rice production in the non-traditional rice growing States *e.g.* Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Western Uttar Pradesh. Productivity of foodgrains as a whole is now growing at a rate of 1.84 per cent which is higher than the growth rate of 1.12 per cent registered in the earlier period.

2.13 In commercial crops as a group the growth rate of production at 2.9 per cent is much lower than the rate of nearly 4 per cent achieved earlier. All the major crops excepting tea have registered lower rates of growth—1.62 per cent against 3.46 per cent in oilseeds; 2.71 per cent against 3.32 per cent in cotton; and 3.8 per cent against 5.91 per cent in sugarcane. The lower rate of growth in production is primarily due to a lower growth rate in area in most crops and an actual decline in areas in some cases. The experience of productivity growth in commercial crops is somewhat mixed. Yields increased at a faster rate in the second period in several cases but in some important crops such as coffee, jute and sugarcane, the growth rate of yields declined. Taken as a group the non-foodgrain crops show no change in the growth rate of yield in the two periods.

2.14 The second aspect of the long term trend in agricultural growth noted above relates to the highly erratic rainfall pattern observed in recent years and its impact on production. A careful examination of the fluctuation in the rainfall pattern based on the number of meteorological sub-divisions getting normal, more than normal (excess) or less than normal (deficient) rainfall in different years shows that from 1967-68 onwards, the weather conditions were more unstable as compared to the earlier period say from 1952-53 to 1964-65 (See Chart). Yet the year to year fluctuations in production in recent years are not more pronounced than in the earlier period. The experience of 1979-80 also fits in with this conclusion. Despite an extremely severe drought foodgrains output is expected to decline by only 12 per cent below the peak level in 1978-79. By contrast in 1965-66 foodgrains production declined by 19 per cent below the peak level of 1964-65.

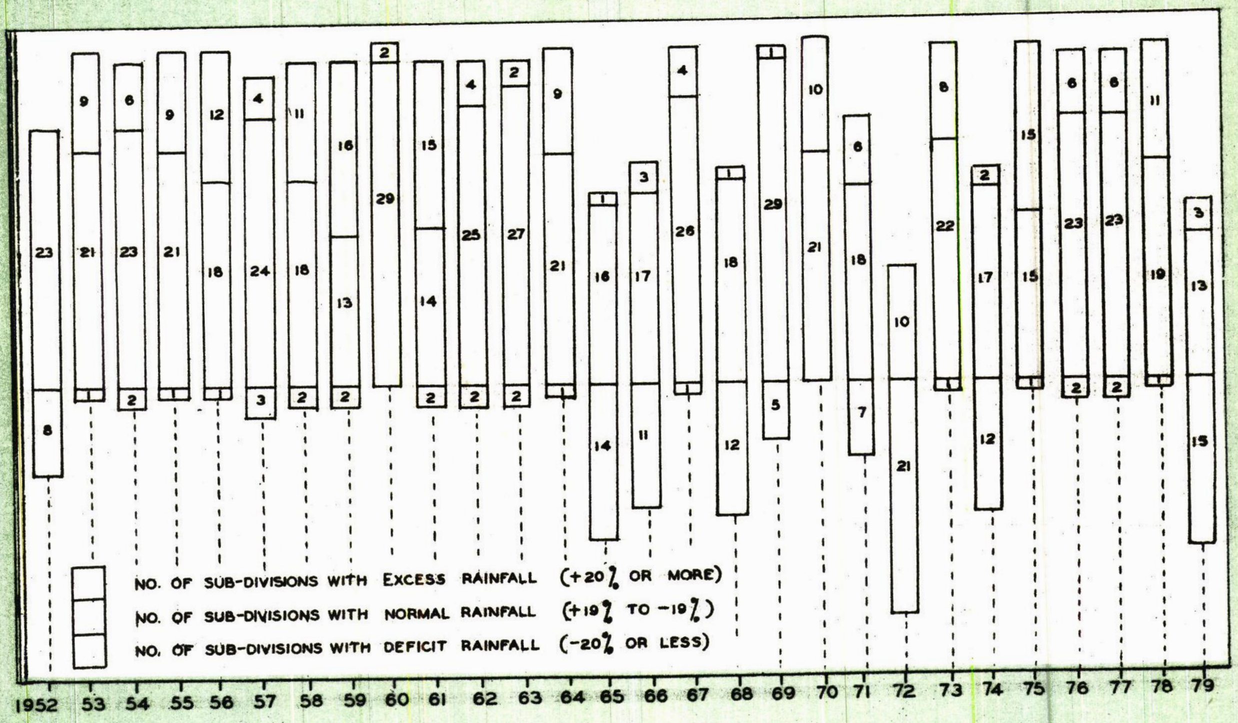
2.15 One aspect of agricultural production which is a cause for concern is that while production of cereals, sugarcane and cotton has shown satisfactory growth, the production of pulses and to some extent also oilseeds continues to remain relatively stagnant. In the case of pulses the growth of production is unsatisfactory principally because of the absence of any technnological breakthrough in these crops, and also because prices of other crops which have benefited from productivity breakthrough are maintained through price support operations, thus tilting profitability in their favour. In the case of oilseeds some improvement has taken place in productivity, particularly in the case of groundnut the yield of which has increased at a rate of 1.60 per cent during 1967—79 as against 0.84 per cent during 1952—65. The area under the crop has, however, remained stagnant due to relatively lower returns as prices were deliberately kept low by allowing imports.

2.16 The slow growth in the production of both pulses and oilseeds in relation to growth in population has introduced some imbalances. In the case of pulses this has resulted in high prices and low per capita availability of this essential source of protein for the masses. Domestic shortage of pulses also cannot be supplemented through imports since the commodity is not available in the world market. In the case of edible oils, however, the country is becoming increasingly dependent on large scale imports, currently of the order of 10 lakh tonnes, costing over Rs. 600 crores per annum. However, dependance of this order on imported edible oils cannot be allowed to continue and steps have to be taken to reduce the inflated demand on the one hand and to raise domestic supplies of oilseeds and edible oils on the other.

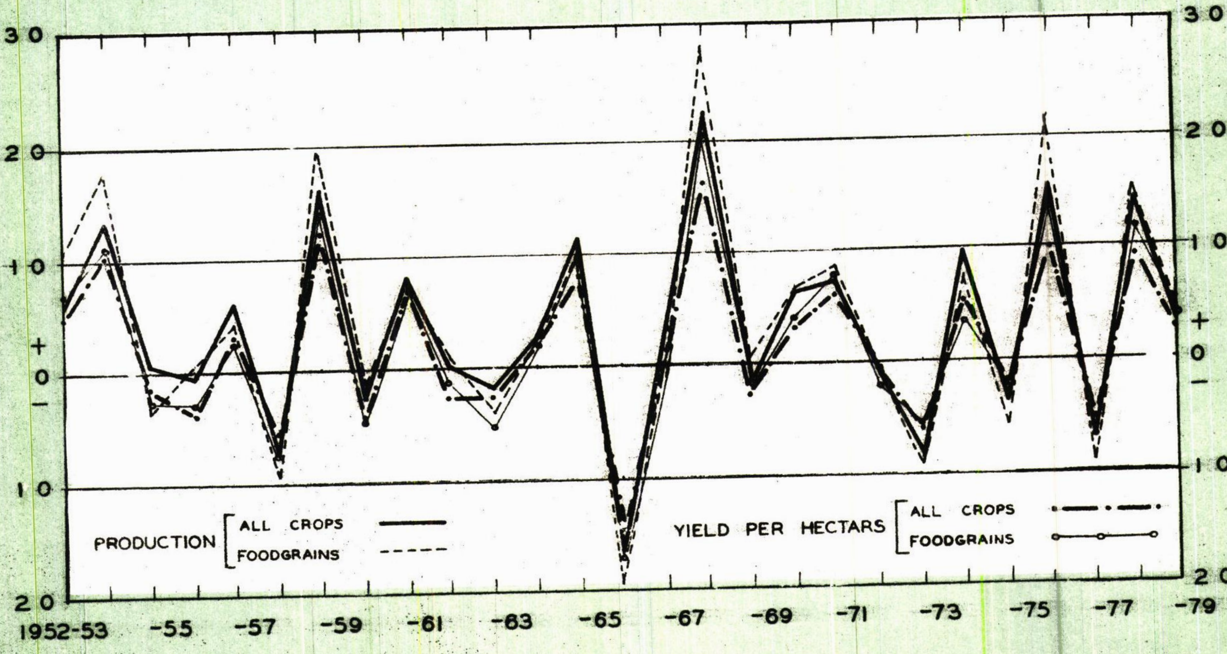
2.17 Efforts have been made in recent years to raise the output of these crops through the introduction of improved varieties and supply of quality seeds, adoption of improved cultural practices including plant protection support and introduction as a part of a multiple cropping system in irrigated areas etc. But so far we have not been able to achieve any notable success in this direction. The promise held

YEARLY DISTRIBUTION OF MONSOON RAINFALL OVER INDIA

1952–1979



VARIATIONS IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTIVITY



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by non-traditional oilseeds like soyabean and sunflower is yet to be realised on any significant scale.

2.18 It seems that comparative advantage continues to be tilted in favour of crops like wheat and rice which enjoy the dual benefit of technological breakthrough and remunerative procurement prices. Sugarcane is another crop which enjoys a special advantage in terms of higher state advised prices for sugarcane paid by sugar factories to the farmers over and above the minimum prices fixed by the Central Government. As a result these crops yield better returns. The consequence of better returns is that the gains from new irrigation and increase in gross cropped area get pre-empted by these crops and exacerbate the imbalance in the cropping mix. The imbalance in the cropping mix will continue until such time as a technological breakthrough is achieved in the stagnant crops. As policy initiatives even if vigorously pursued, take time to yield results, the reality of a continued decline in per capita domestic availability of these essential items and dependence on imports, as in the case of edible oils, has to be faced at least in the medium term.

Agricultural inputs

2.19 During 1978-79 an additional area of 2.65 million hectares is expected to have been brought under irrigation, of which nearly half will be contributed by major and medium projects and the remaining half through minor works. The target for 1979-80 has been placed at 2.6 million ha. However, the medium term prospects of raising the growth rate of irrigation further to any significant extent are not encouraging. In the first place, the available resources of trained man-power are limited and can be increased only gradually. Secondly, there is growing shortage of building materials and their prices have also been rising very sharply. The rise in project costs disturbs their completion schedules and slows down the progress of works. However, since expansion of irrigation will continue to be strongly emphasised for raising agricultural output and employment the removal of above mentioned constraints deserves urgent attention.

2.20 The consumption of fertilisers has continued to increase after recovering from the set-back experienced in 1974-75, when fertilizer prices were raised sharply due to the increase in the price of feedstock and supplies were also limited. The average annual increase during the last four years has been of the order of 20 per cent. Moreover, the trend continues to be towards a more balanced use of different nutrients. The increase in consumption has been particularly marked in the states of Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Punjab, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh where it has nearly doubled since 1975-76. Yet there are wide differences in per hectare consumption in different states ranging from 2.4 kgs. in Assam to 94.47 kgs. in Punjab, with the average for the country being about 30 kgs. nutrient in 1978-79. Fertilizer consumption continues to be concentrated in about 60 districts in the state of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and West Bengal. These districts accounted for over 50 per cent of total consumption in 1975-76. The position has since improved only marginally.

2.21 The rapid increase in fertilizer consumption in recent years has been facilitated by downward revisions effected in fertilizer prices during 1975-76 and by maintaining them at the reduced level, thereafter, despite appreciable increase in their cost of production and imports. This appreciable increase in fertilizer consumption has, however, led to an increasing the burden of subsidy on the one hand and higher import bill on the other. In view of recent increase in the price of feedstock it will become increasingly difficult to maintain the supply price at the existing low level.

2.22 Fertilizer consumption increased sharply from 4.3 million tonnes in 1977-78 to 5.1 million tonnes of nutrient in 1978-79. In 1979-80 some setback in fertilizer consumption was expected on account of widespread drought. However, contrary to expectations, fertilizer consumption during the *kharif* season has increased further by 6.6 per cent, over the corresponding level of 1978-79. The bulk of fertilizers is consumed during the *rabi* season and as weather conditions have remained by and large favourable during the germination period, its consumption during *rabi* may go up by 3 per cent over last year's level. The overall increase in fertilizer consumption may be of the order of 4 per cent.

2.23 The area under high yielding varieties of seeds, a key element of the new technology, is continuing to grow appreciably from year to year. During 1978-79 an additional area of over 3 million hectares is expected to have been covered under such seeds, taking their total coverage to over 41 million hectares. The growth of area under high yielding varieties of rice has been particularly impressive in recent years, having gone up from 12.4 million hectares in 1975-76 to 16.9 million hectares in 1978-79. Due to adverse circumstances during kharif 1979-80 season the area under high yielding varieties is likely to have declined to some extent. However, even as considerable progress has been made in the arrangements for production and supply of quality seeds and the existing agencies are able to meet the normal requirements to a large extent, it has not so far been possible to build up adequate stocks of seeds of suitable varieties of different crops to meet the un-foreseen demand created by natural calamities. The need for building up such reserve stocks has been highlighted by the experience of both 1978-79, when large parts of the country experienced heavy floods, and 1979-80 when many areas suffered from severe drought. As a result, the concerned agencies were put under great pressure to supply seeds of various crops/varieties which could better withstand the adverse weather conditions. The ability to minimise losses under such eventualities greatly depends on advance preparedness. Make-shift arrangements to meet the un-foreseen situation after the calamity has already occurred can at best meet with marginal success. The National and State Seeds Corporaitons and other concerned agencies, including the research institutions, will have to pay greater attention to this problem and intensify efforts already undertaken in this direction.

2.24 In order to maintain and further expand the productive base of agriculture, the flow of institutional credit to agriculture and allied activities is continuously being increased. This is being done by pursuing a multi-agency policy (Cooperatives, Land Development Banks, Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks, Farmers Service Societies etc.), strengthening and re-vitalising of primary cooperative societies, removal of regional imbalances in the flow of credit, opening of more branches of commercial banks in rural areas and increasing their lending to small farmers and other weaker sections of the society etc. Considerable progress has been made in the efforts. In the cooperative sector the estimated disbursement of loans by cooperative societies in 1978-79 was Rs. 1648 crores of which Rs. 1164 crores were short-term and Rs. 484 crores were term loans. This was about Rs. 139 crores more than the amount advanced in 1977-78. Direct advances of scheduled commercial banks to agriculture increased to Rs. 670 crores from 569 crores in 1977-78. Direct institutional finance to agriculture, including Government loans, aggregated Rs. 2658 crores in 1978-79 compared with Rs. 2186 crores in 1977-78.

2.25 While in aggregate quantitative terms the progress in the growth of agricultural credit is by no means modest, there is a long way to go to make institutional credit adequate to meet the credit needs of agriculture. Moreover, the existing credit structure continues to suffer from various shortcomings and is beset with problems which need to be tackled earnestly so as to make credit a more effective instrument for the spread of modern technology and for raising productivity. These are : uneven distribution (among regions and among various categories of farmers), unsatisfactory management of cooperatives, accumulation of overdues, seriously preventing re-cycling of funds, procedural delays, lack of coordination among various agencies involved in the disbursement and utilisation of funds etc. Efforts have been made particularly at the policy level to overcome these deficiencies. However, a more determined effort, is required to be made in this direction at the ground level. The recommendations made by the Reserve Bank of India Working Group appointed in 1978 regarding simplification of loan procedures should be implemented with a sense of urgency to facilitate the flow of credit to the genuinely weak among the farming community. It is also important to ensure re-cycling of funds through timely recoveries as it is only in this way that the benefit of bank credit can be made available to a progressively larger number of borrowers especially those belonging to the weaker sections.

Policy Development

2.26 With a view to improving the economic condition of agriculturists, Government continued and vigorously pursued a policy of increasing investment for developing agricultural infrastructure, according high priority to irrigation, providing of incentive prices for agriculture crops through strengthening of the regime of support/procurement prices and continued subsidising agricultural inputs.

2.27 In the context of severe drought during *kharif*, steps were taken by Government to help farmers in the drought affected areas. As the rainfall during the period October, 1979 to May, 1980 was also deficient causing drought conditions to continue in most of the states affecting 220 million population, the present Government immediately after assuming office mounted relief operations on a massive scale in the worst affected states of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Orissa. Central teams were deputed to these and other states and an additional allocation of Rs. 175 crores was made for drought relief. More than 10 lakh destitutes were daily provided free food. In addition, about 65 lakh persons were daily employed under the special Food-for-Work Programme. Government has decided to continue this programme till September, 1980. It has also bee decided that the existing subsidy on agricultural inputs, including nitrogenous fertilizers, to small and marginal farmers in the mono-cropped drought affected areas where no *rabi* crops could be grown has also been extended till the end of September, 1980. A 12-point Programme of drought management has been evolved and recommended to the states which provides the basic frame-work and approach in fighting the drought. This includes monitoring of food, employment and drinking water situation, setting up of feeding centres for destitutes, provision of drinking water, medical care and cattle care, afforestation and soil conservation. Measures have also been initiated to ensure provision of drinking water facilities to every village in the drought hit areas and all available supplies of rigs are being procured and commissioned for boring wells.

2.28 A notable policy development during 1979-80 was the commitment of the Government to fix support/procurement prices before the commencement of the sowing season with a view to helping the farmers to plan changes in the cropping pattern in an informed manner. In the case of *kharif* crops Government has allowed a substantial increase in procurement prices of paddy and coarse grains from Rs. 85 per quintal to Rs. 95 per quintal. The minimum support price of raw jute was raised from Rs. 150 to Rs. 155 per quintal and of cotton from Rs. 255 to Rs. 275 per quintal. A substantial increase was allowed in the case of sugarcane when the statutory minimum price payable by mills was increased by 25 per cent from Rs. 10 to Rs. 12.50 per quintal. The increases affected in the case of *kharif* cereals and sugarcane were considerably more than those recommended by the Agricultural Prices Commission. In respect of oilseeds the minimum support price of groundnut was raised from Rs. 175 to Rs. 190 per quintal but that of soyabean and sunflower seed has been allowed to be maintained at Rs. 175 per quintal. The support price of arhar and moong has been raised by Rs. 10 to Rs. 165 and Rs. 175 per quintal respectively and that of urad has also been fixed for the first time, at Rs. 175 per quintal.

2.29 Keeping in view the increases in the marketed surpluses and the need to ensure that the benefits of price support reach a larger number of farmers, the official agencies have further streamlined their purchase/procurement arrangements in this regard. The Cotton Corporation of India and the Jute Corporation of India have extended their operations by making larger volume of purchases during the year. Similarly, the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation has also increased its activities in the purchase of oilseeds, pulses, potatoes and onions.

2.30 A number of programmes such as SFDA/DPAP have been launched under the various plans to tackle the problem of rural unemployment and under-employment. It is, however, felt that these programmes have touched the landless population only marginally. Moreover, it was rather anomalous that a large section of the rural community should remain idle and suffer from hunger and malnutrition at a time when the country was no longer deficit in the supply of foodgrains. In this context the Food-for-Work Programme was conceived in 1976-77 to tackle the problem of rural unemployment through a programme of infrastructural development and creation of community assets in rural areas to provide additional employment opportunities to rural unemployed/under-unemployed with wages wholly or partly paid in foodgrains. Within a short period it has developed into an effective instrument of employment generation and rural development. As mentioned earlier, this programme proved quite useful in meeting the recent drought situation. During 1979-80 a quantity of around 25 lakh tonnes of foodgrains is likely to have been utilised under the programme on development works such as minor irrigation, construction of field channels and land levelling, soil conservation and afforestation, flood protection and construction and repair of roads, community buildings etc. These works are reported to have generated additional employment to the tune of 100 crore man-days during 1979-80. The programme is being revamped and suitably modified in the light of evaluation reports on its implementation at the ground level. The programme is expected to be strengthened and expanded on a big scale as it has potential to become a focal programme for generation of rural employment in the coming years.

CHAPTER 3

INDUSTRY AND INFRASTRUCTURE

After four years of relatively good performance there was a sharp deterioration in the performance of the industrial sector in 1979-80. The general index of industrial production rose by 7.2 per cent in 1975-76, 9.5 per cent in 1976-77, 3.3 per cent in 1977-78 and 7.6 per cent in 1978-79 yielding an average annual growth rate of 6.9 per cent. In contrast the index for April—February of 1979-80 shows a decline of 0.8 per cent over the same period in the previous year.

3.2 Several factors are responsible for this poor performance, but the most important is the unsatisfactory performance of the infrastructure. There was an acute shortage of power with severe power cuts in many parts of the country. The failure of the monsoon led to a decline in hydel generation and while thermal generation improved compared to the previous year overall power availability in 1979-80 was only slightly better than in 1978-79. However, demand for power had risen considerably not only due to normal demand growth, but also because the drought produced sharply increased demand for power for irrigation. Coal production remained almost stagnant and the problems of coal availability were heightened by the inability of the railways to move sufficient quantities of coal. Shortages of essential inputs such as coal and power led to actual declines in production in a number of key industries such as steel and cement and depressed performance over a wide range of industries. The drought which depressed production in agro-based industries such as sugar and tea which suffered from lower production of sugarcane and tea respectively was another causal factor. Industrial relations posed problems in several industries.

Industrial Production in 1978-79

3.3 Industrial production recorded an increase of 7.6 per cent in 1978-79. The manufacturing sector, which has a total weight of 81 per cent in the index of industrial production grew at the same rate as industry as a whole. Mining and quarrying grew by only 2.0 per cent but this was made up by a 12.1 per cent increase in electricity generation yielding an overall growth rate of 7.6 per cent.

3.4 The step up in overall indsutrial production during 1978-79 reflected a fairly broad based improvement covering most industry groups. Power generation increased by 12.1 per cent because good rainfall permitted high utilisation of the hydro-potential. The food manufacturing industries recorded a growth rate of 13 per cent, largely on account of sugar the production of which increased by 27.4 per cent. A number of other industries also showed high growth. Growth rates over 12 per cent were registered in the case of the non-electrical and electrical machinery groups, metal products, rubber products and the miscellaneous group. Chemicals and tobacco industries recorded growth rates of around 8 per cent and 10 per cent respectively. A notable exception to this picture of all round improvement was the basic metals group which remained almost stagnant.

3.5 A number of individual industries showed reasonably good growth rates during 1978-79. Growth of over 20 per cent took place in sugar and salt, vehicular diesel engines, several items of machinery, tractors, typewriters, air and gas compressores, graphite electrodes and anodes, dry cells, power transformers, winding wires, scooter and tractor tyres, forged hand tools, house service meters, and wrist watches. In the chemical group, output of LDPE tripled, while that of malathion increased by 50 per cent. In the basic metals group, seamless tubes registered an increase of 70 per cent. The aluminium sub-group also fared well and the output of commercial vehicles and jeeps rose by 40 per cent and 33 per cent respectively.

3.6 A few industries recorded growth rates between 10 and 20 per cent during 1978-79. These included flour milling, vanaspati, giant tyres, phosphatic fertilisers, soap, aluminium, nylon filament yarn, bolts, nuts and rivets and wire ropes. On the other hand there was a significant fall in production (of 10 per cent or more) in several cases, including jute manufactures, newsprint, railway wagons, sugar mill machinery, cranes, synthetic rubber and sewing machines.

Industrial Performance in 1979-80

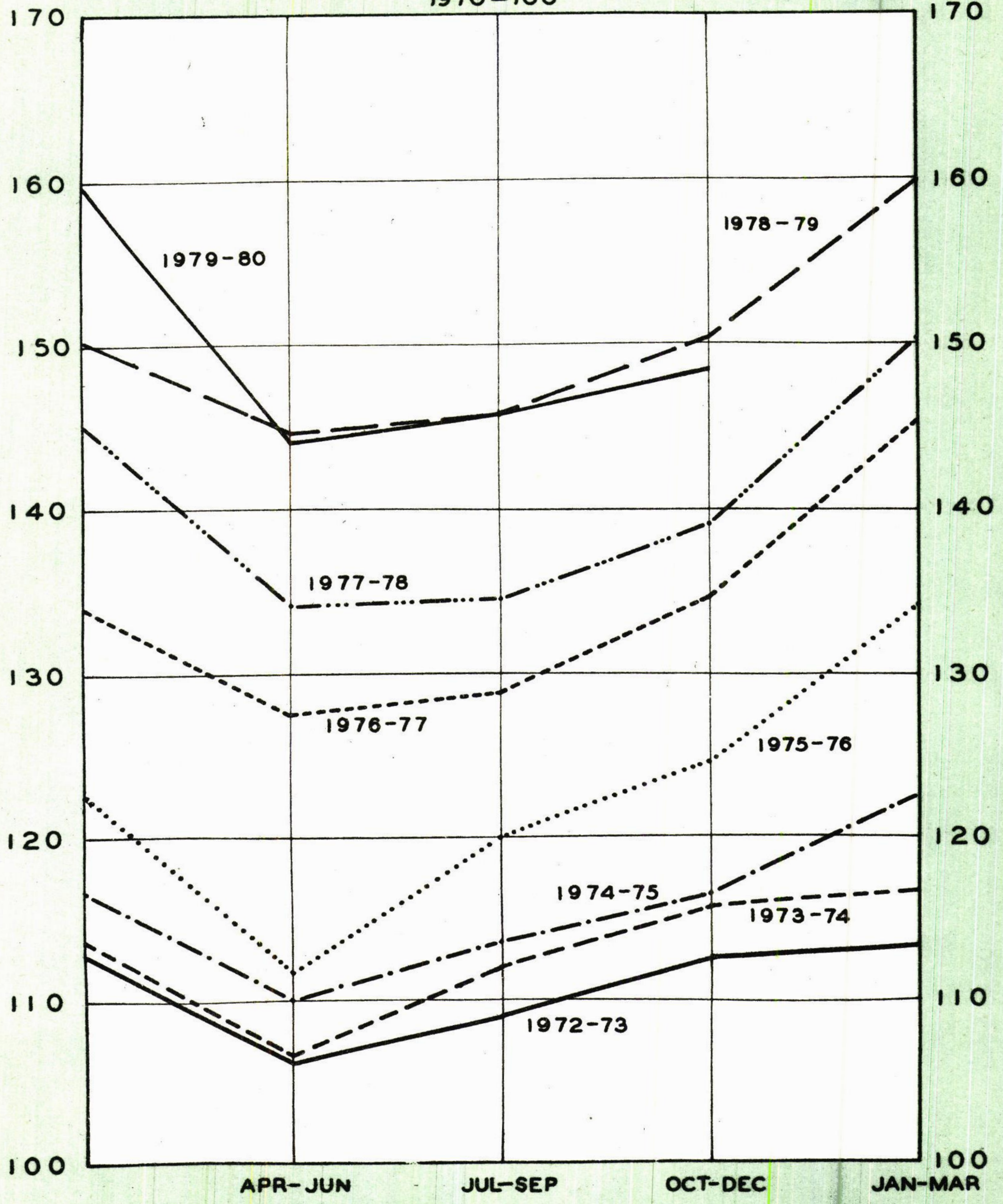
3.7 Industrial production deteriorated sharply in 1979-80. The index of industrial production which throughout 1978-79 had been recording substantial

INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

(CRUDE)

QUARTERLY AVERAGES

1970=100



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increases over the same month of the previous year showed a sharp deceleration in April 1979 and thereafter registered a decline in eight of the ten subsequent months.

TABLE 3.1

Percentage Change in Monthly Index of Industrial Production over the corresponding month of the previous year

	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
1978-79 . . .	7.4	11.4	4.7	8.8	7.3	8.7	5.6	10.3	8.1	6.4	7.0	6.0
1979-80 . . .	2.1	—1.7	—0.3	—1.3	1.4	—0.1	1.2	—0.5	—5.1	—3.0	—0.6*	

*Based on Quick Index, C.S.O.

The index for the period April—February 1979-80 shows a decline of 0.8 per cent over that in the corresponding period of 1978-79. Additional information available about production trends in a large number of industries for the full year indicates no appreciable change since then. Industrial production in 1979-80 is, therefore, likely to show a decline of 1.5 per cent.

3.8 The decline in the overall index arises from a decline of 1.5 per cent in the manufacturing sector in the period April—December. Electricity generation increased by 3.7 per cent and mining and quarrying increased by 4.0 per cent over this period.

3.9 The manufacturing sector, experienced a fairly general set-back with ten out of eighteen sub-groups experiencing declines or stagnation in output. Particularly important were the declines in the food manufacturing, transport equipment, non-electrical machinery and basic metals groups. The setback in food manufacturing industries mainly reflected lower agricultural production. Lower sugarcane output led to a decline of 28 per cent in sugar production. Lower production of tea also contributed to the decline in this sector. From April to December 1979 tea showed a decline of 7 per cent as compared with April—December 1978.

3.10 The output of pig iron produced by SAIL and saleable steel from the main plants declined by 11 per cent and 9 per cent respectively and as a result, most of the items based on iron and steel except steel forging and C.I. spun pipes have failed to perform well. Seamless tubes have suffered a decline of about 11 per cent, while structurals and steel castings declined by about 16 and 6 per cent respectively. In the non-ferrous metals group production of aluminium foil declined by about 20 per cent, aluminium by 2.2 per cent while the decline in copper, zinc and lead was taken together 4.1 per cent. Cement production was lower by 8 per cent. In the textiles group, cotton yarn and cotton mill cloth output have declined by 6 per cent due to power cuts and strained industrial relations in the NTC and some other private sector units. Cycle rubber tyres and M.S. bolts, nuts and rivets were lower by 18 per cent.

3.11 Notable increases in production were achieved in some industries such as jute textiles (12 per cent), leather cloth (14 per cent), moped/scooterettes (59 per cent), bicycles (10 per cent), railway wagons (12 per cent), jeeps (13 per cent), grinding wheels (28 per cent), beer (27 per cent) and cigarettes (8 per cent). The output of paper and paper board increased by 2.6 per cent implying a significant improvement over the previous years' performance.

3.12 The chemical and chemical products group showed an overall growth of only 0.6 per cent but within the group performance was mixed. While nitrogenous fertilisers increased by about 6 per cent, phosphatic fertilisers suffered a set back. Similarly while production of caustic soda increased by 1.2 per cent, that of soda ash declined by 9 per cent. A number of items showed high growth rates such as synthetic rubber, low density polyethelene, nylon tyre cord, polyester filament yarn, sulpha drugs, synthetic detergents, tooth powder etc. Items showing a significant decline were soap, paints and varnishes, matches, streptomycin and chloramphenicol.

3.13 Both the electrical and non-electrical machinery groups showed a marked deterioration in performance, with growth rates of 1.4 per cent and —2.6 per cent respectively compared to about 15 per cent growth in each case in the previous year. Large declines were recorded by diesel engines (—39 per cent), cement machinery (—29 per cent), winding wires (—16 per cent), metallurgical machinery (—16 per cent) and sugar machinery (—15 per cent). Some items showed impressive growth rates such as printing machinery (53 per cent), air and gas compressors (22 per cent), machine tools (35 per cent), air conditioners (39 per cent), sewing machines (87 per cent), electric fans (27 per cent) and graphite electrodes and anodes (30 per cent).

TABLE 3.2

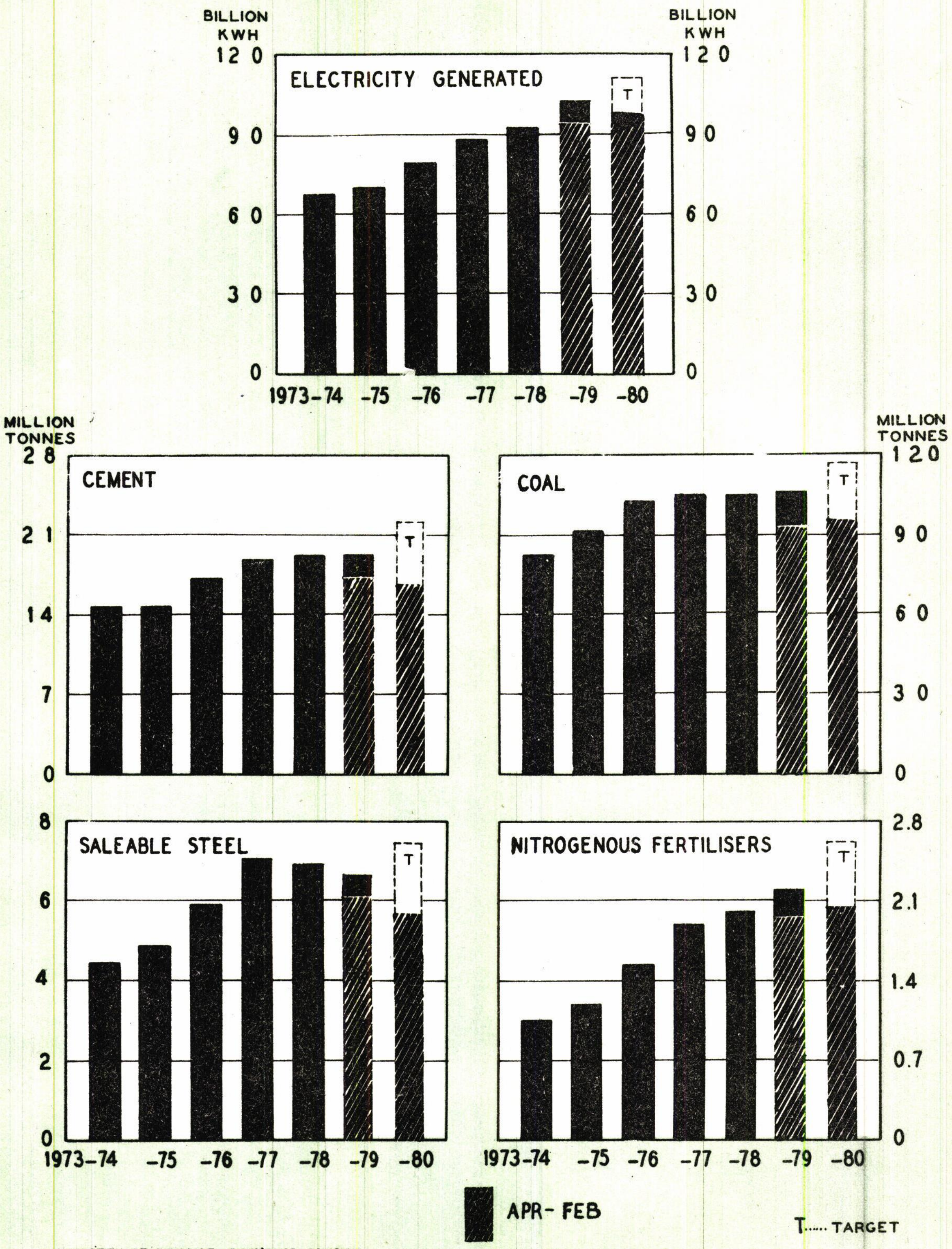
Index of Industrial Production

(Base : 1970 = 100)

Group Code	Industry Group	Weight	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79*	Percent Change		April–December*		
						1977-78 over 1976-77	1978-79 over 1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	Percent change
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
20	Food manufacturing industries except beverage industries	7.74	111.9	124.1	140.2	+10.9	+13.0	130.4	117.4	—10.0
21	Beverage industries . .	0.69	282.9	362.9	379.8	+28.3	+4.7	407.1	272.9	—33.0
22	Tobacco industries . .	2.21	107.4	107.9	118.5	+0.5	+9.8	115.9	124.6	+7.5
23	Manufacture of textiles .	17.43	103.9	104.7	109.7	+0.8	+4.8	110.4	111.4	+0.9
24	Manufacture of footwear, other wearing apparel, etc.	0.34	91.7	73.0	76.1	—20.4	+4.2	74.7	74.3	—0.5
25	Manufacture of wood & cork except furniture. . .	0.49	119.7	129.9	122.9	+8.5	—5.4	123.0	122.7	—0.2
27	Manufacture of paper and paper products . .	2.24	111.8	115.2	121.7	+3.0	+5.6	121.2	124.2	+2.5
29	Manufacture of leather & fur products except footwear, etc.	0.32	104.3	92.3	74.8	—11.5	—19.0	75.0	73.5	—2.0
30	Manufacture of rubber products	2.22	126.3	129.9	146.0	+2.9	+12.4	145.6	140.4	—3.6
31	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products . .	10.90	161.2	172.3	186.6	+6.9	+8.3	183.9	185.0	+0.6
32	Manufacture of products of petroleum & coal . .	1.62	125.8	137.0	141.0	+8.9	+2.9	137.7	154.3	+12.1
33	Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products except products of petroleum and coal.	3.33	143.9	148.7	153.9	+3.3	+3.5	151.7	157.5	+3.8
34	Basic metal industries .	8.84	145.6	143.1	144.1	—1.7	+0.7	143.1	138.3	—3.4
35	Manufacture of metal products except machinery and transport equipment . .	2.77	133.6	140.8	157.9	+5.4	+12.1	155.1	161.8	+4.3
36	Manufacture of machinery except electrical machinery .	5.55	167.7	181.5	209.1	+8.2	+15.2	202.6	197.4	—2.6
37	Manufacture of electrical machinery apparatus, appliances and supplies . .	5.30	136.6	141.0	161.6	+3.2	+14.6	152.9	155.1	+1.4
38	Manufacture of transport equipment. . . .	7.39	136.9	122.1	127.8	—10.8	+4.7	123.5	120.3	—2.6
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries . . .	1.70	90.1	111.3	125.1	+23.5	+12.4	128.0	123.4	—3.6
Division 2–3 Manufacturing .		81.08	131.8	136.2	146.6	+3.3	+7.6	143.9	141.7	—1.5
Division 1 Mining and quarrying .		9.69	137.8	141.3	144.1	+2.5	+2.0	135.6	141.0	+4.0
Division 5 Electricity . . .		9.23	162.4	167.6	187.9	+3.2	+12.1	185.5	192.3	+3.7
General Index (Crude) . .		100.00	135.2	139.6	150.2	+3.3	+7.6	146.9	146.3	—0.4

*Provisional.

PRODUCTION OF SELECTED INDUSTRIES



MINISTRY OF FINANCE, ECONOMIC DIVISION.

3.14 The 4.0 per cent increase in mining and quarrying was the result of an increase in crude petroleum by 13 per cent and an increase of 1.6 per cent in coal (including lignite). Iron ore and manganese ore which have a significant weight in the index also helped in boosting the increase for the mining group. Electricity generation increased by 3.5 per cent which is much lower than the increase of 13 per cent during the comparable period in 1978-79.

3.15 Although information regarding small scale industries is available only with an appreciable time-lag, there is little doubt that this sector continues to make steady progress. The number of registered small units increased from 2.16 lakhs in 1974 to 3.19 lakhs in 1978, and employment therein from 21.6 lakhs to 31.0 lakhs. The gross output of registered units is said to have risen from Rs. 4,900 crores to Rs. 8,500 crores in the same period.

Production Trends of Public Sector

3.16 The performance of public sector units in 1979-80 showed a marked deterioration over the previous year, reflecting many of the problems discussed above. Production in public sector enterprises in the first ten months of 1979-80 is anticipated to be 0.5 per cent lower than in the corresponding period of 1978-79. As is to be expected, there is considerable variation between units in different industries. Petroleum, coal, chemicals and pharmaceuticals and transport equipment industries have shown positive rates of growth whereas steel, heavy engineering, medium and light engineering, and minerals and metals have fared badly. Some of the engineering units taken over from the private sector have old and obsolete machinery and efforts are being made to put them on a sound footing. In most cases, and particularly in the metallurgical industries, shortage of power was an important factor responsible for poor performance. Industrial relations have also been unsatisfactory in a number of units.

3.17 Production increases exceeding 15 percentage points were recorded by the following units, namely, Cement Corporation of India, Instrumentation Ltd. (Kota Unit), Bharat Heavy Electricals (Hyderabad), Hindustan Machine Tools, Richardson and Cruddas, Burn Standard Ltd., Scooters (India) Ltd., FCI (Nangal Expansion), Synthetic Drugs Plant, Hyderabad, Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. (B.H.C. Tech.) and Modern Bakeries. Units which have shown moderate improvement in their levels of capacity utilisation are Instrumentation Ltd. (Palghat), Bharat Heavy Electricals (Tiruchy, Hardwar and Bhopal), Triveni Structurals, Manganese Ore (India) Ltd., Bharat Petroleum and Hindustan Petroleum Corporations (crude run), Nangal Fertilisers (Nangal Expansion), Hindustan Insecticides (DDT), Hindustan Organic Chemicals (Sulphuric acid and formaldehyde), Hindustan Photo Films manufacturing company, Phosphatic Fertilizers (Trombay and Cochin), and Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. (Penicillin).

3.18 A number of units put in poor performance during April—January 1979-80 with capacity utilisation declining compared to the previous year or remaining at a low level. Units with low capacity utilisation both in 1978-79 and 1979-80 are Bharat Opthalmic Glass, Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels, Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation, Scooters (India) Ltd., Hindustan Copper (Khetri), Bharat Aluminium, Hindustan Fertilisers (Namrup Expansion, Durgapur and Barauni) and some drug plants. The units which have recorded very sharp set-back in their capacity utilisation during 1979-80 are Fertiliser Corporation of India (Gorakhpur), National Instruments, Calcutta, Mandya National Paper Mill, Braithwaite and Company, Steel Authority of India (Durgapur and Bokaro), NMDC (Iron ore) and Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur.

3.19 An important development in recent years is the rapid expansion of the heavy engineering industries in the public sector. The value of output of public sector enterprises under the Department of Heavy Industry, recorded an increase of 55 per cent in the three years ending 1977-78. The value of output was estimated at Rs. 878 crores in 1977-78 and was expected to rise to over Rs. 1,000 crores in 1978-79. For 1979-80 the target has been fixed at Rs. 1,270 crores, excluding the turnover of Engineering Project (India) Ltd. (EPI) which is expected to be of the order of Rs. 125 crores.

3.20 Some of the public sector units have emerged as major exporters; for example, BHEL in respect of power generation and transmission equipment, Heavy Engineering Corporation (HEC) in respect of metallurgical equipment, HMT for machine tools and EPI for construction projects. HMT is assisting some of the developing countries in setting up their own machine tool manufacturing units. HEC is supplying equipment for USSR-aided projects in third countries, EPI which was initially conceived as a consortium of public sector units for construction and supply of steel plants only has acquired sufficient expertise to undertake construction jobs abroad, particularly in West Asian countries. In this respect the progress of BHEL which is the country's largest engineering unit, and the seventh largest in the world in the matter of electrical equipment has been remarkable.

3.21 An important responsibility has been cast upon the public sector to foster the development of ancillary units. The number of such ancillaries has been rising from year to year, and totalled 332 at the end of March 1979. However, the expected turnover of these ancillary units is still fairly modest of the order of Rs. 15 crores. In addition, about 500 small scale units are registered with the public sector undertakings for supply of steel castings, steel forgings, machine components, sheet metal works, etc.

Problems of Infrastructure

3.22 Perhaps the most important constraints upon industrial production in 1979-80 were those arising from the poor performance of key infrastructure sectors such as power, coal and transport (especially the railways and ports). These shortfalls arose because of a combination of short term and medium term factors. Not only was performance in individual sectors poor, but there was also an inadequate response in terms of evolving an effective strategy for improving performance and coordinating between sectors to ensure that priority needs were met.

Power

3.23 The performance of the power sector deteriorated sharply in 1979-80 compared to the previous year. In 1978-79 total electricity generation increased by 12.1 per cent, almost entirely due to a 24.2 per cent increase in hydel generation. Thermal generation increased by only 2.8 per cent. The failure of the monsoon in 1979-80 had a severe adverse effect on the power situation in the country. Water levels in most of the reservoirs were rapidly depleted and hydel generation declined by 2.2 per cent in April—February 1979-80 compared to the same period in the previous year. The performance of the thermal sector was actually better than in the previous year with thermal generation increasing by 6.7 per cent in the same period, but this was not enough to offset the decline in hydel generation and to meet expanding demand. Total power generated in the full year 1979-80 increased by only 2.0 per cent. The shortage of diesel arising from the abnormally high demand from agriculture and the disruption of supplies made it difficult to make up this deficiency through the use of captive generating sets in industry.

3.24 Against this small increase in supply, demand for power rose sharply not only because of normal demand growth but also because of increased demand from agriculture for running electrified pumps to offset the effect of the drought. The result was a sizeable increase in the gap between actual generation and anticipated requirement from 10.3 per cent in 1978-79 to 16.1 per cent in 1979-80. The extent of the shortfall varies across regions but except for the North East, all regions show a sharp deterioration compared to 1978-79. For the country as a whole, the situation in respect of power shortages appears to have deteriorated since 1976-77 when the gap between generation and requirement had been narrowed to 5.8 per cent.

TABLE 3.3

Estimated Shortage as Percentage of Requirement

	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Northern Region	3.5	19.5	9.7	16.2
Western Region	4.2	11.5	8.3	14.5
Southern Region	10.4	14.3	8.7	13.4
Eastern Region	3.9	17.2	16.0	23.0
North-Eastern Region	19.4	27.0	30.4	24.7
ALL INDIA	5.8	15.5	10.3	16.1

3.25 The steady worsening of the power supply position is not due to a lack of installed capacity. On the contrary installed capacity has grown at a fairly rapid rate and most of the increase in capacity has been in the thermal sector. However, while thermal capacity grew by 12.1 per cent per year in the last three years, actual power generated has increased at an average rate of only 7.9 per cent. Thus percentage of installed thermal (including nuclear) capacity utilised, as measured by the plant load factor, declined from 51.5 per cent in 1977-78 to 48.6 per cent in 1978-79 and further to 45 per cent in 1979-80.

3.26 A number of factors are responsible for the poor performance of thermal power plants and it is not easy to quantify their relative importance. Inadequate supplies of coal, have been one of the factors blamed for poor thermal performance. In fact total consumption of coal by power houses during 1979-80 amounted to 33.58 million tonnes which was 14.2 per cent higher than the consumption of 29.4 million tonnes in the previous year. However, the increase in power generation is not commensurate with the increased consumption of coal. This is because there has been a significant decline in coal quality. The calorific value of coal supplied to power houses has declined and the ash content has increased. The decline in quality of coal reduced the thermal efficiency and the increased quantity of coal supplied, therefore, turned out to be insufficient. The shortage of coal with power plants can be seen from figures on coal stocks with power houses. During most of 1979-80 stocks with power houses ran substantially below the levels in the previous year. On 1st January 1980, coal stocks with power houses were only 1.12 million tonnes compared to 1.31 million tonnes a year ago.

3.27 In general, the thermal sector has been experiencing plant operation problems which have limited the extent to which growing thermal capacity can be effectively utilised. This is reflected in the significant decline in plant availability due to scheduled maintenance (planned outages) and breakdowns (forced outages). Availability declined from 78 per cent in 1976-77 to 69 per cent in 1979-80 with an increase in both planned and forced outages. The poor quality of coal supplied is itself an important factor affecting plant operation. The increases in the ash content of coal as well as its greater variability leads to boiler damage and is reflected in maintenance problems. In general, maintenance procedures and especially preventive maintenance needs to be greatly improved as also the organisation of supply of spare parts.

3.28 Some of these problems undoubtedly represent teething problems arising from the fact that rapid capacity expansion in recent years has been accompanied by a shift to generators of larger size. About 80 per cent of the addition to capacity in the past three years has been in the form of plants of 200 MW or more whereas prior to that, plant size was around 100 MW. Management of these larger and more complex systems is inherently more difficult and this is reflected in the fact that many of the new plants have taken a considerable time before stabilising. However, there is an urgent need for broad based improvement in management and management procedures.

Coal

3.29 Production of Coal (including lignite) in 1979-80 increased only marginally by 0.9 per cent over the previous year. Against the initial target production of 119 million tonnes (including lignite) actual production was only 106.3 million tonnes showing a shortfall of 11 per cent. Coal production grew rapidly after nationalisation increasing from 80.2 million tonnes in 1972-73 to 104.8 million tonnes in 1976-77. Thereafter, it has stagnated at about the same level. This is principally due to stagnant production from the eastern coal belt. Problems arising from low production were compounded by difficulties in coal movement. The railways were not able to move coal even when it was available.

3.30 A number of factors are responsible for the stagnation in coal output. Coal India Ltd. have estimated the total loss of output based on an estimate of "optimum production", for each of the past few years and identified individual factors responsible for this loss. The loss from optimum production levels has increased steadily. Power shortage and labour troubles are the main causes for the progressively increasing loss of output, especially in 1979-80 which is tabulated below (see table 3.5). Law and order problems have also been a relatively important factor.

TABLE 3.4

Factors Responsible for Loss of Production in Coal India Limited

(Million Tonnes)

	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Power Shortage	2.3	3.6	6.9
Absenteeism and Labour Trouble	1.9	5.4	6.3
Explosives Shortage	1.2	0.3	0.6
Rain/Floods	1.0	2.5	0.2
Other Problems (including law and order)	2.1	3.7	3.7
	8.5	15.5	17.7

3.31 Many of the problems of the coal industry are chronic and call for medium term solutions in terms of modernisation of old mines, implementation of new techniques of mining to exploit desposits that are less accessible, investment in washeries for beneficiation of coal etc. However, it is also clear that substantial improvements in output could be obtained if adequate supplies of power could be ensured. For example, the poor performance of DVC and the Bihar State Electricity Board during 1979 was responsible for a significant and avoidable loss in coal output. Improved industrial relations in the collieries undoubtedly would have had a beneficial effect on output.

Transport and Railways

3.32 Transport also became a severe constraint during 1979-80, primarily because the performance of the railways fell well below expectations. Railway performance has been unsatisfactory for the past few years. In terms of tonnes originating of revenue earning traffic, the railways reached a peak of 212.6 million tonnes in 1976-77, and performance has been declining since then. In 1977-78, there was a marginal decline to 210.8 million tonnes followed by a sharp decline to 199.6 million tonnes in 1978-79. The performance during 1979-80 shows a further decline of 3.3 per cent compared with the previous year. Net tonne kms. of traffic remained more or less stationary due to an offsetting increase in the average distance of traffic. The increase in average lead is at least in part due to re-routing of bulk commodities to minor ports in the south due to congestion at the major ports necessitating in turn a longer distance travelled by rail for internal distribution.

3.33 As a result of the inability of the railways to move a sufficient volume of freight there was a noticeable diversion of bulk traffic to road transport. The additional demands placed on road transportation led to an accentuation of the shortage of diesel during the year. Given the high and rising price of petroleum products, this represented an avoidable additional cost to the economy.

3.34 Evidence of inefficiency in use of rolling stock is provided by the figures on wagon turn round time which show an increase while wagon kilometres per day have fallen. This has occurred despite the fact that a larger proportion of goods traffic has been dieselised/electrified. In fact the average speed of goods trains has marginally declined. Part of the explanation may be the increasing emphasis on passenger traffic in recent years. The proportion of passenger train kms. to total train kms. rose from 51.5 per cent in 1975-76 to 54.2 per cent in 1978-79. It is estimated that running a single super fast train pre-empts line capacity of three goods trains.

3.35 To an extent the problems of the railways have been compounded by inadequate investment in the Railways over time. The share of the Railways in gross domestic capital formation declined from about 9.6 per cent during the period 1960-61 to 1964-65 to only 2.3 per cent in 1975-76 to 1977-78. This has been reflected in a much slower rate of additions to rolling stock and track mileage—since 1965-66. The wagon building industry, which has a monthly capacity of over 2500 is producing only 950 wagons or so on the average because of insufficient allocation of funds. This position ought to be remedied, particularly in view of the need for special types of wagons to meet varying needs. The supply of covered wagons needs to be augmented to meet the demand for foodgrain movement and for the transport of commodities like cement. However, capacity limitations were only one aspect of the problem. Industrial relations in the railways also deteriorated and contributed to low productivity.

3.36 Non-performance in these key infra-structure sectors had a severely adverse impact on the economy. Shortage of power had a crippling effect upon the production of steel and cement. From 1970-71, except for 1973-74, there was a steady increase in the production of both saleable steel and cement. The average rates of growth of steel and cement during 1970-71 to 1977-78 were 6.9 per cent and 4.5 per cent respectively. This trend was interrupted in 1978-79. Cement output in 1978-79 remained static at the level reached in 1977-78 and there was a decline of 4.3 per cent in the production of saleable steel. The declining trend in the production of steel and cement became much more marked in 1979-80. In the case of saleable steel the output in 1979-80 declined by 8.4 per cent while in cement it declined by 9.1 per cent.

3.37 Shortages of these key inputs into the economy necessitated imports adding to the import bill. Iron and steel imports are estimated to be 13.2 lakh tonnes in 1979-80 compared with 11.1 lakh tonnes in 1978-79 and 6 lakh tonnes in 1977-78. Exports of steel during the period April—January 1979-80 at 1.67 lakh tonnes was below one-fourth the level of exports at 8.03 lakh tonnes in the corresponding period of 1978-79. Similarly, exports of cement in 1979-80 were stopped and imports of about 1.3 million tonnes were undertaken to fill the gap between demand and supply.

3.38 Although the foreign exchange position permitted imports as a method of closing the gap between demand and supply the constraints imposed by the infra-structure made this a limited solution. Port capacity was strained and this made it difficult to handle bulk imports. Imports of cement was definitely constrained by lack of handling capacity. Supply shortages in importable commodities could not thus be fully overcome through imports because of constraints on non-tradeable sectors. This meant that the foreign exchange reserves were less effective than they would otherwise have been in combating inflation by increasing supply.

3.39 Government has taken a number of steps to check this deterioration in the infra-structure. A Cabinet Committee on infra-structure has been set up under the Chairmanship of the Finance Minister to keep the problems of infra-structure under constant review. The immediate priority was to ensure sufficient supplies of coal to thermal power plants to maintain generation during the summer months in order to offset the anticipated decline in hydel generation. Accordingly coal movement was stepped up sharply. Wagon loadings for power plants were raised from about 2,900 per day in January (about 0.6 per cent below the level of January, 1979) to 3,300 in April (about 19 per cent above the level of April, 1979). Efforts are being made to reach a target level of 3600—3700 wagons per day. Coastal shipping has been revived to move coal from Calcutta and Haldia to Pondicherry and Tuticorin. A target of one lakh tonnes of coal per month moved by coastal shipping is to be achieved progressively. These measures have already led to some improvement in thermal electricity generation in recent months, but the improvement has been swamped by the increasing shortfall in hydel generation reflecting low water levels in the reservoirs.

3.40 The government also took timely action to import additional quantities of diesel oil and kerosene in order to make up the deficiencies created by the disruption of production in the four refineries dependent upon crude oil from Assam. Movement of these commodities has also been speeded up. Between January and April, 1980 kerosene availability increased from 3.3 lakh tonnes per month to 4.3 lakh tonnes and diesel availability from 7 lakh tonnes per month to 11.4 lakh tonnes. This meant that supplies were about 10 per cent higher than in the corresponding month of 1979, inspite of the disruption in supply of crude oil from Assam.

Industrial Relations

3.41 Industrial relations continued to pose serious problems in 1979-80. Man-days lost in 1978-79 amounted to a record figure of 39.1 million. This was in part due to the strike in jute textiles in January and February which accounted for 9.4 million man-days. Man-days lost during 1979-80 also ran at a very high level in the first two quarters of the fiscal year due to the strike in cotton textiles in June and July. However, the situation improved considerably in the third quarter as shown in the table below.

TABLE 3.5

Man-days lost due to strikes and lockouts

(*In million*)

	Ist Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Total
1977-78 .	6.0	7.4	9.4	6.9	29.7
1978-79 .	8.2	6.2	7.1	17.6	39.1
1979-80 .	8.8	8.1	2.7*	n.a.	..

*Provisional

3.42 The unsatisfactory state of industrial relations and its adverse impact on the economy is not adequately captured by the data on man-days lost. Go slows, work to rule, etc. are also important. Furthermore, deteriorating industrial relations in 1979-80 affected key sectors of the economy such as railways, coal, power and banks and the immediate adverse impact on these sectors had widespread secondary effects.

3.43 Efforts were made to minimise work stoppages through mediation, conciliation, adjudication, etc. One post of Deputy Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) was created in Dhanbad region, in an attempt at improving machinery for handling industrial relations in this area. The Ministry of Shipping and Transport has established a Bipartite Negotiating Committee on 14th May, 1980 to look into the wage structure of Port and Dock workers. The recommendations of this Committee will be made retrospectively effective from 1st of January 1980. This measure is expected to reduce labour unrest among Port and Dock workers.

3.44 The bonus issue once again became an important cause of dispute with the Railways and other Departmental undertakings. For workers in the Railways, it was decided to grant productivity linked bonus to all the railway employees drawing pay upto Rs. 1600 p.m. The salient features of the scheme approved by Government, and accepted by the railwaymen, in November 1979, are as follows: The Railwaymens' Federations accept the scheme of Productivity Linked Bonus in lieu of payment of *ex-gratia* amounts as prevalent in the sectors "excluded" from the purview of the Payment of

Bonus Act. The overall productivity will be measured in terms of Railway Productivity indices (*e.g.* Revenue Net Tonne kilometers achieved each year) with greater weightage being given to the goods traffic. The year 1977-78 has been chosen as the base year for making the productivity linked payments—it being the year of best performance in recent years. The base year performance would entitle railwaymen to the payment of 25 days' wages; additional payments will be made if the performance exceeds the base year performance, while reduced payments will be made if the level of productivity is lower than that achieved in the base year. There will be no payments made if the level of productivity falls below 90 per cent of the base year level of performance. An *ad-hoc* payment equal to 15 days' wages will be made to railway employees in respect of 1978-79 during 1979-80 as an earnest for accepting the concept of Productivity Linked Bonus. The regular payment of Productivity Linked Bonus will be effective from the year 1979-80.

3.45 Several proposals for amendment of the payment of Bonus Act in certain respects have been received. Some proposals have been made to consider the conversion of a part of the Bonus or the whole to retirement benefits, unemployment relief and the like. The present Government intends to take a view on all these issues after having due consultations with all interests concerned.

3.46 The Government also agreed that Posts and Telegraph employees would get, fifteen days' wages during 1979-80, as a gesture of goodwill from the Government pending the implementation of Productvity Linked Bonus from 1980-81.

Sickness in Industry

3.47 The problems of sick industries has received pointed attention in several previous Economic Surveys and the spread of sickness in industry raises serious questions about future policy. The number of medium and large units (*i.e.* those enjoying credit limits of Rs. 1 crore and above from the commercial banks) reported as sick stood at 241 at the end of December 1976. It had increased to 344 by the end of December 1978. Total bank credit outstanding to these units increased from Rs. 608.75 crores at the end of December 1976 to Rs. 1060.96 crores at the end of December 1978. The increase in credit outstanding between these dates does not of course represent additional credit extended to sick units as such. Most of the increase reflects the credit outstanding to the additional 103 units which were classified as sick in the later year. A better measure of the spread of sickness in industry is the percentage of credit outstanding to sick units in the total credit outstanding to medium and large units. This shows an increase from 13.9 per cent at the end of December 1976 to 15 per cent at the end of December 1978. Together with the sharp increase in number of units reported sick this points to a steady increase in the incidence of sickness in industry. Most of the sick units belong to a few industries especially engineering, cotton textiles, jute textiles and sugar.

3.48 Both Government and the financial institutions have been concerned at the problem of growing sickness, and attempts have been made to devise suitable measures to tackle it. The approach followed has been to nurse sick units which are potentially viable back to health through a managed programme of financial assistance for modernisation and recovery. The Reserve Bank has taken the initiative in the matter of identifying sick industrial units, and coordinating the lending operations of the term lending institutions and commercial banks. The Sick Units Cell of the R.B.I. serves as a reference point, and tries to bring about coordination in the efforts of banks, financial institutions and Government in solving the problems of sick units. The Cell issues suitable instructions/guidelines to banks as and when necessary.

3.49 An important limitation on the ability to tackle sickness arises from the fact that commercial banks may legitimately consider sick units as poor security risks. An Inter-Institutional Group, set up by the RBI in March 1978, observed in its report that the viability of a unit and its ability to repay dues within a reasonable period, and not security alone, should be the guiding factor in lending. Commercial banks have, therefore, been asked to explore the possibilities of rehabilitating sick units. If they are not able to provide the requisite assistance, they should refer the case to the IDBI which would consider the package of measures necessary for rehabilitating the unit. According to the Group, the difficulties of sick units should not be aggravated by charging penal rates of interest and banks have been asked to adopt a flexible approach in respect of margins, etc. during the nursing period to help revival of sick units. They could apply to the Reserve Bank for grant of exemption from directions relating to margins.

3.50 The general objectives of the policy towards sickness are unobjectionable. There are strong arguments for acting to prevent the collapse of industrial units which are potentially viable but have run into temporary difficulties, especially when these difficulties arise from external factors. However, it is extremely important to ensure that this does not become an open ended affair in which industrial units can expect to receive extensive financial support and preferential treatment as and when they run into difficulties. There is a danger of encouraging complacency and in some cases even deliberate mismanagement. With the steady growth of sickness in industry these considerations assume increasing importance.

3.51 An earlier approach to combating sickness which was to some extent free from these dangers was the scheme for encouraging the merger of sick but potentially viable units with sound ones. In order to promote such mergers, tax concessions were granted to industrial units willing to take over and revive sick units. However, despite these concessions, entrepreneurs have not come forward to invest significant amounts of their own capital to achieve revival of sick units. It is the tedious procedures which have prevented mergers. Measures will have to be undertaken to encourage merger of sick units with others so that the scheme gains vitality and strength.

Industrial Investment

3.52 The available indicators of industrial investment are at best partial in coverage and in any case not available for the full year 1979-80. These indicators provide mixed evidence of the state of investment activity in 1979-80 as compared to the previous year.

3.53 Consents for capital issues given to non-Government companies during 1978-79 came to Rs. 417.64 crores as against Rs. 305.98 crores in the previous year. Consents during April—December 1979 totalled Rs. 307.64 crores as against Rs. 229.86 crores in the corresponding period of 1978. The picture does not change even if bonus issues are excluded. On the other hand it has to be noted that the bulk of the increase in approvals during April—December 1979 is accounted for by debentures. Moreover, initial issues have recorded some decline which, however, is more than made up by further issues. These developments lead to the conclusion that expansion of existing units is receiving more attention than the setting up of new units. Capital actually raised by non-Government companies in 1978-79 shows a somewhat different picture from the data on consents for capital issues. In 1978-79 capital actually raised declined from Rs. 302.83 crores to Rs. 229.55 crores. Even if allowance is made for bonus issues the picture remains the same. Data for the first quarter of 1979-80 show a further decline. Actual capital raised was Rs. 80.37 crores as against Rs. 88.51 crores in the first quarter of 1978-79.

3.54 The total assistance sanctioned by the All-India Financial Institutions, including U.T.I. and L.I.C., increased from Rs. 1187.41 crores in 1977-78 to Rs. 1369.44 crores in 1978-79, *i.e.* by 15.3 per cent. However, disbursements rose by 32.5 per cent from Rs. 702.83 crores to Rs. 930.93 crores, which partly reflects the need for supplementary assistance arising from increase in the capital costs of projects. For the period April—September 1979 as compared to the corresponding period of 1978, sanctions rose by 43.3 per cent and disbursements by 25.0 per cent. The IDBI, which is the apex institution, registered an increase of 60.7 per cent in sanctions, from Rs. 310.9 crores to Rs. 499.5 crores, and of 16.7 per cent in disbursements from Rs. 219.9 crores to Rs. 256.7 crores. The lower rate of growth of disbursements compared to sanctions in 1979-80 is perhaps indicative of slowing down of acutal investment undertaken in the year, while also indicating that this slowing down may be only of a short-term nature.

3.55 Figures for import licensing of capital goods (CG) and heavy electrical plant (HEP) show buoyancy in medium term investment intentions. Import licences of capital goods registered a decline in 1978-79 but the shortfall (which was entirely on Government account) was more than made up by HEP licences. In April—February 1979-80, C.G. licences have shown a marked increase. But there was a sharp decline in the HEP licences. The total, at Rs. 671 crores, however, was 35.4 per cent higher than the total amount in the corresponding period of 1978-79.

3.56 Another indicator of investment intentions which also indicates buoyancy at least over the medium term is the approvals given by the Capital Goods Committee for import of plant and machinery. In 1978-79 total approvals were Rs. 201.6 crores *i.e.* 35.8 per cent more than the total approvals of Rs. 148.45 crores in the previous year. There is a further improvement by 34.8 per cent in the total approvals during 1979-80 and it reached the level of Rs. 271.85 crores. Thus there is a sustained increase, almost at the same rate as in the previous year. In 1979-80 interest seemed to have focussed on automobiles, textiles other than cotton textiles, engineering, electricals and chemicals, while approvals for cement, ceramics and refractories, electronics and man-made fibres have suffered.

Employment in the Organised Sector

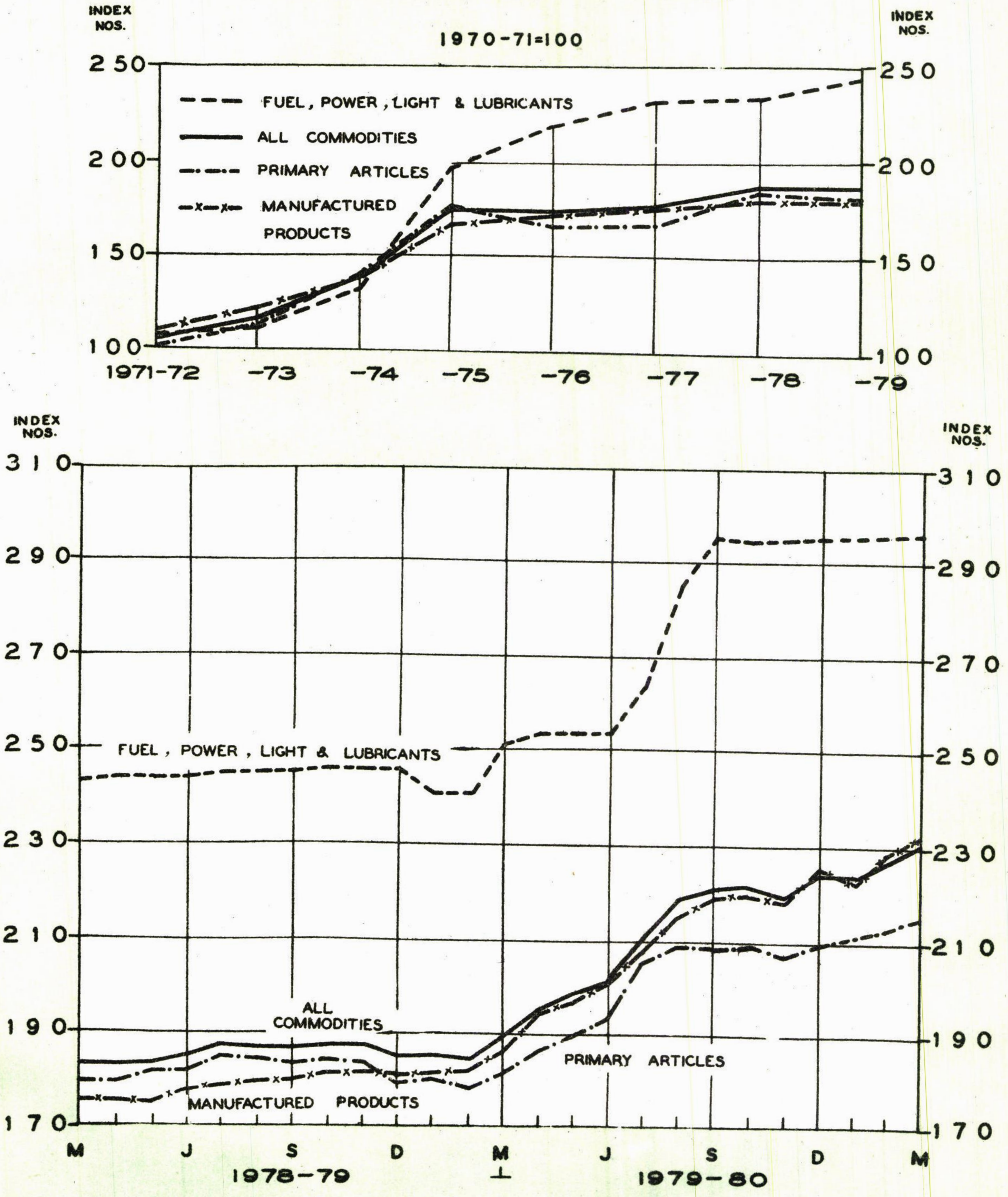
3.57 Employment in the organised sector at the end of March 1979 stood at 196.5 lakhs. These data do not include West Bengal for which figures are not yet available. Compared with the comparable figure for March 1978 they show an increase in employment (excluding West Bengal) of 3.7 per cent in 1978-79. If estimates for West Bengal are included in the March 1979 assuming no change in employment in West Bengal over March 1978, the overall growth rate is reduced to 3.3 per cent. For the public sector the rate of growth of employment would be 3.7 per cent as against only 2.3 per cent for the private sector. In this comparison it should, however, be remembered that there is likely to be some bias in favour of the public sector resulting from the take-over of private sector units during the year.

3.58 The number of job-seekers on the live register of the Employment Exchange rose from 13.15 million at the end of January 1979 to 14.44 million a year later, *i.e.,* by 9.8 per cent. This is a significant addition to the ranks of those seeking work. Vacancies notified averaged 73.2 thousand per month during 1979 as against the monthly average of 69.2 thousand in the year 1978. Placements do not, however, seem to have kept pace with the rise in vacancies, having averaged 38.9 thousand in 1979 as against 38.4 thousand the previous year so that the ratio of placements to vacancies declined. This may be indicative of a structural change in the requirements of labour by enterpreneurs towards skills that are in short supply. Furthermore, the supply of labour of particular categories may have tightened specially of such skilled and semi-skilled workers as have been able to find employment in construction projects abroad.

3.59 In summary, 1979-80 was an extremely difficult year for the industrial sector, primarily because of the constraints imposed by infra-structure, especially power, and also because of the depressing effect of lower agricultural production upon agro-based industries. Prospects for the coming year depend crucially upon the likely growth of power supply and also the revival of agricultural output. A favourable monsoon will obviously help on both counts since it will permit improvement in hydro-electric generation from September onwards. This combined with improved performance of the thermal sector should considerably ease the power position. Improved thermal performance depends upon improvements in coal production and movement so that a broad based improvement in infra-structure is a pre-condition for achieving an industrial revival.

3.60 It should be noted that while the role of infra-structure is crucial as the critical constraint in the short run, there are larger medium term issues which remain important and which must be faced in planning for industrial growth over the medium term. These relates to the need to increase the efficiency and competitive strength of Indian industry and in particular to strengthen its export potential. We need to evolve a policy framework which caters to these needs effectively as Indian industry moves to face the challenges of the eighties.

WHOLESALE PRICES



MINISTRY OF FINANCE, ECONOMIC DIVISION.

CHAPTER 4

PRICES AND PRICE POLICY

4.1 After two years of remarkable price stability the economy witnessed a sharp increase in prices during 1979-80. The Index of Wholesale Prices (1970-71 = 100) which had reached 182.9 in March 1977 recorded only minor fluctuations for the next twenty three months and stood at 184.7 in February 1979. Prices began to rise sharply thereafter and continued on an uptrend through the rest of the year. Between 31st March 1979 and 29th March 1980, the General Index increased by 19.9 per cent.

4.2 Expansionary fiscal policy and a high rate of monetary expansion in 1978-79 had created conditions favourable to a rise in prices. The existence of large food and foreign exchange reserves was originally expected to provide an ample cushion against inflation but this expectation was only partially fulfilled. The economy was be-set by supply constraints not only in agriculture but also in a number of key infra-structure sectors such as power and transport. Large foreign exchange reserves could not help in overcoming shortfalls in these non-tradeable sectors; so there was no escape from a widespread adverse impact on industrial production in 1979-80. Moreover, import prices rose sharply for many key commodities adding to inflationary pressure. Fiscal policy continued to be highly expansionary in 1979-80 and money supply also grew rapidly. The unsettled political situation prevailing during 1979 added to the inflationary expectations and speculative activity generated by the above factors and made it more difficult to contain these pressures.

TABLE 4.1

Index Number of Wholesale Prices

(1970-71 = 100)

	Weight (per cent)	Per cent variations				
		1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80(P)	29-3-80(P)
		1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	31-3-79
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ALL COMMODITIES	100.00	+2.1	+5.2	No Ch.	+16.7	+19.9
I. Primary Articles	41.67	+0.8	+9.9	—1.3	+13.3	+17.5
(a) Food Articles	29.80	—5.1	+11.8	—0.7	+8.1	+10.4
Foodgrains	12.92	—12.3	+11.6	+1.3	+7.3	+11.8
Cereals	10.74	—10.7	+4.7	—2.3	+9.9	+15.5
Pulses	2.18	—19.8	+47.7	+14.8	—1.2	No Ch.
Fruits & Vegetables	6.13	+6.6	+19.3	—8.8	+18.1	+15.2
Condiments & Spices	1.09	—16.5	+21.6	—7.1	—20.0	—21.1
Eggs, fish & meat	1.90	+1.7	+11.6	+10.4	+10.4	+14.5
(*b*) Non-food Articles	10.62	+19.7	+6.3	—4.3	+14.3	+15.8
Raw cotton	2.25	+44.8	—2.3	—12.6	—2.5	+0.4
Raw Jute	0.43	+8.4	+17.4	—1.3	—5.5	—4.7
Oilseeds	4.20	+19.9	+21.7	—13.4	+16.4	+30.4
(c) Minerals	1.25	+2.0	+6.1	+2.9	+54.3	+80.0
Petroleum crude & Natural gas	0.60	+5.7	+6.4	+1.9	+66.7	+98.2
II. Fuel, Power, Light & Lubricants	8.46	+5.3	+1.5	+4.4	+15.0	+17.5
Mineral oils	4.91	+4.0	+0.2	+0.7	+13.3	+15.1
III. Manufactured Products	49.87	+2.3	+2.3	+0.2	+19.9	+22.3
Food products	13.32	+4.2	—2.5	—14.8	+36.8	+49.1
Sugar, Khandsari & Gur	(7.24)	+1.9	—14.8	—20.8	+57.6	+73.3
Edible Oils	(3.72)	+5.9	+23.2	—9.8	+21.8	+25.8
Textiles	11.03	+5.4	+11.3	+3.6	+13.1	+11.2
Chemicals & chemical products	5.55	—2.4	+0.8	+2.5	+11.7	+16.6
Basic Metals, alloys & metal products	5.97	+2.9	+1.9	+9.0	+19.1	+17.6
Machinery & Transport Equipment	6.72	—1.4	+1.5	+6.5	+17.3	+15.4

P = Provisional.

Price Behaviour in 1978-79

4.3 In order to understand the movement of prices in 1979-80 it is useful to note some features of the behaviour of prices during 1978-79. The average level of the wholesale price index for 1978-79 showed no change from the previous year. This stability in the overall index was the result of divergent movements in the prices of agricultural and agriculture based commodities on the one hand and industrial commodities on the other. Agricultural prices declined under the cumulative impact of two good harvests. Prices declined particularly sharply in the case of fruits and vegetables, raw cotton and oilseeds. These developments also had an impact on prices of selected food products within the manufactured products group. Prices of sugar, khandsari and gur declined sharply during 1978-79 and the index was almost 21 per cent lower than in the previous year. Edible oils prices were also substantially lower. By contrast prices of industrial commodities and fuels rose through the year, *albeit* at a modest rate. The stability in the overall index reflects the fact that the decline in agricultural and agriculture based commodities offset the moderate price increases occurring in the rest of the economy.

Price Behaviour in 1979-80

4.4 The decline in agricultural prices in the previous year had set the stage for a rise in prices in 1979-80 at the slightest sign of a deterioration in supply. In the event, agricultural supply conditions did deteriorate and prices rose sharply, led by commodities whose prices had fallen precipitously in the previous year such as fruits and vegetables, sugar, khandsari and gur and oilseeds. In all these cases some price recovery was inevitable. Other factors such as lower production in the case of sugar and oilseeds or exports in the case of fruits and vegetables meant an even sharper increase in prices. However, the increase in prices in 1979-80 was not solely due to the reversal of the decline in agricultural and agriculture based prices. The rate of inflation in other commodities also accelerated sharply for a variety of reasons. As a result, the index of wholesale prices rose by 19.9 per cent between 31st March 1979 and 29th March 1980.

4.5 The monthly rate of inflation from March 1979 to April 1980 is given below. Prices rose sharply in March and April of 1979. The rate of increase decelerated somewhat in May and June but shot up again in July and August. Contrary to the usual pattern of a seasonal decline after September, prices rose, *albeit* slightly, in October. There was a marginal decline in November, but the index again shot up by 2.3 per cent in December when the normal pattern should have been of a continued seasonal decline. Inflationary pressure abated somewhat from January onwards and the price rise in the last quarter of 1979-80 was more restrained. However, there is still considerable latent inflationary pressure in the economy.

TABLE 4.2

Percentage Change in monthly average of wholesale price index over average of previous month

Mar. 1979	Apr. 1979	May 1979	June 1979	Jul. 1979	Aug. 1979	Sep. 1979	Oct. 1979	Nov. 1979	Dec. 1979	Jan. 1980	Feb. 1980	Mar. 1980	Apr. 1980
2.4	3.4	1.5	2.0	4.6	3.2	1.2	0.5	—0.3	2.3	—0.2	1.3	0.4	0.6

4.6 The inflationary upsurge in 1979 was initially triggered by sharply rising prices of a few agricultural commodities especially sugar, khandsari and gur, edible oils and fruits and vegetables. In all these cases, there was a substantial element of recovery from depressed levels prevailing in the previous year. Prices of iron and steel and coal were raised in April and July respectively reflecting adjustments that had become long overdue. The sharp increase in imported crude oil prices led to an increase in prices of petroleum products. As the year progressed the phenomenon of rising prices became more widespread affecting a wide range of commodities.

4.7 Nevertheless, the behaviour of prices over the year as a whole can be characterised as follows : a handful of commodities experiencing particularly sharp price increases making a disproportionate contribution to the overall increase in prices while other commodities showed a more moderate rate of inflation. Indeed, only nine items with a combined weight of about one-third in the overall index accounted for about sixty-six per cent of the total rise in prices.

TABLE 4.3

Variations in Wholesale Prices

	Weight in index (per cent)	Percentage increase between 31-3-79 and 29-3-80	Contribution to Total Increase (per cent)
Rice	5.13	20.8	4.4
Fruits and Vegetables . .	6.13	15.2	3.8
Sugar, Khandsari and Gur .	7.24	73.3	22.7
Oilseeds	4.20	30.4	5.1
Edible oils	3.72	25.8	4.1
Petroleum Crude and Natural Gas	0.60	98.2	12.9
Mineral Oils	4.91	15.1	5.4
Coal Mining	1.15	54.8	3.5
Iron, Steel and Ferro-Alloys	3.47	19.3	3.9
All others	**63.45**	**10.8**	**34.2**
ALL COMMODITIES .	100.00	19.9	100.0

4.8 Although the price rise between 31st March 1979 and 29th March 1980 had been quite pervasive, not all commodities showed an increase in prices. The sub-group, condiments and spices, declined by 21.1 per cent. Raw jute prices were lower by 4.7 per cent. Declines were also registered by raw tobacco (−7.5 per cent) and rubber (—2.4 per cent). In the pulses sub-group, arhar and urad prices declined by 4.7 per cent and 5.0 per cent respectively.

4.9 The Consumer Price Index is, for a number of reasons, inherently more stable than the Wholesale Price Index, though the movement in the two tends to be similar. Thus, between March 1979 and March 1980, the All India Industrial Workers' Consumer Price Index (1960 = 100) advanced from 332 to 373, an increase of only 12.3 per cent as against 21.7 per cent recorded by the Wholesale Price Index. Averaged over the period April 1979-March 1980, the Consumer Price Index was higher in relation to 1978-79 by 8.5 per cent, while the Wholesale Price Index was up by 16.7 per cent. Consequent on the increase in the Consumer Price Index, Central Government employees had to be given two more instalments of D.A. (i) with effect from August 1979 and (ii) with effect from November 1979 in order to neutralise the increase in the cost of living.

Price Policy

4.10 Agricultural price policy has consistently been moving in the direction of expanded coverage of the system of support prices. Efforts are also being made to announce support prices as early as possible, preferably at the commencement of the sowing season itself. While it has not been possible to achieve this objective in all cases, the interests of farmers have not suffered as the prevailing market prices have generally ruled higher than the support prices considered reasonable by the Government.

4.11 Support prices for arhar and moong were fixed in 1978-79 at the level of Rs. 155 and Rs. 165 per quintal respectively. For 1979-80 these had, on the recommendation of the Agricultural Prices Commission (APC), been raised by Rs. 10 to stand at Rs. 165 for arhar and Rs. 175 for moong. Urad had also been brought under the price support regime with an assured price equal to that for moong *i.e.* Rs. 175 per quintal. The National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation (NAFED) has been entrusted with the responsibility of undertaking support operations for pulses, either directly or through State Cooperative Marketing agencies. In view of the prevailing level of prices, however, NAFED has not been called upon to give support to the market. Even so, an increasing volume of commercial purchases of pulses in primary mandis during the harvesting season have been made by NAFED and the National Cooperative Consumers Federation in order to feed the Public Distribution System which is selling pulses to ration card holders on a limited scale and on an experimental basis.

4.12 An increasing dependence on edible oil imports, has highlighted the extreme need for encouraging the increase in production and productivity of oilseeds in the country. For the major oilseed crop, namely groundnut, the APC recommended the maintenance of the support price at Rs. 175 per quintal. However, in view of the need to increase production of oilseeds in the future, the Government increased the support price of groundnut by Rs. 15 per quintal to Rs. 190 per quintal. However, these support prices remain largely notional as the market prices in general ruled at much higher levels. The APC did not, however, suggest any increase in the support prices for soyabean and sunflower seed, and those remain at Rs. 175 per quintal. As these crops have yet to achieve wide acceptance it would not have been in their interest to fix support prices at an unduly high level even though they are excellent sources of edible oil. Soyabean cultivation has, indeed, made considerable headway in Madhya Pradesh and NAFED's purchases out of the 1978-79 crop touched

TABLE 4.4

Minimum Support/Procurement Prices of Agricultural Commodities

(Rs. per quintal)

Commodity	Marketing Year*				
	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
1. Wheat (Procurement price)	105	110	112.50	115	117
2. Paddy (—do—)	74	77	85	95**	..
3. Coarse grains (—do—)	74	74	85	95	..
4. Barley (Minimum support price)	65	65	67	..	..
5. Gram (—do—)	90	95	125	140	145
6. Arhar (—do—)	..	..	155	165	..
7. Moong (—do—)	..	..	165	175	..
8. Urad (—do—)	..	..	..	175	..
9. Mustard (—do—)	..	..	225	245	250@
10. Groundnut (—do—)	140	160	175	190	..
11. Sunflower seed (—do—)	150	165	175	175	..
12. Soyabean (—do—)	..	145	175	175	..
13. Cotton (320F kapas) (—do—)	..	255	255	275	..
14. Sugarcane (Statutory Minimum price)	8.50	8.50	10.00	12.50	..
15. Jute (W-5 grade) (—do—)	136	141	150	155	..

*Marketing year (April-March) for wheat, gram, barley and mustard; (July-June) for Jute; (Sept.-Aug.) for cotton and (Nov.—Oct.) for paddy and other kharif crops.

**Rs. 99 for fine variety and Rs. 103 for superfine variety.

@Recommended by A.P.C.

65 thousand tonnes. However, a substantial part of the procured stocks could not be converted into oil because of inadequate processing facilities. If further ground is to be gained, processing capacity has to be developed adequately. Considering the large volume of imports of soyabean oil, the vanaspati industry should be able to provide the necessary outlet.

4.13 Rapeseed and mustard is the second most important oilseed crop of the country. It is, however, a *rabi* crop whose marketing takes place after the winter is over. Nevertheless, in consonance with the policy that support prices should be announced at the time of sowing, the APC submitted its recommendations in August 1979. It suggested an increase of Rs. 5 per quintal over the support prices of Rs. 245 per quintal fixed for the 1978-79 crop. This increase is marginal in relation to the previous year, but a sharp step up of Rs. 20 per quintal had already been effected in the 1979-80 marketing year itself. What weighed with the APC in recommending the increase is the necessity of inducing some diversion of unirrigated wheat area to *rabi* oilseeds by enhancing the price differential in favour of the latter. A similar argument had been advanced in the case of gram in 1978-79.

4.14 As regards support prices for gram, the APC recommended an increase of Rs. 5 per quintal over the earlier support price of Rs. 140 per quintal and this was accepted by Government. The objective was to secure a shift from wheat to gram in unirrigated areas. It is not clear whether any such transfer took place during 1978-79.

4.15 The Government has accepted the recommended procurement prices of Rs. 117 per quintal for wheat as against Rs. 115 per quintal fixed for the 1978-79 marketing year. If wheat and gram are to be treated as competing crops, it is only logical that their respective prices should be announced simultaneously before sowing is under way, so that farmers can make an appropriate choice.

4.16 As regards the procurement prices of *kharif* cereals, the APC recommended Rs. 90 per quintal for the "common" group of paddy varieties as against Rs. 85 per quintal fixed for "coarse" varieties in the previous year. This stemmed from a reclassification of varieties undertaken by a Committee. Government, however, decided to fix the price at Rs. 95 per quintal. In addition, there would be a premium of Rs. 4 for fine and Rs. 8 per quintal for superfine varieties. The premium for parboiling is to be Rs. 5 per quintal.

4.17 Since the procurement price for *kharif* coarse cereals has generally been kept on par, with that for paddy, procurement prices for jowar, bajra, maize and ragi were raised to the level of Rs. 95 per quintal, even though the APC had favoured no change from last year's price of Rs. 85 per quintal. As procurement of coarse cereals is quite small, this increase is not material from the point of view of the Budget, whereas the increase in rice prices would significantly affect the subsidy payable on account of rice.

4.18 A rather serious departure from the APC's recommendations was made by the Government in the case of sugarcane. Though, for some crops, the Government had, on occasion, raised the support/procurement price by more than what the APC had felt justified, the increase was never large. But in the present case, as against the APC's recommendation for retaining the minimum statutory price of sugarcane at Rs. 10 per quintal, the Government decided on a figure of Rs. 12.50 per quintal, *i.e.,* an increase of 25 per cent.

4.19 The APC's recommendations in respect of jute and cotton (kapas) envisaged increases of Rs. 5 and Rs. 10 per quintal respectively in the support prices of the standard varieties, namely W-5 grade of jute in Assam, and 320-F/414-F/J-34 varieties of cotton. The new prices should have been Rs. 155 for jute and Rs. 265 per quintal for kapas, but in the case of the latter the Government fixed a higher price of Rs. 275 per quintal. However, even though cotton/kapas prices were somewhat depressed as a result of a good crop in 1978-79, and a larger usage of artificial fibres was enforced as a matter of policy, depressing cotton demand, nevertheless, the ruling market prices were higher than the official support price. Hence the Government's decision to raise cotton prices was largely psychological in nature. Cotton prices were fairly stable during 1979-80. The Cotton Corporation of India (C.C.I.) purchased 10.91 lakh bales of cotton during the 1978-79 season as against a target of 12 lakh bales. The Maharashtra State Cooperative Marketing Federation (MSCMF) also purchased 9.73 lakh bales, and thus helped to sustain the market. In the current season, C.C.I. had purchased nearly 10 lakh bales of cotton by the end of April 1980. In addition, the MSCMF is expected to have purchased 12 lakh bales during the period.

4.20 It was earlier feared that jute prices may rise sharply because of a bad crop resulting from drought conditions in the eastern parts of the country at sowing time, but these fears have proved groundless. The strike in the jute industry in January-February 1979 also helped to conserve supplies of raw jute. Hence, even though there was a rise of about 12 per cent in prices between May and August 1979, with the coming of the new crop prices in upcountry markets have been depressed. The Jute Corporation of India (JCI) had, upto the middle of April 1980 purchased 8.56 lakh bales of raw jute, as against 8.28 lakh bales in the corresponding period of last year, but failed to give adequate support to the market as prices have been ruling at the statutory minimum.

4.21 As mentioned above, the attempt to broaden the coverage of support prices to include coarser grains and pulses is an important aspect of price policy designed to counter the shift of acreage towards high value crops which has been observed in recent years. However, the effectiveness of support prices in achieving this objective needs to be examined carefully. The shift to high value crops has occurred because yields for these crops have improved substantially due to technological breakthroughs and increased irrigation while at the same time prices have not been allowed to fall because of price support measures. The combination of higher productivity with supported prices has altered relative profitability against the coarser grains and pulses leading to acreage switches with attendant slower growth of output and higher prices. Over the past several years prices of pulses including gram have risen much more than in the case of wheat and rice. Market prices for pulses including gram are significantly above support prices. In such a situation while the support price provides a measure of insurance, it is not likely to lead to a switch of acreage back into these crops.

Industrial Prices and Price Policy

4.22 Decisions to increase a number of administered prices played an important part in pushing up the price level. A long-delayed upward revision of prices was in respect of coal. For a number of years, the move to ensure remunerative prices to the coal industry had been shelved so as not to add to the costs of the user industries—mainly steel, power and railway transport. Coal India Limited has thus accumulated losses to the tune of Rs. 576.77 crores by 1978-79. The prices for Coal India Limited were raised (net of the abolition of the excise duty) in July 1979 by an average of Rs. 31.07 per tonne, or about 48 per cent. The adjustment had become inevitable after the wage revision effective from January 7, 1979, and even that had been delayed by six months.

4.23 Steel prices were raised in April 1979 with a view to augmenting the Steel Development Fund, and in order to meet the higher cost of pooling imports with domestic production. A surcharge of Rs. 100 per tonne was levied on pig iron, while in the case of steel items an additional surcharge of 15 per cent was imposed on the base price. While prices to the consumer naturally went up, there was little benefit to the producers directly since the surcharges would accrue to the Steel Development Fund. However, provision was made for an element of cost compensation, if considered necessary, on examination by the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices (BICP).

4.24 Aluminium prices were revised in October 1979 because of increased cost of production due to higher electricity charges and high cost imports necessitated by inadequate domestic production. As a result consumer price (inclusive of the pooling element) went up by about 14 per cent, and the average retention price rose by only about 8 per cent. The differential between the sale price and the retention price will accrue to the Minerals & Metals Trading Corporation (MMTC) which is the canalising agency for imports of aluminium.

4.25 Although the cement industry had been able to increase production through the use of non-traditional materials, a comprehensive review of the cement industry was carried out by a High Level Committee because additions to capacity had not been satisfactory despite certain concessions, and assurances regarding profitability, given to it. The Committee recommended a three tier system of retention prices, and the same was introduced in May 1979 to be in force upto March 31, 1982. Under this scheme low cost units would get Rs. 185 per tonne, medium cost units Rs. 205 per tonne and high cost ones Rs. 220 per tonne. As a result, the uniform F.O.R. price of cement, exclusive of excise duty and packaging charges, went up from Rs. 293.26 to Rs. 318.94 per tonne, or by 8.8 per cent. The consumer price, however, increased by only 6.2 per cent, *i.e.* from Rs. 430.57 to Rs. 457.28 per tonne.

4.26 Rising international prices added substantially to inflation in 1979-80. The country had to import considerable quantities of petroleum and petroleum products, edible oils, non-ferrous metals and newsprint. Higher import prices for these commodities led to increase in domestic prices.

4.27 Prices of non-ferrous metals (other than aluminium) are revised periodically, and one such revision coincided with the 1979-80 Budget. Consequently the impact was superimposed on the Budget proposals. There was a further increase in prices in July so that there was a rise of 17.3 per cent in the Wholesale Price Index for non-ferrous metals (excluding aluminium) and alloys between February and July 1979; upward revisions were also made in the last quarter of 1979-80. Between March 1979 and March 1980 the rise has been of the order of 16 per cent. (Aluminium prices have increased by 20 per cent).

4.28 Edible oil prices came to be affected by the levy of customs duty in the 1979-80 Budget, though the duty on STC's imports was reduced soon after. In any event, the high prices abroad would, sooner or later, have influenced the domestic prices of edible oils and oilseeds; this process was hastened by the levy of the customs duty. As for newsprint, international prices have risen by about 10 per cent over the year. Consequently, the STC had to revise its release prices from time to time. On an average there has been an increase of about Rs. 300 per tonne over the year. The price of indigenous newsprint was also revised upwards from Rs. 2700 per tonne in 1978-79 to Rs. 3,200 per tonne in the current year. The Wholesale Price Index, which covers NEPA only, thus rose by 15.9 per cent between March and May 1979. However, NEPA supplies only about 15 per cent of the country's requirements.

4.29 The impact of higher international prices has been felt most severely in the case of petroleum. Prices of crude were raised by OPEC countries four times during 1979, the first such increase being in January. The consequential increase in the prices of petroleum products was, however, held over until the 1979-80 Budget when additional excise duties were imposed as an alternative to an increase in base price. This resulted in raising the wholesale price index for mineral oils by 7.4 per cent at that time. The second and third revisions of crude prices took place in April and July 1979, but no changes in the prices of petroleum products were effected until the middle of August.

4.30 In this revision to begin with the additional excise duties on kerosene, H.S.D., motor spirit and LPG levied in the Budget were treated as a part of the basic price so as to compensate the refineries. In addition, prices to consumers were raised by 17 paise per litre in the case of kerosene and H.S.D. and by 35 paise per litre in the case of motor spirit. Prices of most other products were also increased, but naptha used by the fertiliser industry was spared as also were lubricants whose prices were already high. As a result of the new prices, the Wholesale

Price Index for mineral oils went up by 16.4 per cent between March 31, 1979 and August 25, 1979. However, on September 11, 1979 kerosene and H.S.D. prices were reduced by 7 paise per litre, through a corresponding reduction in excise duty. Crude prices have again been raised by the OPEC countries from October onwards. With the latest step up prices of crude oil in world markets are now more than double of what they were a year ago.

Public Distribution

4.31 The existence of large foodstocks was an important difference between the situation in 1979-80 and that prevailing in the previous inflationary period in 1973-74. Stocks of foodgrains with the Government rose from 16.3 million tonnes at the end of October 1978 to 18.7 million tonnes a year later. Stocks reached a peak of 21.4 million tonnes in July 1979. These stocks permitted the Public Distribution System to insulate the consumer to a large extent from the impact of rising wholesale price of foodgrains. While foodgrains prices increased by 11.7 per cent between 31st March, 1979 and March 29, 1980 issue prices were held constant.

4.32 The build up of foodgrain stocks during the early part of 1978-79 season (November-October) was remarkable for a significant change in composition. Whereas, normally, stocks of rice used to be only about one—fourth of the total, during the period January-April 1979 they exceeded those of wheat, and it was only after the commencement of the wheat procurement season that the position was reversed. The rise in the rice component owes its origin to the bumper harvest of 1977-78, so that by end-October 1978, rice stocks were 37 per cent of the total. At end-October 1979 they accounted for as much as 45 per cent. With the commencement of *kharif* marketing the proportion has begun to rise again and crossed 61 per cent by the end of March 1980, (when the total foodgrain stock stood at 14 million tonnes as against 16.2 million tonnes a year earlier).

4.33 Procurement in the 1979-80 *kharif* marketing season was naturally conditioned by the adverse effects on production of the serious drought conditions of this year. It is estimated that *kharif* production will show a decline of about 14 million tonnes in relation to the previous year. Consequently, procurement of rice (upto third week of April 1980) totalled only 35.5 lakh tonnes as against 56.4 lakh tonnes in the corresponding period of last year. The bulk of the shortfall is due to the States of Uttar Pradesh (6.9 lakh tonnes), Haryana (3.0 lakh tonnes), Punjab (4.2 lakh tonnes), Andhra Pradesh (3.5 lakh tonnes) and Madhya Pradesh (1.8 lakh tonnes).

4.34 The procurement of coarse grains has also suffered, and is running lower than that achieved in the previous year. However, the procurement and distribution of coarse grains is in any case not quantitatively significant. As regards wheat, production may not reach last year's level. Although early evidence on *rabi* procurement showed procurement to be ahead of the previous year, it is possible that the season will close with slightly lower procurement than in the 1979-80 (*rabi* marketing season). Considering that offtake from Government stocks, which had tended to decline in the early part of 1979, picked up in the latter half of the year, some depletion of stocks in the next few months is likely.

4.35 The decontrol of sugar in mid-August 1978 created a situation in which prices of sugar were left to find their own level in a situation of record production of sugarcane. Market prices fell to unexpectedly low levels-the Wholesale Price Index fell by 15 per cent between August 1978 and February 1979 which the producers found uneconomic. The industry reacted to this situation by controlling releases from the month of March onwards and prices, thereupon began to rise. To some extent this could have been tolerated as being a corrective for the unduly low levels prevailing as a result of over production, but an increase of 20 per cent in two months became cause for concern. Government had, therefore, to step in and monitor releases with a view to ensuring larger supplies to the consumers than were being maintained by the industry. Thus, control over monthly releases was resumed with effect from June 5, 1979 and an allocation of 5.55 lakh tonnes made for July as against 5.25 lakh tonnes in June. For August and September the releases were further augmented to the level of 6 lakh tonnes. The increase in allocation was accompanied by measures to ensure smooth (weekly) flow of sugar from the factories. Restriction on holding of stocks by registered dealers was also imposed. These measures did not succeed to the desired extent and the Wholesale Price Index further advanced by 8.8 per cent between April and August 1979.

4.36 By this time it was well known that the prospects for *kharif* crops were poor, and sugarcane was no exception. Releases could not also be maintained at 6 lakh tonnes per month in view of the decline in production which came to no more than 58.6 lakh tonnes in the 1978-79 season as against

64.6 lakh tonnes in 1977-78. In these circumstances Government resorted to sugar price control in September 1979 both at the factory and the retail level. The factories were divided into four zones, and ex-factory prices ranging from Rs. 260 to Rs. 270 per quintal were fixed for the various zones. The States were also grouped for the purpose of fixing maximum retail prices which ranged from Rs. 2.90 to Rs. 3.00 per kg. With this measure prices tended to stabilise. The controlled prices were, however, interim ones as the minimum statutory price of sugarcane for the 1979-80 season (beginning October 1979) was raised substantially from Rs. 10.00 to Rs. 12.50 per quintal. As new crop sugar normally comes into the market in December, an increase of Rs. 35 per quintal, on the average, in the ex-factory price was announced on November 22, 1979 but the retail price was to be left untouched upto 15th January, 1980 for the reason that the opening stocks of sugar (as on 1st October, 1979 at 20.62 lakh tonnes) were adequate for 3½ months' consumption. However, government adjusted the excise duty on old crop sugar to mop up the extra margin which would have accrued to the factories.

4.37 Despite the increase in ex-factory prices, sugar production showed no indication of rising. In the first 2½ months of the sugar season, production was only 6.03 lakh tonnes as against 7.76 lakh tonnes in the corresponding period of 1978-79, while despatches at 14.95 lakh tonnes were only slightly lower than in the previous year. Stocks as on December 15, 1979 were down to only 11.7 lakh tonnes as compared with 25.2 lakh tonnes a year earlier. A serious situation was thus developing and, on December 17, 1979, re-inroduction of dual pricing was announced. The levy portion was fixed at 65 per cent of production to be distributed through fair price shops at Rs. 2.85 per kg. For the period December 17 to December 31, 1979 a total quantity of 1.6 lakh tonnes was released for free sale. For January 1980 the quantum of free sale sugar was 1.50 lakh tonnes and of levy sugar 2.71 lakh tonnes. The monthly releases were maintained at about 4 lakh tonnes level in February and March, with 2.71 lakh tonnes of levy sugar and 1.25 lakh tonnes of free sale sugar.* There has been some dislocation of the sugar market as a result of the reintroduction of dual pricing policy. FCI had also not been in a position to take over adequate supplies from the factories and railways were not able to move sufficient quantities of sugar to the destination points. There has since been a significant improvement in the distribution of levy sugar and its transportation. The non-levy sugar market continued to remain volatile due primarily to the sharp decline in sugar production.

4.38 In pursuance of the recommendations of the Hathi Committee, the drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979 was issued on March 31, 1979, providing, *inter alia* for ceilings on mark-up, *i.e.* 40 per cent for Category I, 55 per cent for Category II and 100 per cent for Category III formulations. The Order stipulates, in respect of Category I and II formulations, 'leader prices' based on the prices of efficient major manufacturers (their names having been notified separately). The manufacturers were required to bring down prices of essential drugs to the level of 'leader prices' immediately. In case the existing prices happened to be lower, the manufacturers are not permitted to raise them without prior approval from government. Similarly, the existing prices of Category III formulations cannot be altered till prices for individual manufacturers are fixed by Government; a relaxation has, however, been made subject to certain conditions, for smaller units (with sales turn over of less than Rs. 50 lakhs in the preceding year).

4.39 As demand for drugs in the domestic market is substantially in excess of production and supply, the services of sole selling agents are no longer considered necessary. Sole selling agents are, therefore, not to be appointed by a company for a period of three years with effect from April 18, 1979.

4.40 Brand names of five drugs, Analgin, Aspirin, Ferrous Sulphate, Chloropromazine and Paperazine and its salts were abolished in July 1979 in pursuance of the Government decision that single ingredient dosage forms be marketed only under generic names.

4.41 With shortages of certain key materials developing, attention had to be directed towards more equitable distribution. In the case of aluminium, the Government on May 7, 1979, announced new guidelines under which the entitlement of a particular user unit would be determined on the basis of its capacity and highest offtake during any one of the last four years. Indigenous production and imports would constitute a common pool, and allocations would be made by the Bharat Aluminium Company, which would inform the MMTC about the allotment of the imported metal. The policy for distribution of EC grade aluminium for the year 1980-81 has been revised : the allocation would be made only for the first six months in the first instance ; subsequent allocations for the period October 1980 to March 1981 would be made in the light of units' performance. Allocations made in favour of cable and conductor units would be based on their capacity (as on April 1, 1980) in terms of weight and their best offtake during the four years preceding 1979-80. Guidelines for allocations to "new" units and revived ones have also been laid down.

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*As the rising trend in sugar prices remained unabated in the following months, Government took a series of measures to bring them under control. For the month of May the monthly releases of free sale sugar were stepped up sharply from 1.25 lakh tonnes to 2.75 lakh tonnes and the movement of levy sugar from 2.8 lakh tonnes to 4 lakh tonnes. At the same time, to augment domestic supplies, a quantity of 2 lakh tonnes of sugar was arranged to be imported at short notice.

4.42 In the case of steel, the output of TISCO also was in May 1979, brought within the distribution system administered by the Steel Authority of India Limited, so as to avoid duplication in allotment and to bring about uniformity in distribution. Alongwith more rational distribution, it is necessary to ensure that allottees do not misuse the supplies made available to them. Hence in September 1979, misutilisation of iron and steel was made punishable under the Essential Commodities Act. Purchasers of all categories of iron and steel specified in the first schedule of the Iron & Steel (Control) Order will have to give a declaration at the time of booking regarding the end use. and any use not conforming to this declaration will be punishable.

4.43 Shortages of paper have begun to develop despite increase in production, as demand has outstripped supply. Hence, with a view to preventing malpractices, as also to ensure availability of cultural varieties of paper to the common man at fair prices, the Government issued on June 30, 1979 a Paper Control Order, which complemented the Paper (Regulation of Production) Order 1978. Under this order, the ex-factory price of white printing paper was revised upward from Rs. 2,750 to Rs. 3,000 per tonne.

4.44 The shortage of paper, as also of other essential commodities, is being met through imports. During 1979-80, imports of printing paper have totalled 41,000 tonnes, of steel 1.33 million tonnes, of cement 1.48 million tonnes and of coking coal one million tonnes. Out of a total imports of 45,000 tonnes of rubber programmed for the year 1979-80, about one-half have been received. Similarly edible oils to the tune of one million tonnes were imported. Allocation of foreign exchange has also been made for imports of 30,000 tonnes of soda ash and some quantities have already arrived. 82,000 tonnes of aluminium were also imported in 1979-80.

4.45 With the resurgence of inflationary pressures in March, 1979 the need for an extended public distribution system re-asserted itself, and the then Government launched an integrated production-*cum*-distribution scheme from July 1, 1979. However, the new Scheme could not progress as most of the State Governments were not prepared to finance it, and would have preferred to rely on the Centre or on the availability of bank credit at concessional rates. The scheme, as introduced in July 1979 after discussions with the State Governments, entrusted to the Central Government the responsibility for the formulation of the national policy, adoption of measures for increased production, general price stabilisation, price support operations, imports, buffer stocking and arrangements for supplying to the State Governments commodities for which buffer stocks were to be maintained. On the other hand, the State Governments would have to shoulder full operational responsibility for distribution. It is expected of the State Governments that they would not neutralise the benefit of the Central subsidy on buffer stocking by imposition of taxes or levies on essential commodities. On the contrary, they would be expected to consider reduction of taxes on commodities distributed through fair price shops.

4.46 The coverage of the new scheme, in terms of population, aims at one fair price shop in every village, or group of villages having a population of 2,000 and above. In remote and inaccessible areas, particularly the tribal belt, the population covered may be only 1,000. As regards commodities, a number of these are already within the ambit of the Public Distribution System. Some items have been included on a partial, or experimental basis, and more are proposed to be added. Foodgrains, kerosene oil, soft coke, sugar (re-introduced from January, 1980) and common cloth already form part of the list. Edible oils (imported) and tea have also been made available through fair price shops. Among the latest inclusions are coffee, toilet soap, exercise books and match boxes. The extended use of the Public Distribution System is an important component of the anti-inflationary strategy of the Government. A conference of Civil Supply Ministers and Advisers to Governors in States was held in early March 1980 to revitalise and revamp the Public Distribution System.

4.47 During the oil year 1978-79 (November-October), 43,177 tonnes of crude rapeseed oil, and 3,720 tonnes of refined rapeseed oil, were lifted by the various States and Union Territories for distribution through Fair Price Shops. 41,749 tonnes of palmolein, and about 4,702 tonnes of RBD palm oil, were similarly lifted. Soft coke distribution through various outlets in the Northern and North-eastern regions during 1978-79 has been of the order of 1.3 million tonnes. The proposal for supply of coffee has not met with sufficient response; only Tamil Nadu and Kerala have shown some interest. The NCCF has taken up the distribution of tea, and had in the period July-November 1979, supplied 7 lakh kgs. to various State agencies against indents for a little over 1 million kgs. In the same period, approximately 120 tonnes of cheap toilet soap were supplied with the cooperation of the Indian Soap and Toiletries Makers Association. Distribution of match boxes has commenced in only a few States as the level of production of KVIC units is not significant and the scheme is confined to the output of the cottage industry. In any case, the industry is well organised in the south and local availability is assured. As regards exercise books, the Ministry of Education allots certain quantities of writing paper to State Governments at the controlled price of Rs. 3,000 per tonne. The State Governments reserve some proportion for text-books, and use the rest for making and distributing exercise books at fixed prices.

4.48 About 400 million sq. metres per annum of controlled cloth (mill) are being distributed through over 67,700 retail outlets, 80 per cent of which are in rural areas. In addition, 90 million sq. metres of cheap saris and dhotis produced in handloom sector are being distributed through cooperative outlets. The State Governments have been advised to confine the distribution of controlled cloth to the weaker sections of the population. Consequently, some of the State Governments have fixed income limits while others have decided to distribute the bulk of the cloth in rural areas only.

4.49 The varieties of controlled cloth produced by the N.T.C. and private sector mills are dhotis, saris, long cloth, shirting and drill. The consumer price, which has been fixed at the level of 31-12-1976, falls within the range of Rs. 1.50 to Rs. 3 per metre. On the basis of population the total allocation to the States and Union Territories comes to 2.67 lakh bales. As against this, releases from the mills during 1978-79 (after the introduction of the new scheme in October 1978) came to 2.54 lakh bales. The shortfall has thus been marginal, and can partly be attributed to production losses resulting from power cuts, etc. An attempt has also been made to codify the controlled cloth varieties with their specifications. In the previous scheme for production of controlled cloth the mills were free to choose a range of specifications with the result that the stocks received by cooperatives were of varying widths and not in accordance with the demand pattern of the State agencies. Under the revised scheme, the counts of warp/weft, reed/picks, width in cms. and length in metres is to be provided to the Textile Commissioner's office in advance every quarter so that production may conform to demand requirements.

4.50 With the deterioration in the price situation which set in from March 1979, and the expectations emanating from the poor monsoon, speculative activity gained ground. Strong administrative measures were therefore, necessary. As Parliament had been dissolved, the President issued on October 5, 1979, to be effective from October 15, an Ordinance to provide for preventive detention of anti-social elements like black-marketeers and hoarders. Necessary instructions were issued to the State Governments/Union Territories to take effective steps for the implementation of the Ordinance, including the setting up of Advisory Boards as required thereunder. While the Central Government constituted an Advisory Board early in November 1979, and a number of States and Union Territories expressed their willingness to implement the Ordinance there were a few which were not prepared to follow suit. Though the autonomy of the States has, no doubt, to be respected, it has to be appreciated that management of the economy can be made extremely difficult if cooperation is not forthcoming from all parts of the country. The "Prevention of Black-marketing and Maintenance of Supplies Ordinance" has been embodied in an Act by the new Government. It can be hoped that, with firm action on the part of all concerned, a decisive impact would be made on the price situation. A Control Room at the Centre has been established to monitor prices, in the first instance, of nine essential commodities, namely rice, wheat, vanaspati, edible oils, sugar, diesel, kerosene, soft coke and salt.

Prospects

4.51 The better prospects of the *rabi* crop after the widespread winter rains have brightened the hopes of an improvement in the price situation in the next few months. It is hoped that the prices of agricultural commodities and agro-based manufactures will not push up the price level as they did in the earlier part of 1979-80. The establishment of a stable Government at the Centre is also likely to result in a successful tackling of the problems of infrastructure which have bedevilled the economy in general, and the industrial sector in particular. Some abatement in inflationary pressure is already in evidence. As against an increase of 8.7 per cent in wholesale prices in June-September 1979 (on point to point basis), the increase tapered off to 2 per cent in October-December 1979 and further to 1.4 per cent in January-March 1980.

4.52 However, it would be a mistake to be complacent about the strength of inflationary pressures. As we have seen earlier cost push factors have contributed significantly to the upward pressure on the price level. The increases in petroleum prices in 1979-80 have had a significant impact on prices, directly as well as indirectly. The effects of the latest revision are still to be felt, and further increases in oil prices cannot but have further inflationary impact. The general increase in the costs of raw materials and intermediates because of all pervading impact of petroleum product prices, the rising prices of imports, the problems caused by the difficulties in infra-structure and the rise in wage costs will exert continuous upward pressure on prices*. Therefore, the containment of inflation will have to be a major objective of policy in the coming year.

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*Prices of petroleum products (other than kerosene, LPG, LSHS and fuel oil used for fertilisers) and fertilisers were raised with effect from 8th June 1980.

CHAPTER 5

FISCAL DEVELOPMENTS AND GOVERNMENT BUDGETS

5.1 A noteworthy feature of the government budgets in the past several years has been large increases in expenditure mainly, but not solely, because of the rapid growth in development expenditure. Total government expenditure which formed 20.4 per cent of GDP at market prices in 1970-71 rose to 29.6 per cent in 1978-79. Significant efforts were also made to raise revenues over this period and tax revenues as well as domestic capital receipts have increased rapidly. Nevertheless, the growth in domestic revenues has not been sufficient to finance the increase in expenditure. The draft on foreign resources has also declined significantly. As a consequence, budget deficits have increased. These pressures have been particularly marked in the past three years.

5.2 The expansionary fiscal policy in the past two years is an important factor behind the resurgence of inflationary pressures in the economy. The economic impact of budgetary operations is best measured not by the deficit as defined in budget documents but by the extent of deficit financing.* Deficit financing by the Centre and States combined increased sharply in the past two years. From a negative figure of Rs. 238 crores in 1977-78 it increased to Rs. 1602 crores in 1978-79 and is likely to be substantially higher in 1979-80. The larger deficit financing in 1978-79 was not immediately reflected in rising prices because 1978-79 saw a second good harvest following a good year in 1977-78. Furthermore, increases for a number of administered prices were held back. However, these pressures came to the surface in 1979-80 when domestic supply constraints and rising international prices served to trigger a sharp increase in prices. This occurred in an environment in which fiscal and monetary expansion had created the conditions for an inflationary upsurge.

Budgetary Developments during 1978-79

5.3 The combined budgetary outlays of the Central and the State Governments for 1978-79 were originally estimated at Rs. 27,516 crores. The revised estimates for 1978-79, however, showed an increase of Rs. 973 crores or 3.5 per cent over the budget estimates (Table 5.1). This was mainly because development expenditure was estimated to be higher than budget estimates by Rs. 885 crores. Non-development expenditure, however, exceeded budget estimates by only Rs. 88 crores. On the receipts side, larger collections from customs and sales tax by Rs. 335 crores and Rs. 56 crores respectively, were expected, while receipts from income and corporation taxes were estimated to decline by Rs. 102 crores. Aggregate tax revenues showed an improvement of Rs. 378 crores in the revised estimates compared with the budget estimates.

5.4 The revised estimates for 1978-79 showed an increase in the budgetary deficit of the Centre and States combined from Rs. 1348 crores as presented in budget estimates to Rs. 1852 crores. However, the actual budgetary deficit figure shows the combined deficit to be much lower at Rs. 632 crores. As details of actual receipts and expenditures which resulted in the lower actual deficit are not yet available it is not possible to explain the improvement in the governments budgetary position from that projected in the revised estimates. However, it must be reiterated that the budgetary deficit is not the appropriate measure of the net direct impact on the demand for domestic goods and imports arising out of the budgetary gap of the Government transactions. Deficit financing is the more appropriate measure for this purpose and the extent of deficit financing by the Centre and States combined increased sharply as pointed out above.

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*The difference between the two concepts is explained in the footnote to Table 5.1

TABLE 5.1

Budgetary Transactions of the Central and State Governments

(Rs. crores)

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79		1979-80 (B.E.)
				(B.E.)	(R.E.)	
I. Total Outlay	**18933**	**21195**	**23127**	**27516**	**28489**	**30366**
(a) Developmental	11574	13134	14596	17652	18537	19954
(b) Non-Developmental	7359	8062	8531	9864	9952	10412
II. Current Revenue	**14095**	**15759**	**17107**	**19182**	**19562**	**21946**
of which :						
Tax Revenue	11182	12332	13237	14613	14991	16776
III. Gap (I—II)	**4838**	**5437**	**6020**	**8334**	**8927**	**8420**
Financed by :						
(*i*) Domestic capital receipts	3094	3910	4304	5664	6281	5636
(*ii*) Draft on foreign Savings	1757	1393	700	1322	794	1086
(*iii*) Budgetary Deficit	(—)13	134	1016	1348	1852	1698
IV. Deficit Financing*	(—)206	340	(—)238		1602	n.a.

*Deficit financing differs conceptually from the budgetary deficit as defined in Budget documents and is a more appropriate measure of the net impact of budget operations upon domestic demand. The budgetary deficit as defined in budget documents covers net sale of Treasury bills by the Central Government excluding net purchases by the State Governments, net increase in ways and means advances to the State Governments by the Reserve Bank of India and variations in cash balances of the Central and State Governments. Deficit financing refers to net increases in long and short term borrowing of the Centre and States from the RBI plus variation in cash balances during the fiscal year. It should be noted that deficit fihancing has to be worked from monetary data which introduces a slight problem because of the fact thatthe final accounts of the Government are closed about three weeks after the end of the fiscal year whereas monetary data represent the position as on 31st March. This introduces a discrepancy in the estimate of cash balances held with the RBI as measured from monetary data and from the closed fiscal accounts.

Central and State Government Budgets (including Union Territories) for 1979-80

5.5 Budgetary policy for 1979-80 was formulated against the background of near complete stability in prices in the two preceding years. As a result, long run considerations rather than short term demand management were the major influences in the formulation of budgetary policy. The combined budget of the Centre, States and Union Territories for 1979-80 shows a continuation of the previous year's policy of maintaining a high level of public investment in the economy. There was a significant increase in expenditure over the previous year and the emphasis in investment allocation continued to favour the rural sector and employment oriented small scale production.

5.6 The Annual Plan outlay for 1979-80 was fixed at Rs. 12601 crores registering an increase of 8.2 per cent* over the figure of Rs. 11650 crores in 1978-79. Nearly 40 per cent of the plan outlay, or Rs. 5003 crores, was earmarked for agriculture and allied activities. The target for additional irrigation was placed at 2.63 million hectares. The consumption of fertilisers was to increase from an estimated level of 50.9 lakh tonnes in 1978-79 to 59.0 lakh tonnes in 1979-80. The allocation for the power sector was also increased by 9 per cent from Rs. 2197 crores to Rs. 2396 crores. Expected addition to generating capacity in 1979-80 was 3000 MW as against the target of 2500 MW of additional capacity in 1978-79. A separate allocation of Rs. 51 crores was made to the Rural Electrification Corporation for electrification of villages.

5.7 The step-up in Plan outlay for the large industrial and mining sector was a modest 5.5 per cent from Rs. 2414 crores in 1978-79 and nearly three fourth of this was in the critical areas of coal, steel, oil and fertilisers. The allocation for village and small industries was raised by 32 per cent to a level of Rs. 289 crores. The development of transport and communications was allocated Rs. 2136 crores which was 19 per cent higher than in 1978-79. In the social services sector*, the allocation for water supply and sanitation was substantially stepped up from Rs. 339 crores in 1978-79 to Rs. 430 crores in 1979-80.

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*A sum of Rs. 835 crores was estimated to have been transferred as committed expenditure from the plan side to the non-Plan side in the Central and State Plans. Taking into account this transfer, therefore, the step-up in Plan outlay in 1979-80 would be nearly 16 per cent (which is comparable with the 17 per cent step-up in such outlays in the preceding year's Plan).

5.8 The combined budgetary expenditure of the Centre, the States and the Union Territories' Governments was estimated at Rs. 30366 crores for the year 1979-80 showing an increase of 6.6 per cent over the previous year. Development expenditure was to grow at a rate of 7.6 per cent†, while non-developmental expenditure was estimated to increase by only 4.6 per cent. Of the latter, the growth in expenditure on defence, police, interest payments and tax collection charges ranged between 7 and 13 per cent.

5.9 The current revenues of government were estimated to grow by 12.2 per cent from Rs. 19562 crores in 1978-79 (revised estimates) to Rs. 21946 crores in 1979-80 (budget estimates); this rate of growth was somewhat lower than the rate of 14.4 per cent recorded in the preceding year's revised estimate over that of the actuals for 1977-78. Similarly, the tax revenues were expected to grow at a slower rate (11.9 per cent) in 1979-80 than in 1978-79 (13.2 per cent), mainly because of the expected deceleration in the growth rate of revenue from customs duties from 20.4 per cent in 1978-79 to 8.8 per cent in 1979-80. Barring this, for the other three principal sources of tax revenue, *viz.,* union excise duties, income and corporation taxes, and sales tax, the budgeted growth for 1979-80 was almost the same as in the preceding year.

5.10 Since the current revenues were to increase at a rate faster than the increase in the total outlay, the gap between the two narrowed by 5.7 per cent from Rs. 8927 crores in 1978-79 (revised estimates) to Rs. 8420 crores in the 1979-80 budget. About two-thirds of this gap was to be met from domestic capital receipts and external borrowing was to provide about 13 per cent. The remaining 20 per cent, amounting to Rs. 1698 crores was left as the uncovered budgetary deficit for 1979-80. At this level it was below the revised estimate of the budgetary deficit for 1978-79 but much above the actuals figure of Rs. 632 crores.

The Central Government Budget for 1979-80

5.11 Total expenditure in the Central Government budget for 1979-80 was Rs. 19686 crores which was slightly higher than the previous year's budget estimate of Rs. 19379 crores but lower than the revised estimate figure of Rs. 20089 crores. The lower level of expenditure is largely a reflection of the decline in statutory grants to the States following the implementation of the recommendations of the Seventh Finance Commission and lower levels of loans and advances. Statutory grants declined from Rs. 688.3 crores in 1978-79 to Rs. 248.6 crores in 1979-80 and loans and advances declined from Rs. 2772 crores to Rs. 2191 crores.

5.12 Corresponding to this reduction in Central expenditure the Seventh Finance Commission's recommendations sharply increased the share of the States in Central taxes and duties. Total revenue transferred to the States was higher by Rs. 1470 crores (or 76%) compared with the previous year. This more than offset the reduction in grants, loans and advances with total net transfers increasing by Rs. 393 crores.

5.13 The high level of other expenditures combined with the increased net transfers to States because of the implementation of the recommendations of the Seventh Finance Commission necessitated a large effort in additional resource mobilisation by the Centre. Additional tax measures were proposed to bring in Rs. 625 crores (Rs. 433 crores after deducting States' share). In addition, increases in railway fares and freight rates, and in postal tariffs were to yield another Rs. 208 crores. The extension of the Compulsory Deposit Scheme (Income Tax Payers) Act, 1974 by another two years was to augment the resources further by Rs. 160 crores in 1979-80. All these efforts aggregating to Rs. 994 crores helped to contain the budgetary deficit of the Centre to Rs. 1382 crores in 1979-80, as against that in the revised estimates of Rs. 1590 crores during 1978-79. This relatively large deficit was tolerated partly because of the stability of prices in the previous year and partly because the large stocks of food and foreign exchange were expected to provide a cushion against threatened price increases. In the event this expectation was belied for a number of reasons. Domestic supply constraints and imported inflation proved to be more severe than was originally anticipated, and in any case, post budget developments tended to make the deficit larger than originally budgeted.

5.14 The tax proposals in the 1979-80 Budget reflect some of the basic weaknesses in the Indian tax structure. The direct tax base, which does not include agricultural income, is very restricted and efforts to raise additional tax revenue have to rely largely on indirect taxes. While it is possible to tax luxury consumption heavily the base for such taxes is quite small and the required resources cannot be raised from this source alone. As a result additional levies necessarily fall on items which enter into common consumption. In the 1979-80 tax proposals, there was very limited recourse to direct taxation mainly directed at personal income tax and the bulk of the additional revenue was raised through indirect taxation. These tax measures were combined with some effort at giving excise tax relief to selected areas.

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*The allocations for sectors like education, health and family welfare, housing and urban development for 1979-80 are not comparable because of the transfer of committed expenditure from plan to non-Plan heads.

†13.0 per cent when compared with the Budget estimates for 1978-79.

TABLE 5.2

Additional Resource mobilisation by the Centre during 1979-80

(Rs. crores)

	Centre's share	States' share	Total
1. **Taxes :**	**432.91**	**192.51**	**625.42**
(*a*) **Direct Taxes :**	**44.86**	**8.74**	**53.60**
(*i*) Income Tax	40.36	8.74	49.10
(*ii*) Corporation Tax	4.50	..	4.50
(*b*) **Indirect Taxes**	**388.05**	**183.77**	**571.82**
(*i*) Customs Duties	139.35	..	139.35
(*ii*) Union Excise Duties	248.70	183.77	432.47
2. **Revision in Post & Telegraph Tariffs and Railway Fares and Freights**	**208.30**	..	**208.30**
(*i*) Posts & Telegraphs	48.30	..	48.30
(*ii*) Railways	160.00	..	160.00
3. **Extension of Compulsory Deposit (Income Tax Payers) Scheme**	**160.00**	..	**160.00**
4. **Total (1 + 2 + 3)**	**801.21**	**192.51**	**993.72**

5.15 Over ninety per cent of the additional tax revenue was raised from indirect taxes. Most of this came from increased excise duties and countervailing import duty upon petroleum products. Excise duties were raised on a number of items of luxury consumption and articles falling under item 68 of Central Excise Tariff were subjected to an enhancement of duty from 5 per cent to 8 per cent. On the direct taxes side, the main contribution came from an additional 5 per cent surcharge on income tax. Income tax concessions for insurance premium payments and provident fund contributions were reduced. Wealth tax rates were raised in the higher slabs. The rate of surcharge on corporate taxation was increased from 5 per cent to 7.5 per cent and concessions such as the tax holiday were withdrawn for some non-priority industries. However, additional revenue raised from these tax changes was meagre.

5.16 Simultaneously, tax levies were reduced on agricultural inputs like chemical fertilisers, power tillers and PVC pipes used for irrigation purposes. Differential excise duty rates were introduced in the case of matches whereby duty rates were lowered for matches produced in the cottage sector units, left unchanged for large units which are not mechanised and were raised for large scale mechanised units. A 30 per cent duty was imposed on machine-made carpets while hand-made carpets were totally exempted from the excise duties. The concessional rate of duty of 8 per cent on power processed white powerloom cotton fabrics of finer varieties was raised to 12 per cent. The excise duty on cotton and cellulosic spun yarn of finer counts used by composite textile mills and powerlooms was increased by about 10 per cent of the existing rates. Concessions were extended to Khadi and Village Industries Boards by exempting them from income tax. As an experimental measure, the provision of proforma credit was extended to some products of engineering industry, where the cumulative incidence of duty on inputs was considered to be high. This was in pursuance of the recommendations of the Indirect Tax Committee to avoid cascading.

5.17 Levies on bulk drugs, vanaspati, processed edible cils and footwear were reduced. The excise tax levied on unprocessed tobacco was abolished and the revenue loss recouped by taxes levied on tobacco products. These levies were at differential rates and implied some redistribution of the tax burden away from low income consumers. Duties were increased in the case of articles consumed by the better off sections of the society.

5.18 The direct gross fixed capital formation (*i.e.* investment in building, public works, equipment and other fixed assets) at Rs. 1709 crores in 1979-80 was estimated to be higher by 28.8 per cent as against the growth of 18.7 per cent in the revised estimates for 1978-79 over 1977-78. In addition to this, the Central Government supplements the efforts of the rest of the economy for capital formation through grants, loans and investment in share capital. Including this assistance and the increase in inventories, the provision for gross capital formation out of the Centre's budgetary resources was Rs. 7,018 crores in 1979-80. This was 2.8 per cent lower than in 1978-79 when gross capital formation out of the budget increased by 26.9 per cent over the previous year. The decline in 1979-80 was wholly on account of small provisions of grants and loans to States following the increased devolution of resources to them by way of larger shares in Central taxes.

TABLE 5.3

Capital formation by the Central Government and its financing

(Rs. crores)

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79 (RE)	1979-80 (BE)
I. Gross capital formation out of budgetary resources of the Central Government	4664	4991	5686	7217	7018
As per cent of Gross Domestic Product at Current prices . . .	7.1	7.0	7.1	8.4	n.a.
(*i*) Gross capital formation by the Central Govt.	1205	1112	1107	1389	1748
(*ii*) Financial assistance for capital formation to the rest of the economy	3459	3879	4579	5828	5270
II. Gross savings by the Central Government	991	885	1051	691	901*
As per cent of Gross Domestic savings at current prices . . .	6.5	4.8	5.2	3.0	n.a
III. **Gap (I—II)**	3673	4106	4635	6526	6117
Financed by :					
IV. Draft on other sectors of the domestic economy	1916	2713	3935	5732	5031
(*i*) Domestic Capital receipts	2015	2583	3003	4141	3649
(*ii*) Budgetary Deficit	—99	130	932	1591	1382*
V. Draft on foreign savings	1757	1393	700	794	1086

*After taking into account the post-budget concessions.

NOTE :—Gross capital formation in this table includes loans given for capital formation on a gross basis. Consequently domestic capital receipts include loan repayments to the Central Government.

5.19 The Central Government's savings (gross) in the budget for 1979-80 amount to Rs. 901 crores which is a significant improvement over the previous year but still below the level reached in earlier years. The gap between gross capital formation out of the Central budget and the Government's own savings was projected to narrow from Rs. 6,526 crores in 1978-79 (RE) to Rs. 6,117 crores in 1979-80 (BE). The draft on foreign resources was to increase from Rs. 794 crores to Rs. 1,086 crores while domestic capital receipts declined substantially from Rs. 5,732 crores to Rs. 5,031 crores.

5.20 One of the reasons for the sharp increase in current expenditures of the Central Government in recent years is the rapid increase in subsidies. Between 1975-76 and 1979-80 (Revised Estimates) subsidies have increased from Rs. 470 crores to Rs. 1,831 crores (see table below) :—

TABLE 5.4

Growth in Subsidies

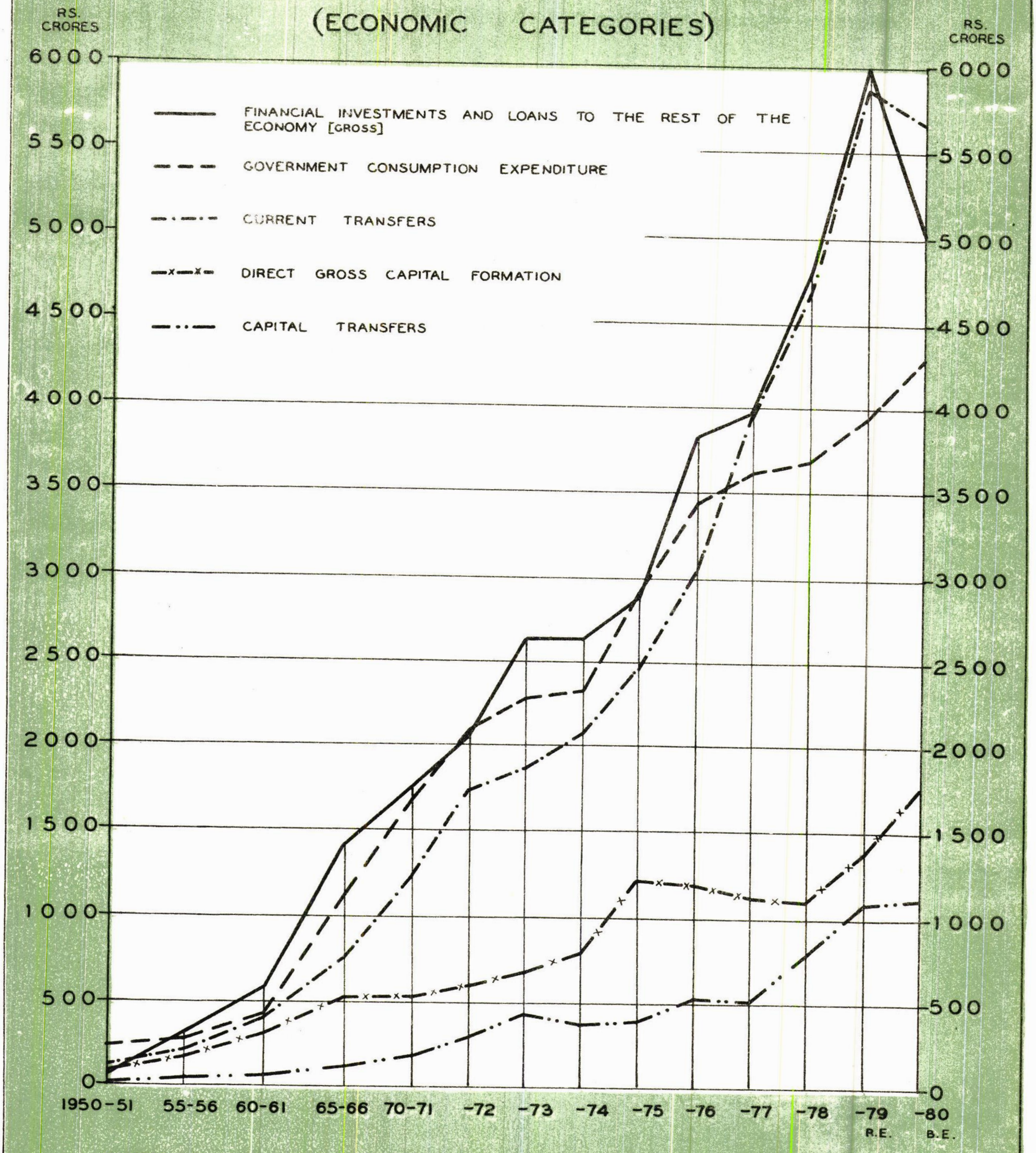
(Rs. crores)

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79 (R.E.)	1979-80 (R.E.)
1. Food Subsidy	250	506	480	570	600
2. Fertilizer subsidy	N.A.	60*	266	365	643
3. Subsidy on Exports	149	269	327	414	363
4. Others	71	112	214	155	225
TOTAL	470*	947*	1287	1504	1831

*Does not include loss on imported fertilisers.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE

(ECONOMIC CATEGORIES)



MINISTRY OF FINANCE, ECONOMIC DIVISION.

GMGIPMRND-PLW-405/3/FINANCE/79-80-CHART-7

The Centre's Revised Estimates for 1979-80

5.21 In the post-Budget period, a number of developments took place, which led to a sharp deterioration in the budgetary position of the Centre in 1979-80. As a result the budgetary deficit of the Centre has now been estimated at Rs. 2,700 crores in the Revised Estimates compared with Rs. 1,382 crores anticipated earlier in the Budget. The substantial increase in expenditure and decline in receipts are mainly responsible for the large increase in the budgetary deficit. The main contributory factors which brought about this deterioration in the financial position of the Central Government are the increases in non-plan assistance to the States for relief of natural calamities and drought (Rs. 120 crores), Plan loans and grants to States and U.Ts (Rs. 201 crores), payments to F.C.I. on account of increased food subsidy (Rs. 40 crores), additional subsidy on indigenous and imported fertilisers (Rs. 195 crores), grants for "Food for Work" programme (Rs. 300 crores), expenses connected with the mid-term general elections (Rs. 30 crores), subsidy on exports (Rs. 31 crores), grants to States for upgradation of standards of administration (Rs. 30 crores) and loans to Bangla Desh (Rs. 29 crores).

5.22 On the receipts side, despite shortfalls estimated in Corporation Tax and Union Excise Duties of Rs. 150 crores and Rs. 183 crores respectively there is an over-all improvement in tax revenues of Rs. 199 crores because of buoyancy in customs revenue which has risen sharply over the Budget Estimates by Rs. 425 crores. All the same the receipts of the Central Government have shown considerable deterioration due to decline in interest receipts, shortfall in recoveries of loans and advances and lower receipts under external assistance than originally anticipated. Taking the receipts and expenditures together the picture that emerges is one of serious imbalance in the Central finances.

The Centre's Interim Budget for 1980-81

5.23 The new government came into office on January 14, 1980 and this did not permit sufficient time for the presentation of a regular Budget for the year 1980-81. As such, an interim Budget for the year 1980-81 was presented to the Parliament for "Vote-on-Account" purposes. The Budget thus presented envisaged a budgetary deficit of Rs. 1,235 crores compared with Rs. 2,700 crores in the revised Budget for 1979-80. The improvement in the budgetary position is the outcome of improved receipts both on revenue and capital accounts. It is estimated that Centre's tax revenues at the existing rates of taxation are expected to increase by Rs. 506 crores or 6.2 per cent in 1980-81 over the Revised Estimates of 1979-80. Non-tax revenues are expected to grow even faster at Rs. 445 crores giving a rate of growth of 15 per cent. Receipts under 'Capital' heads will be more by Rs. 1,405 crores because of larger market borrowings, external loans and other miscellaneous capital receipts. Total expenditure, taking revenue and capital together, is estimated at Rs. 20,215 crores in 1980-81 (Budget estimates) as against Rs. 19,324 crores estimated in the revised Budget for 1979-80 showing an increase of 7.5 per cent. In the final Budget for 1980-81, it is anticipated that expenditure estimates might undergo revision both dimensionally and sectorially. The interim Budget has provided for an outlay of Rs. 4,570 crores on the Central Plan and for Central assistance for States and Union territories Plans of a sum of Rs. 2,823 crores thus aggregating a total Plan outlay of Rs. 7,393 crores in the Central Budget for 1980-81. The internal resources of public enterprises available for Central Plan are estimated at Rs. 2,003 crores, which are substantially higher than the estimates of Rs. 1,421 crores in the revised Budget for 1979-80.

Finances of the State Governments for 1979-80

5.24 The overall budgetary position of the States as reflected in their budgetary deficit deteriorated in 1979-80 compared with 1977-78 (Actuals) and 1978-79 (RE) and this was despite a larger devolution on account of the Seventh Finance Commission's award effective from 1979-80. While the revenue surpluses of the States showed a marked increase (Rs. 1,251 crores) in 1979-80 compared with the previous year (Rs. 768 crores), the deficit on capital account showed a sharp deterioration (Rs. 1,569 crores) compared with 1978-79 (RE) (Rs. 1,030 crores*) resulting in a larger overall deficit in 1979-80. However, the position emerging in the revised estimates for 1979-80 (as presented in the State Budgets for 1980-81 including interim budget in many States) appears less alarming as the overall deficit shows a reduction of Rs. 187 crores *i.e.* from Rs. 318 crores in the Budget estimates to Rs. 131 crores** in the revised estimates for that year. While the revenue surplus shows a decline (Rs. 1,041 crores) mainly because of larger provision on account of drought relief including food-for-work programme and grant of additional dearness allowances etc., this is more than off set by higher improvement on capital account including public account because of larger loans from Centre including loans against increased Small Savings Collections etc. But if the position is viewed with reference to the actuals for 1978-79, it appears less encouraging since the actuals reveal an overall surplus of Rs. 450 crores** as against the deficit of Rs. 262 crores shown in the revised estimates for that year.

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* & ** Please see footnotes on next page.

5.25 The total expenditure (both revenue and capital) for 1979-80 (Budget Estimates), placed at Rs. 15,706 crores, was higher by 8.2 per cent than the revised estimates of Rs. 14,516 crores in 1978-79. More conspicuously the growth in development expenditure showed a sharp deceleration in 1979-80 and registered an increase of 7.1 per cent in contrast to a growth rate of 33.1 per cent in 1978-79. As a result, the proportion of development expenditure was to show a decline from 77.3 per cent in 1978-79 to 76.5 per cent in 1979-80. An apparent feature of the development outlay in 1979-80 was that while the approved Annual Plan outlay for the year showed only a marginal increase of 3.3 per cent over the approved outlay for 1978-79—this increase would be still lower if the revised estimates of Plan outlay for 1978-79 were to be compared—the total development expenditure was higher because of transfer of about Rs. 690 crores from plan account to non-plan account as committed expenditure on development schemes completed at the end of 1978-79. Thus, the overall increase in development expenditure came to 7.1 per cent in 1979-80.

5.26 The State Budgets like that of the Centre placed emphasis on programmes which promoted agricultural growth and employment. Agriculture and allied services accounted for nearly 16.5 per cent of the share in total development expenditure and grew by 15.1 per cent. Public works with large employment potential accounted for a growth of 22.2 per cent while medical and family welfare showed an increase of 12.0 per cent and education 11.6 per cent.

5.27 Among the non-developmental categories of expenditure, interest payments went up by 8.0 per cent, tax collection charges by 9.1 per cent, and expenditure on police and other administrative services by 9.9 per cent. States' expenditure for relief on account of natural calamities—mainly because of floods in many parts of the country—was estimated at Rs. 119 crores—Rs. 85 crores under non-developmental outlay and Rs. 34 crores under developmental side—in 1978-79 (RE). The budgetary provision for relief on account of natural calamities which was kept at Rs. 65 crores in 1979-80 proved to be grossly inadequate because of the unprecedented drought in many parts of the country. With the liberalisation of the scheme of assistance recommended by the Seventh Finance Commission for relief on account of natural calamities, advance plan assistance of Rs. 125 crores was sanctioned to 15 States for drought relief in 1979-80. Besides, additional non-plan assistance was given to certain States affected by cyclone, floods and the like in that year. Thus, the increase in non-developmental expenditure on this account was likely to be substantially higher than that indicated in the budget estimates.

5.28 The States' total receipts from taxes are expected to show a substantially large increase (27.0 per cent) in 1979-80 (Budget Estimates) compared with 10.1 per cent recorded in the revised estimates 1978-79 mainly because of larger devolution of share in Central taxes, as recommended by the Seventh Finance Commission. The growth of the States' tax revenue at 10.3 per cent in 1979-80 (BE) had turned out to be the same as recorded in 1978-79 (R.E.). This was because the expected growth rate was practically the same (11.6 per cent) under sales tax† which constitutes about 53.0 per cent of States' own tax revenue. The rate of growth of sales tax receipts had declined sharply from 26.6 per cent in 1975-76 to 6.6 per cent in 1977-78. The growth rate picked up to 11.7 per cent in 1978-79 (R.E.) but was not expected to accelerate in 1979-80 (B.E.). In view of the sharp price rise in many consumer goods in 1979-80 the growth rate might turn out to be better than estimated at the Budget stage. The growth rates were, however, better in respect of collections under stamps and registration (12.0 per cent), Motor Vehicles Tax (18.5 per cent) but were lower in the case of entertainment tax (9.8 per cent against 11.7 per cent), goods and passenger tax (6.5 per cent against 10.5 per cent) and electricity duty (17.8 per cent against 34.8 per cent). In the case of entertainment tax, there is not enough growth because of concessions, exemptions and incentives granted to cinematographic films produced and exhibited in local languages. The decline in growth rate of receipts from taxes on goods and passengers is because of a combination of factors like inadequate expansion of transport capacity and leakage in collections though the fares have risen over the years. In regard to State excise duties, following the decision to introduce prohibition in stages, the growth in receipts from State excise duties has come down to just 1 per cent against an average growth of about 12 per cent per annum in the past few years. The position, however, differs from State to State.

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*This excludes Rs. 555 crores of loan given to the States by the Centre for clearing their overdrafts.

**Excluding Tripura as its cash balance position is not available. The surplus in the case of U.P. for 1978-79 included above is alone placed at Rs. 321 crores.

†Excluding sales tax on Motor Spirit.

5.29 On the whole, the States' tax revenues had shown a decline during 1975-76 to 1977-78 and showed no growth during 1979-80 over 1978-79. This deceleration is attributable to introduction of partial prohibition in some more States. But more importantly, the inadequate expansion of the tax bases and/or erosion of tax bases because of concessions and exemptions in case of major State taxes seem to have adversely affected the growth of States' tax receipts and consequently their total revenue receipts. This trend needs to be reversed.

State Governments' Commercial Undertakings

5.30 Non-tax receipts have also shown a significant deceleration; the rate of growth of such receipts declined from 12.4 per cent in 1978-79 (RE) to 8.4 per cent in 1979-80 (BE). This could be mainly ascribed to increased losses from departmental commercial enterprises and deceleration in receipts from general services and social and community services. The Seventh Finance Commission had assumed in its calculations that during the period covered by its report (i.e. 1979—84), receipts from multi-purpose, major and medium irrigation schemes should not only cover working expenses but also provide for a return by way of interest at 1 per cent (in stages) on the total capital invested at the end of 1978-79. Contrary to this expectation, the 1979-80 Budgets revealed a decline in gross receipts (19.2 per cent) from multi-purpose river projects whereas the working expenses (excluding interest charges) showed an increase (17.9 per cent) over the previous year. In the case of commercial irrigation schemes, the position was somewhat better as the gross receipts showed an increase of 19.3 per cent while working expenses (other than interest charges) increased at a lower rate of 11.4 per cent thus reducing the net loss considerably. States have still to go a long way to bring down the losses from irrigation schemes to zero before starting to earn a minimum return of 1 per cent as stipulated by the Seventh Finance Commission. This could be achieved by better utilisation of the available potential, efficient and economic maintenance and management of the irrigation systems, raising water rate demand correctly and collecting them fully will all contribute to the desired result.

5.31 Among the State autonomous enterprises, the State Electricity Boards' account for a large proportion of the investment by State Governments. The bulk of the investment of the State Governments is by way of loans and advances to the Boards. The Seventh Finance Commission had noted that financial performance of the Electricity Boards could be improved by better and efficient management and revisions of tariffs need only be a last resort. The Commission had assumed that given efficient management, the Electricity Boards could be expected to do much better than in the past and adopted a normative return of 6 per cent on the total investments in the States as estimated at the end of 1978-79. The actual performance falls far short of this target. The Planning Commission has estimated that the total losses of the State Electricity Boards (inclusive of interest payments due to the States) were expected to increase from the Annual Plan estimate of Rs. 388 crores to Rs. 542 crores in 1979-80. If the revenue from revision of tariffs estimated at Rs. 102 crores during that year is also taken into account, the losses would work out at Rs. 440 crores during 1979-80. The deterioration in the financial performance of the Electricity Boards in 1979-80 is attributed to : (a) fall in hydel generation because of insufficient rainfall and in some cases delay in commissioning of units (both hydel and thermal) ; (b) fall in thermal generation due to bottlenecks in the supply of coal both in terms of quantity and quality ; (c) fall in revenue earnings because of larger diversion of power in drought affected States for agricultural use which normally carries lower tariff rates; and (d) increase in working expenses because of upward revision of fuel prices (both coal and oil).

5.32 In summary, the preformance of the States in mobilising resources has fallen far short of expectations. They were able to raise only about Rs. 195 crores in 1978-79. In 1979-80, the yield from measures announced at the time of presentation of State Budgets was placed at Rs. 215 crores (excluding revision of electricity tariffs). The yield from revision of tariffs by Electricity Boards was estimated at Rs. 102 crores in that year. According to the information available, the total yield from additional resource mobilisation is estimated at Rs. 340 crores against the Annual Plan target of Rs. 436 crores.

Performance of Public Sector Undertakings

5.34 The financial performance of the Railways deteriorated sharply in 1978-79. The net surplus of the Railways increased from Rs. 87.24 crores in 1976-77 to Rs. 126.23 crores in 1977-78. The Railway Budget for 1978-79 had estimated a lower surplus of Rs. 65.43 crores, but at the revised estimates stage, the surplus had declined further to Rs. 27.73 crores. The year, however, closed with an actual surplus of Rs. 36.66 crores. This decline in actuals over budget estimates was mainly because of a fall of nearly Rs. 125 crores in earnings from goods traffic caused by floods which restricted the revenue earning traffic to only 199.6 million tonnes—a drop of about 10 per cent from the earlier target. Moreover, the Railways had to bear an additional burden of Rs. 64 crores because of the new levies on coal and electricity, the payment of additional instalment of dearness allowance and an increase in the price of steel.

5.35 The Railways' Budget for 1979-80 envisaged a surplus of nearly Rs. 70 crores, after taking into account a receipt of Rs. 160 crores by way of additional resource mobilisation, the bulk of which was to be garnered by an upward revision in the freight rates. Passenger fares were not altered but the fares of suburban and non-suburban monthly/quarterly season tickets were revised upwards. Certain concessions were also given such as the raising of the age-limit for free rail travel for children from 3 years to 5 years. Another feature of the current year's railway budget was the substantially enhanced provision for depreciation from Rs. 145 crores in 1978-79 to Rs. 200 crores, and for pension fund from Rs. 50 crores to Rs. 65 crores. The revised estimates for 1979-80 assume a substantial decline in the movement of goods traffic at 194 million tonnes by the Railways which is expected to be even lower than the previous year's level. The gross receipts are now placed lower by Rs. 83.64 crores compared with the Budget estimates. On the other hand expenditure is estimated to be higher than the Budget estimates mainly on account of additional provision for ad hoc payment of 15 days wages to Railways' employees costing Rs. 36.18 crores as part of the Scheme of Productivity Linked Bonus, upward revision in the rates of Dearness allowance etc. As a result the surplus of Rs. 70 crores anticipated in the Budget is expected to turn into a loss of Rs. 42 crores in the revised estimates for 1979-80. The interim Railways' budget for 1980-81 estimates the movement of goods traffic at 214.50 million tonnes. In regard to passenger traffic, based on past trends, a growth of 6 per cent has been assumed in the Budget Estimates for the current year. On the whole, with the gross receipts estimated at Rs. 2545.4 crores and the total expenditure at Rs. 2583.5 crores including Rs. 56.3 crores towards payment of Productivity Linked Bonus to the staff, a net deficit of Rs. 38.1 crores is anticipated during 1980-81.

5.36 The Post and Telegraphs Department has shown a promising performance. The postal branch which had been incurring huge losses seems to have reversed this trend considerably during 1977-78. As against the loss of Rs. 48.84 crores estimated in the 1977-78, budget, the actuals show a nominal loss of Rs. 1.98 crores. Even in 1978-79, the budget estimate for the postal branch had booked a loss of Rs. 18.07 crores, which in the revised estimates, was expected to be no more than Rs. 2.62 crores. In fact the year has ended with a surplus of Rs. 2.27 crores which resulted from an improvement in receipts and lower expenses on postal account. Contrary to earlier expectations, the operations of telecommunications has also resulted in the surplus being higher at Rs. 143.61 crores as against the projected smaller surplus of Rs. 136.07 crores in the revised estimates for 1978-79. In consequence, the total surplus of the Post and Telegraphs Department in 1978-79 amounted to Rs. 145.88 crores which is a shade better than the actuals of Rs. 127.03 crores for 1977-78. In the 1979-80 Central Government budget, the postal and telecommunication tariffs were revised so as to bring an additional revenue of Rs. 48.30 crores in that year (Rs. 57.96 crores in a full year). More than four-fifths of the additional resources were to come from revision in the telecommunications tariffs. As a result of this, the Post and Telegraphs Department was to show a surplus of Rs. 225.13 crores in 1979-80. According to the revised estimates for 1979-80, the estimated surplus are likely to be less at Rs. 183.35 crores because of a decline in surpluses expected from the telecommunications branch, although the surplus of the postal branch shows a marginal improvement. The Interim Budget for 1980-81 has projected the surpluses of the postal branch and telecommunications branch at Rs. 9 crores and Rs. 195 crores respectively aggregating Rs. 204 crores for the Posts and Telegraphs Department as a whole.

5.37 The performance of Central Government's autonomous commercial undertakings continues to fall short of expectations. At the end of 1978-79, the total cumulative investment in these undertakings stood at Rs. 15602 crores which included enterprises under construction, textile group of companies, insurance companies and Delhi Transport Corporation. The table below presents the profile of these enterprises for the period 1974-75 to 1978-79. It may be seen there from that during this period the return on capital employed which is an index of profitability of commercial enterprises in operation (excluding textiles and insurance) had reached a maximum of 9.4 per cent in 1976-77. In the next year it dropped to 7.5 per cent and has not shown any recovery in 1978-79. The return on paid-up capital which was already low by any standards turned negative in the last two years. Despite an increase in sales turn over by more than 85 per cent between 1974-75 and 1978-79, the gross profits ratio to sales turn over has shown only a marginal increase from 5.47 per cent in 1974-75 to 5.68 per cent in 1978-79. The net profits before tax of the running enterprises has declined sharply from Rs. 421 crores in 1976-77 to Rs. 193 crores in 1978-79. As regards the gross internal resources (comprising retained profits, depreciation, and deferred revenue expenditure written off) generated by these enterprises, though there is some improvement from Rs. 580 crores in 1974-75 to Rs. 906 crores in 1978-79, it was far too short of Draft Plan estimates. Fifty three enterprises incurred cash losses amounting to Rs. 297 crores during 1978-79, and as such could not contribute towards generation of internal resources.

TABLE 5.5

Five-year Profile of Public Enterprises

	Unit	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
1. Number of Running Public enterprises	Numbers	120	121	149	155	159
2. Capital employed	Rs. crores	6627	8824	10887	12130	14173
3. Turnover	Rs. crores	10217	11688	14542	18020	18936
4. Gross Profit before interest and tax	Rs. crores	559	668	1028	915	1076
5. Net Profit before tax	Rs. crores	312	306	421	160	193
6. Net Profit after tax	Rs. crores	184	129	184	—91	—32
7. Internal Resources generated	Rs. crores	580	526	719	708	906
8. Return on Capital employed	per cent	8.4	7.6	9.4	7.5	7.6
9. Return on paid-up Capital	per cent	4.9	2.9	3.5	Loss	Loss
10. Employment	Lakhs	14.08	15.05	15.75	16.38	18.71

5.38 The enterprises which were largely responsible for the losses during 1978-79 included : Coal India Ltd. (Rs. 212.16 crores), Shipping Corporation of India Ltd. (Rs. 37.01 crores), Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd. (Rs. 27.48 crores), Indian Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. (Rs. 27.19 crores). Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation (Rs. 22.92 crores), Delhi Transport Corporation (Rs. 17.49 crores), Fertilizer Corporation of India (Rs. 15.24 crores), Indian Petro-Chemicals Corporation Ltd. (Rs. 13.10 crores), and Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd. (Rs. 10.06 crores).

5.39 Among the profit making enterprises during 1978-79, the share of the following was considerable : Oil and Natural Gas Commission (Rs. 72.52 crores), Indian Oil Corporation (Rs. 69.20 crores), Steel Authority of India Ltd. (Rs. 65.84 crores), Air India (Rs. 34.09 crores), Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. (Rs. 25.15 crores), Madras Fertilizers Ltd. (Rs. 18.15 crores), Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation (Rs. 16.75 crores), State Trading Corporation of India (Rs. 13.64 crores), Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (Rs. 11.96 crores), and Indian Airlines (Rs. 11.42 crores).

5.40 An aggregate analysis of the public enterprises tends to be somewhat misleading. Generalisations about the over-all performance of the public sector are not very meaningful since the public sector covers a wide variety of enterprises operating under very different sets of constraints. There is a wide variety of performance within this category. Of the 159 running enterprises, 88 enterprises had shown profits in their operations in 1978-79 while 69 had incurred losses whereas two had broken even. Even among the loss making units, quite a few were able to reduce their losses. Some large units account for a very substantial proportion of the total loss. It is also worth noting that in the case of some of the loss making units, price controls imposed by the Government on output of these units despite the sharp rise in the cost of various inputs including labour have been partly responsible for such losses. This restraint has been further compounded by the fact that there has been general deterioration in labour relations. Power shortages and transport bottlenecks also affected the capacity utilisation of these enterprises. These problems have to be overcome. At the same time it is necessary to emphasise the point that resources for the future plans crucially depend on the ability of these enterprises to generate resources in adequate measure. This has become all the more imperative in the context of increasing limitations encountered in raising resources through taxation.

CHAPTER 6

MONETARY AND CREDIT SITUATION

Introduction

6.1 The years 1976-77 to 1978-79 are characterised by unusually rapid rates of monetary expansion. Increase in money supply during these years was at an annual average rate of 18.3 per cent, while the corresponding growth in real national income was only 4.5 per cent. Continued monetary expansion at this rate was bound to create conditions favourable to an inflationary upsurge which could be triggered by any one of a number of factors.

6.2 As a matter of fact prices remained comparatively stable in 1977-78, and through most of 1978-79, because of higher agricultural production and a satisfactory performance in industry. However, inflationary pressures surfaced in February 1979 and prices started rising immediately after the presentation of the budget. The emergence of a number of domestic supply constraints and imported inflation occurring in a situation of considerable liquidity in the system led to a continuing and sharp rise in prices throughout 1979-80.

6.3 Although the Reserve Bank of India (R.B.I.) tried to restrict monetary expansion through various credit control measures aimed at restricting the expansion of bank credit, its success was somewhat limited because of a number of factors. Firstly, the continuing recourse to large R.B.I. credit by the Government meant a considerable increase in reserve money in the system which enabled the banking system to expand credit further. Secondly, alternative sources of finance were available to banks in the form of Participation Certificates from surplus funds available with financial institutions such as the LIC and the Unit Trust. Lastly, the availability of a large volume of relatively liquid assets such as treasury bills in the banking system enabled the banks to rediscount them with the Reserve Bank and use the proceeds for expanding credit further. Since the penal rate of interest applied for the failure to maintain the Statutory Liquidity Ratio is only modest (3 per cent over the Bank Rate), it does not deter the banks from adopting such a course.

Money Supply in 1978-79

6.4 During 1978-79, money supply with the public expanded by Rs. 3,643 crores showing a substantial increase of 19.8 per cent compared with an increase of 14.7 per cent during 1977-78. This high growth rate resulted from a substantial expansion in reserve money (28.6 per cent) arising from two autonomous factors on the monetary system viz., large increase in Government borrowing from the Reserve Bank and continued growth in net foreign assets of the R.B.I.

TABLE 6.1

Sources of Change in Reserve Money Variations

(Rs. crores)

	Out-standings as on March 31, 1976	Variations during				
		1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1978-79 Mar. 31 to Mar. 30	1979-80* Mar. 31 to Mar. 28
1. Net RBI credit to Government	6915	303 (4.4)	169 (2.3)	1613 (21.8)	1180 (16.0)	2551 (28.3)
2. RBI credit to banks	1315	89 (6.8)	—478 (—34.0)	191 (20.6)	178 (19.2)	110 (9.8)
3. RBI credit to commercial sector.	734	164 (22.3)	56 (6.2)	296 (31.0)	295 (30.9)	281 (22.5)
4. Net foreign exchange assets of RBI	924	1675 (181.3)	1933 (74.4)	899 (19.8)	974 (21.5)	63 (1.2)
5. Government's currency liabilities to the public	555	13 (2.3)	25 (4.4)	—2 (—0.3)	10 (1.7)	—3 (—0.5)
MINUS						
6. Net non-monetary liabilities of RBI	2636	252 (9.6)	564 (19.5)	—133 (—3.8)	—140 (—4.0)	611 (18.4)
RESERVE MONEY (1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 — 6)	7807	1991 (25.5)	1143 (11.7)	3130 (28.6)	2775 (25.4)	2390 (17.0)

*Provisional/Partially Revised.

NOTE : Figures in brackets are percentage variations.

6.5 The relationship between growth of reserve money in the system and the consequent expansion in money supply is not an inflexible one. The money multiplier, which is the ratio of money supply to reserve money is not a constant. It can vary depending upon the impact of a number of factors such as the public demand for currency which reduces the reserve money available to the banking system, the impact of reserve deposit ratios and the efficacy of credit control measures which affect the extent of credit expansion allowed on a given base of reserve money. However, while it is in principle possible to control the volume of credit which the banking system can create on any given base of reserve money, it is much more difficult to do so when reserve money is expanding rapidly. This has been an important factor contributing to the high rate of monetary expansion in the recent years and the limited effectiveness of credit control measures.

6.6 Reserve money has expanded relatively rapidly in the past three years increasing by 25.5 per cent in 1976-77, 11.7 per cent in 1977-78 and 28.6 per cent in 1978-79. In both 1976-77 and 1977-78, the growth of reserve money was almost entirely because of the growth in net foreign assets of the R.B.I. However, in 1978-79, the principal factor behind the expansion was the very large increase in net R.B.I. credit to the Government with the increase in net foreign assets playing a secondary role.

6.7 The growth in reserve money at 28.6 per cent created the conditions which resulted in the increase of 19.8 per cent in money supply in 1978-79. Bank credit to commercial sector expanded by Rs. 4,314 crores compared with Rs. 2,372 crores in 1977-78. Net bank credit to the Government from the banking system as a whole showed a smaller increase of Rs. 2,046 crores in 1978-79 compared with Rs. 2,211 crores in 1977-78, although as

TABLE 6.2

Analysis of Variations in Money Stock

(Rs. crores)

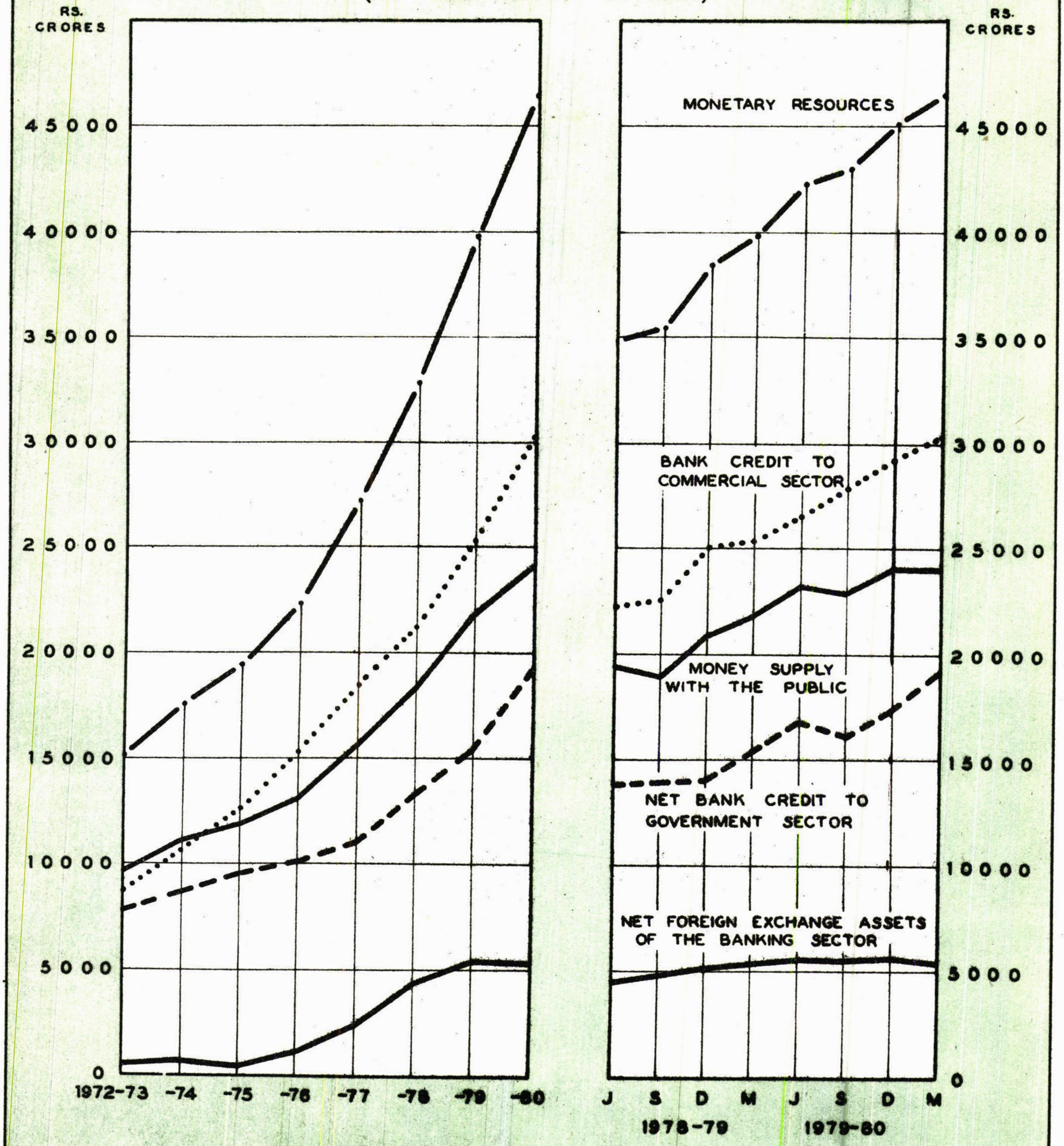
	Variations during			
	1977-78 Mar. 31 to Mar. 31	1978-79 Mar. 31 to Mar. 31	1978-79+ upto Mar. 30, 1979	1979-80+ upto Mar. 28, 1980
I. M1 (Money supply)	2359 (14.7)	3643 (19.8)	3437 (18.7)	2265 (10.3)
(*a*) Currency with the public	758 (9.6)	1588 (18.4)	1580 (18.3)	1469 (14.4)
(*b*) Deposit money	1601 (19.6)	2055 (21.1)	1857 (19.0)	796 (6.7)
II. Sources of change in money supply :				
(1) Net bank credit to Government (a + b)	2211 (19.6)	2046 (15.2)	1921 (14.3)	3740 (24.1)
(*a*) RBI's net credit to Govt. (i + ii)	169	1613	1180	2551
(*i*) To Central Government	175	2093	1417	2299
(*ii*) To State Governments	345	—481	—238	252
(*b*) Other banks' credit to government	2041	433	741	1189
(2) Bank credit to commercial sector (a + b)	2372 (12.6)	4314 (20.3)	4132 (19.5)	5031 (19.7)
(*a*) RBI's credit to commercial sector	56	296	295	281
(*b*) Other banks' credit to commercial sector	2315	4018	3837	4750
(3) Net foreign exchange assets of banking sector.	1917 (75.8)	899 (20.1)	974 (21.9)	63 (1.2)
(4) Government's currency liabilities to the public	25 (4.4)	—2 (—0.3)	10 (1.7)	—3 (—0.5)
(5) Non-monetary liabilities of banking sector (a + b + c)	4166 (24.2)	3615 (16.9)	3600 (16.9)	6566 (26.3)
(*a*) Time deposits with banks	2765 (23.5)	3555 (24.5)	3551 (24.5)	4294 (23.8)
(*b*) Net non-monetary liabilities of R.B.I.	564	—133	—140	611
(*c*) Other net non-monetary liabilities of banks	837	193	189	1661
III. M3 (i.e., money supply plus time deposits)	5124 (18.4)	7198 (21.9)	6988 (21.2)	6559 (16.4)

+Provisional/Partially Revised.

NOTE : Figures in brackets are percentage variations.

MONEY SUPPLY WITH THE PUBLIC AND MONETARY RESOURCES

(AS ON LAST FRIDAY)



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mentioned above, net R.B.I. credit to the Government rose sharply by Rs. 1,613 crores in 1978-79 compared with an increase of only Rs. 169 crores in the previous year and was, in fact, a major factor fueling the increase in reserve money in the system. The contribution to money supply expansion from net foreign exchange assets of the banking sector was also of a lower order in 1978-79 registering an increase of only Rs. 899 crores compared with the large increase of Rs. 1,917 crores noticed in 1977-78. Non-monetary liabilities of the banking sector also decelerated increasing by only Rs. 3,615 crores in 1978-79 compared with a rise of Rs. 4,166 crores in 1977-78. This also contributed to the expansion in money supply.

6.8 Aggregate monetary resources (M_3) comprising of money supply and time deposits of banks showed larger increase by Rs. 7,198 crores in 1978-79 and the rate of growth was higher at 21.9 per cent compared with 18.4 per cent in the previous year.

Money Supply Growth in 1979-80

6.9 The rate of growth of money supply in 1979-80 was at a slower pace than in 1978-79. As of March 28, 1980, the money supply during the fiscal year 1979-80 increased by Rs. 2,265 crores, an increase of 10.3 per cent. This is much lower than the 18.7 per cent growth rate recorded in the previous year upto March 30, 1979, but the two figures are not strictly comparable because of definitional changes. In August 1978, the method of classifying savings bank deposits into time and demand components was changed and the effect of the change was to classify a larger proportion of savings bank deposits into time deposits. The new procedure is being adopted by the banks gradually. As such, the result of the change reflected in the figure for March 28, 1980 is greater than in the figure for March 30, 1979, since more banks seem to have adopted the new procedure in 1979-80. Using the same classification method for such banks which have adopted the new procedure for both dates shows that while money supply grew at a slower rate in 1979-80, the deceleration was modest. Final adjusted figures are not yet available, but it appears that the rate of growth of money supply in 1979-80 may be only about 3 per cent lower than in the previous year. The figures for aggregate monetary resources (M_3), which include time deposits, are not affected by the change in classification. They grew by 16.4 per cent in 1979-80 (upto March 28, 1980) compared with 21.2 per cent in the previous year (upto March 30, 1979).

6.10 It is worth noting that the growth of reserve money had slowed down during 1979-80 to 17.0 per cent compared with 25.4 per cent in the previous year. Although net R.B.I. credit to the Government showed a substantial increase, the accretion to net foreign assets was very small compared with the previous year. This has removed an important autonomous expansionary element in money supply.

6.11 Bank credit to the commercial sector increased substantially by Rs. 5,031 crores (upto March 28, 1980) compared with Rs. 4,132 crores in the same period of the previous year. The rate of growth also rose marginally from 19.5 per cent in 1978-79 to 19.7 per cent in 1979-80. Net bank credit to the Government increased much faster than in the previous year with both net R.B.I. credit and other banks' credit being much higher.

6.12 A factor which helped to check the growth in money supply expansion in the fiscal year 1979-80 upto March 28, 1980 was the large increase in non-monetary liabilities of the banking system. These have increased by Rs. 6,566 crores (26.3 per cent) compared with Rs. 3,600 crores (16.9 per cent) in the same period last year. However, it is worth noting that time deposits have increased at a slower pace than last year (23.8 per cent compared with 24.5 per cent). Reserve Bank's net non-monetary liabilities which decreased by Rs. 140 crores in this period during 1978-79 have increased by Rs. 611 crores in 1979-80.

Trends in Scheduled Commercial Banks' Credit

6.13 As noted above, lending to the commercial sector by the scheduled commercial banks was a major factor pushing up the rate of monetary expansion in 1978-79. In some measure, this was anticipated since the pick up in industrial production noticed since the last quarter of 1977-78 was expected to continue with better availability of power and raw materials. Likewise, because of a good *rabi* crop there were clear indications of food credit to go up as well. The gross bank credit (excluding Participation Certificates) increase in 1978-79 was Rs. 2,845 crores or 18.9 per cent compared with an increase of Rs. 1,699 crores or 12.7 per cent in 1977-78. A substantial part of the bank credit expansion in 1978-79 was accounted for by food credit and credit to priority sectors. While food credit accounted for an increase of Rs. 226 crores as against a decline of Rs. 206 crores in the previous year, the credit to priority sectors claimed as much as Rs. 1,219 crores recording an increase of 29.0 per cent compared with Rs. 828 crores or 24.5 per cent in 1977-78. The outstanding credit to priority sectors at the end of 1978-79 formed 30.3 per cent of total outstanding bank credit against 27.9 per cent at the end of 1977-78. Despite the smart increase in credit to priority sectors, the banks, however, failed to reach the target of one-third of outstanding bank credit to the priority sectors stipulated by the Reserve Bank to be achieved by end-March 1979.

TABLE 6.3

Scheduled Commercial Banks : Variations in Selected Indicators

(Rs. crores)

		Variations during*		
		1977-78	1978-79	1979-80+
1. Aggregate deposits		4645	4805	4769
(*a*) Demand deposits		1924	1520	691
(*b*) Time deposits		2721	3285	4078
2. Borrowings from RBI		—636	215	193
3. Cash and balances with RBI		643	1048	1061
(*a*) Cash in hand		115	88	61
(*b*) Balances with RBI		528	960	1000
4. Net balances with RBI (3(b)—2)		1164	745	807
5. Money at call and short notice		88	—50	—14
6. Bank credit		1766	2856 (3039)†	3261†
7. Bills rediscounted with RBI		—67	—11	3
8. Gross bank credit (6 + 7)		1699	2845 (3028)†	3264†
9. Public food procurement credit		—206	226	105
10. Non-food gross bank credit (8—9)		1905	2619 (2802)†	3369†
11. Investments in Govt. & other approved securities		2361	1212	1509
(*a*) Govt. securities		1977	714	807
(*b*) Other approved securities		384	498	702
12. Balances with other banks in current account		60	33	70
13. Gross credit—deposit ratio	% at the end of the period	67.8	66.2 (68.1)†	68.1†
14. Gross credit (excluding food credit)—deposit ratio		58.9	58.1 (59.9)†	61.5†
15. Investment—deposit ratio		35.6	33.7	33.4

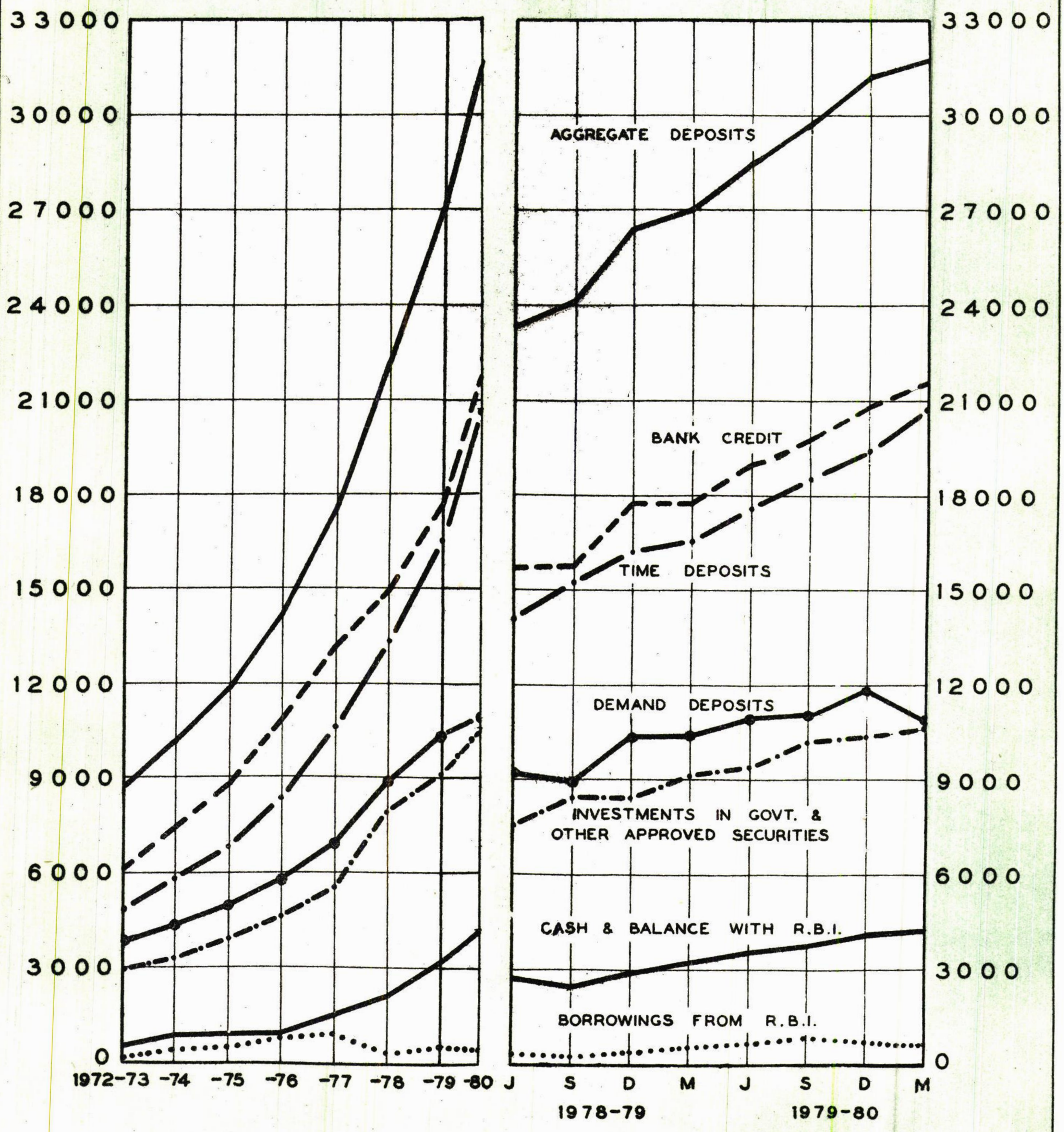
*Based on last Friday of March figures.

+Provisional/Partially Revised.

†Including Participation Certificates.

SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANKS

(AS ON LAST FRIDAY)



MINISTRY OF FINANCE, ECONOMIC DIVISION.

6.14 Deposit mobilisation of scheduled commercial banks showed substantial increase during 1978-79. Aggregate deposits rose by Rs. 4,805 crores and were larger than Rs. 4,645 crores in 1977-78. Nevertheless, the rate of accretion to deposits showed a lower growth at 21.6 per cent as against 26.4 per cent recorded in the previous year. Time deposits formed 68.4 per cent of the incremental deposits compared with 58.6 per cent in 1977-78. The higher percentage in time deposits noticed in 1978-79 is partly attributable to a change brought about in the apportionment of savings bank deposits of the banks between time and demand deposits since August 1978. In absolute terms, time deposits increased by Rs. 3,285 crores in 1978-79 as against Rs. 2,721 crores recorded during 1977-78. Even so, the rate of growth of time deposits in 1978-79 marginally declined to 24.6 per cent from 25.6 per cent in 1977-78. In the case of demand deposits, the growth rate as well as the absolute amount mobilised in 1978-79 have come down substantially compared with 1977-78. The increase in demand deposits was only Rs. 1,520 crores in 1978-79 compared with Rs. 1,924 crores in 1977-78 and the rate of growth recorded in the two years was 17.1 per cent and 27.7 per cent respectively. In other words, banks' mobilisation of deposits has slackened in 1978-79.

6.15 The step-up in the banks' investments in Government and other approved securities was Rs. 1,212 crores in 1978-79 which was substantially lower than the increase of Rs. 2,361 crores witnessed during 1977-78. Consequently, the scheduled commercial banks' investment—deposit ratio declined to 33.7 per cent at the end of 1978-79 from 35.6 per cent at the end of 1977-78. However, there was a significant increase in their cash in hand and balances with the Reserve Bank by Rs. 1,048 crores as against only Rs. 643 crores in 1977-78. Banks' borrowings from the Reserve Bank showed a marked increase at Rs. 215 crores during 1978-79 which was in sharp contrast to a decline of Rs. 636 crores in 1977-78.

6.16 In sum, the salient features of scheduled commercial banks' trends during 1978-79 were a faster pace of bank credit expansion gathering further momentum in the second half of the financial year and a deceleration in the rate of growth of bank deposits. This resulted in the banks finding it difficult to meet the demand for credit from own sources and, therefore, taking recourse to augment their resources from outside sources such as Participation Certificates (PCs.).

6.17 Gross bank credit (including Participation Certificates) expansion during the financial year 1979-80 amounted to Rs. 3,264 crores. This, in absoluate terms, was higher than the expansion of Rs. 3,028 crores (including PCs) recorded in 1978-79. However, the rate of expansion in gross bank credit at 17.7 per cent in 1979-80 was somewhat lower than that of 19.7 per cent in 1978-79. Even after the exclusion of food credit, the growth rate in gross bank credit shows a nominal decline at 20.8 per cent in 1979-80 compared with 20.9 per cent in 1978-79. Food credit in 1979-80 has declined by Rs. 105 crores as against an increase of Rs. 226 crores recorded in 1978-79.

6.18 The increase in aggregate deposits in the 1979-80 financial year was lower at Rs. 4,769 crores (17.7 per cent) compared with Rs. 4,805 crores (21.6 per cent) of increase during the previous year. Component-wise, accretion to time deposits at Rs. 4,078 crores showed an increase compared with Rs. 3,285 crores increase last year, but the rate of growth at 24.5 per cent was about the same as in last year (24.6 per cent). Demand deposits, on the other hand, showed a sharp deceleration in growth at Rs. 691 crores (6.7 per cent) from Rs. 1,520 crores (17.1 per cent) in the last financial year, perhaps because of more banks adopting the definitional change in the apportionment of demand and time portion of their savings bank deposits during the year. The gross credit—deposit ratio as at the end of the year stood at 68.1 per cent which was the same a year ago.

6.19 Banks' borrowings from the Reserve Bank amounted to Rs. 193 crores as against a slightly larger increase of Rs. 215 crores in the last financial year, but their investments showed a larger increase at Rs. 1,509 crores in 1979-80 compared with Rs. 1,212 crores in 1978-79. Increase in cash in hand and balances with the Reserve Bank was marginally higher at Rs. 1,061 crores during the year compared with Rs. 1,048 crores recorded last year.

Developments in Credit Policy

6.20 In view of the continuous increases in liquidity in the system, the Reserve Bank has been taking a number of credit control measures over the past few years. These measures have been discussed in previous Economic Survey. In December 1978, the Statutory Liquidity Ratio was raised from 33 to 34 per cent. This was expected to prevent excess liquidity in the system from producing secondary credit expansion. The response to this measure by the banking system, however, was not as expected.

The banks instead of increasing their investments in Government securities continued to expand bank credit and in the process not only used up their own resources but also took recourse to outside sources like Participation Certificates. Meanwhile, after the presentation of the Central budget in February 1979, the price level started moving up rapidly giving impetus to inflationary expectations. Since the banks had defaulted in maintaining the stipulated Statutory Liquidity Ratio and Cash Reserve Ratio and had also not restricted credit expansion in accordance with the Reserve Bank's guidelines, further measures to discipline the banks became necessary. Therefore, with effect from March 30, 1979, the Reserve Bank announced that it would refuse access to refinance/rediscount facilities to such of the banks which did not maintain the Statutory Liquidity Ratio of 34 per cent of their demand and time liabilities, and/or defaulted in respect of stipulated 6 per cent average and 10 per cent in increamental Cash Reserve Ratio. In the case of those banks which, in addition to the above defaults, had also utilised refinance facilities as on March 30, 1979, an additional interest of 3 per cent was to be charged on the portion of refinance/rediscount facilities availed of which equalled the shortfall in Statutory Liquidity Ratio and Cash Reserve Ratio.

6.21 In May 1979, the banks were further advised that their non-food credit expansion in 1979-80 should be significantly less than in the previous year, in both relative and absolute terms. They were also asked to ensure that the return flow of funds from seasonal industries which had availed of large credit from the banks was speeded up. Further, the banks were asked to frame a set of internal guidelines for exercising control on credit at the branches. These included, a full and detailed scrutiny for fixing new credit limits or considering enhancement of existing limits, to disregard price rise for fixing credit limits, dovetailing of additional credit strictly to enhancement of output or permitted inventories and to exercise special care in sanctioning credit and its monitoring in respect of sensitive commodities. In particular, the banks were asked to restrict credit on sensitive commodities to traders.

6.22 To reduce the recourse by the banks on outside sources of funds, all scheduled commercial banks were advised on June 21, 1979, that from July 27, 1979, the outstanding Participation Certificates issued by the banks would be treated as deposits and not contingent liabilities as was the case till then and consequently, would be subject to the Statutory Liquidity Ratio and the Cash Reserve Ratio. However, the banks were allowed to bring their Participation Certificates under the statutory obligations in a phased manner—50 per cent from last Friday of July 1979, 75 per cent from last Friday of August 1979 and 100 per cent *i.e.,* the entire amount of outstanding Participation Certificates from the last Friday of September 1979. In addition, banks were required to maintain with the Reserve Bank an additional average daily balance of not less than 10 per cent of any increase in Participation Certificates over the outstanding level as on July 27, 1979. Further, the practice of excluding the Participation Certificates from the total bank advances by the banks, which used to understate the credit expansion, was to be corrected. The banks were required to give up this practice and include Participation Certificates issued to financial institutions with total bank advances. In consequence, scheduled commercial banks' data published since July 27, 1979 includes Participation Certificates issued on an outstanding basis.

6.23 Keeping in view the trend in production, stocks and prices, selective credit controls have been adjusted in regard to the sensitive commodities. In the case of raw cotton and kapas, inventory levels in respect of which bank advances to mills might be made with minimum margins were raised in March 29, 1979. In the context of the uptrend in the prices of sensitive commodities, particularly sugar, vegetable oils and oilseeds and pulses, the Reserve Bank, on June 29, 1979, tightened controls on advances against these commodities. In the case of sugar, banks were asked to raise the margin requirements on advances against sugar by 10 percentage points, to withdraw the clean limits of Rs. 25 lakhs permitted to sugar mills from September 1978 and to reduce the credit drawn by sugar factories for holding stocks of sugar in line with the release of stocks from factories. Following the reimposition of Government control over the releases of sugar stocks by mills, differential minimum margins were reintroduced for advances to mills against released stocks and against stocks not released (25 per cent). The banks were asked to refrain from granting additional limits against vegetable oils and oilseeds to parties other than the Government and Government supported organisations. As regards pulses, banks were advised that margin of not less than 45 per cent, as against 35 per cent earlier, on advances against these commodities should be levied for processing units and not less than 60 per cent for others as against 50 per cent earlier. Advances against werehouse receipts might be charged lower margins of 40 and 50 per cent respectively.

6.24 Since the measures taken to control credit expansion by the Reserve Bank did not achieve the expected results and the continued expansion in bank credit became a cause for concern especially in the context of emergence of inflationary pressures in the economy, further measures were introduced on August 24, 1979. Banks were required in the case of all cash credit and inland bills accounts of Rs. 25 lakhs and above, to restrict the effective drawing power of a borrower for the period August 23 to end—December 1979 to 80 per cent of the peak level of actual utilisation reached during the two-year period ended June 1979. This measure has since been extended till the end of June 1980. The Reserve Bank's stipulation of non-food credit expansion to be confined to 40 per cent of the growth in deposits of banks was also to continue. Concomitantly, changes were made in the refinance facility available to banks in respect of food procurement credit and Small Farmers' Window. In the case of the former, food credit in excess of Rs. 2,000 crores was made eligible for refinance only to the extent of 30 per cent instead of 50 per cent from last Friday of September 1979 and as for the latter, the date of the outstanding level for claiming eligibility was shifted forward from January 1, 1978 to last Friday of December 1978. Further, banks which had Participation Certificates above the outstanding level as obtaining on July 27, 1979 were asked to bring them down to the level outstanding on that date.

6.25 The continued bank credit expansion and the unabated rise in price index called for some corrective measures in the structure of interest rates both for restraining credit and for attracting term deposits. Maximum lending rates on short-term advances were raised in September 1979 by 3 percentage points to 18 per cent for banks with demand and time liabilities of Rs. 25 crores and above and to 19 per cent for banks with demand and time liabilities below Rs. 25 crores. The general minimum lending rate on advances/cash credit/overdrafts against commodities covered by selective credit controls viz., foodgrains, oilseeds, vegetable oils and vanaspati, cotton and kapas, sugar, gur and khandsari and cotton textiles was raised from 15 per cent to 18 per cent except in the case of sugar mills and specified categories of cotton textile mills, in respect of which the minimum rates were raised from 12½ per cent and 14 per cent to 15½ per cent and 17 per cent respectively. However, certain categories of advances were exempted from these upward revisions and these included advances to priority sectors specified by the Reserve Bank from time to time, pre-shipment and post-shipment export credit, credit to sick units under agreed nursing programmes, credit to Food Corporation of India and to State Governments and their agencies for procurement/distribution of foodgrains and notified public sector agencies for procurement/distribution of other commodities. The minimum lending rate of all such preferred categories was left unchanged at 12½ per cent. Advances under Credit Authorisation Scheme were, however, subjected to the hike in interest rate by 3 percentage points. While the trading sector was also brought under the newly raised interest rates a differential rate of increase was applied in respect of advances of Rs. 10 lakhs and above which were subjected to an increase of 3 percentage points on the existing rates, while in the case of those below Rs. 10 lakhs the interest rate was increased by 2 percentage points. The retail trade, included in the priority sector, was exempted from the rise in interest rates. For advances to others, the existing rates were put up by (i) 3 percentage points in respect of advances of Rs. 2 crores and above and (ii) 2 percentage points for advances between Rs. 50 lakhs and Rs. 2 crores, while there was no change on advances of less than Rs. 50 lakhs. As regards term loans, the existing ceiling rate of 12½ per cent was continued on loans for capital investment in priority areas and 14 per cent for other purposes.

6.26 With the inflation rate in the economy showing an uptrend it was apprehended that this would adversely affect deposit mobilisation, particularly term deposits. A marked deterioration in the price situation since March 1979 called for a reappraisal of the interest rate structure of the banks, both for lending and on deposits which had been revised downwards in March 1978 against the background of price stability then prevailing. Consequently, lending rates were enhanced as detailed above. Simultaneously, interest rate on deposits maturing between 9 months and one year was stepped up by half a percentage point and on deposits for longer period of maturity of one year and above by one percentage point. The interest payable on savings bank deposits also was raised from 4.5 per cent to 5.0 per cent with effect from October 1, 1979.

6.27 In the field of medium term finance, with the exemption of Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation from corporation tax, refinance rates and also maximum rates chargeable by the lending institutions to the ultimate borrowers were reduced from March 15, 1979. From that date, banks were asked to charge interest on loans of not less than three years to farmers at the following rates : (i) for minor irrigation and land development at a rate not exceeding 9.5 per cent (as against the earlier rate of 10.5 per cent) and (ii) for diversified purposes (a) at a rate not exceeding 9.5 per cent to small farmers and (b) not exceeding 10.5 per cent to other farmers (as against the earlier rate of 11 per cent for both). The refinance rates of ARDC were brought down to 6.5 per cent and 7.5 per cent respectively on loans carrying an interest rate of 9.5 per cent and 10.5 per cent respectively.

6.28 Since the banks were not able to confine non-food credit expansion to the limits indicated by the Reserve Bank during 1979-80, it became imperative to continue with existing credit control measures till June 1980. In addition, the Reserve Bank called upon the banks to ensure that the absolute increase in non-food credit (excluding bills rediscounted with R.B.I. but including Participation Certificates) during the 15 months preiod i.e., end-March 1979 to end-June 1980 not to exceed the absolute expansion that had taken place in such credit during 15 months period from end-March 1978 to end-June 1979. Some changes were also introduced in the existing refinance facilities. Food refinance would be provided from the last Friday of April 1980 to the extent of 30 per cent of the increase in food credit over the level of Rs. 2,200 crores as against the prevailing level of Rs. 2,000 crores. In regard to export refinance, the base period for calculating the refinance limits of 50 per cent of the increase in export credit was shifted from the monthly average for 1977 to the monthly average for 1978. The banks were also given certain targets in regard to priority sector lending. Public sector banks were asked to aim at raising the proportion of advances to priority sectors in the total advances from 33⅓ per cent to 40 per cent by 1985. The banks were also asked to participate actively in promoting the implementation of the 20 point Economic Programme which is oriented towards improving the economic well-being of the weaker sections of the community by reducing economic inequalities and to ensure efficient production and equitable distribution of essential commodities.

Sectoral Deployment of Gross Bank Credit

6.29 One of the major objectives of banks' nationalisation was to bring about a significant structural transformation in the composition of credit by a conscious diversion of bank credit on an increasing scale to the weaker sections of the community. The priority sectors identified for the purpose of giving bank credit were in consonance with the furtherance of this objective. There has been an impressive rise in the flow of aggregate credit to priority sectors, although regional and rural/urban pattern of deployment of such credit still presents a wide range of variations.

6.30 Data on sectoral deployment of gross bank credit for the financial year 1978-79 and for the period April—December 1979 are tabulated below :

TABLE 6.4

Sectoral Deployment of Gross Bank Credit

(Rs. crores)

	Variations during			
	1977-78	1978-79+	April—December 1978-79	April—December 1979-80+
I. Gross Bank Credit (1 + 2)	1895 (14.2)	2895 (19.0)	2736 (17.9)	2476 (13.6)
1. Public food procurement credit	—206	226	400	493
2. Gross non-food bank credit (a + b + c + d)	2101 (18.8)	2669 (20.1)	2336 (17.6)	1983 (12.4)
(*a*) Priority sectors	828 (24.5)	1219 (29.0)	957 (22.7)	1063 (19.6)
(*i*) Agriculture	322 (24.0)	496 (29.8)	426 (25.6)	520 (24.1)
(*ii*) Small-scale industries	276 (19.7)	497 (29.6)	416 (24.8)	380 (17.5)
(*iii*) Other priority sectors	230 (37.0)	226 (26.1)	115 (13.3)	163 (14.9)
(*b*) Industry (medium and large)	731 (13.2)	882 (14.1)	810 (12.9)	556 (7.8)
(*c*) Wholesale trade (other than food procurement)	325 (32.5)	261 (19.7)	165 (12.5)	48 (3.0)
(*i*) Cotton Corporation of India	29	20	—43	6
(*ii*) Food Corporation of India (Fertilizer)	161	24	37	—32
(*iii*) Jute Corporation of India	—27	24	12	24
(*iv*) Other trade	162	193	159	50
(*d*) Other sectors	217 (17.4)	307 (21.0)	404 (27.6)	316 (17.8)
II. Export credit (included under item 2)	91 (7.9)	246 (19.8)	60 (4.8)	65 (4.4)

+Provisional.

NOTES : 1. Data relate to banks which account for about 95 per cent of gross bank credit. Further, these data besides taking into account the bills rediscounted with the R.B.I. also include bills rediscounted with the IDBI and other approved institutions and Participation Certificates.

2. Figures in brackets are percentage variations.

6.31 Advances to priority sectors increased by Rs. 1,219 crores in 1978-79 and accounted for 45.7 per cent of total non-food gross incremental credit in that year. In 1977-78, the corresponding percentage was only 39.4 per cent. Though, in absolute terms, credit has increased by Rs. 882 crores to large and medium scale industries which compares with an increase of Rs. 731 crores in 1977-78, in terms of percentage, it accounts for 33.0 per cent of non-food credit as against 34.8 per cent in the previous year. Wholesale trade, after excluding the statutory corporations, has received slightly more bank credit at Rs. 193 crores or 7.2 per cent, while last year at Rs. 162 crores it had accounted for 7.7 per cent of incremental gross credit. The export credit has shown a substantial rise at Rs. 246 crores in 1978-79 compared with only Rs. 91 crores in the earlier year.

6.32 In the 1979-80 financial year upto December 1979, non-food gross credit increased by Rs. 1,983 crores, of which priority sector credit has accounted for by Rs. 1,063 crores in the first nine months of 1979-80; which is 11 per cent more than the credit extended to these sectors in the corresponding period of the previous year. The increase in credit to priority sectors formed 54 per cent of total non-food credit increase in the first nine months of 1979-80 as against 41 per cent in the similar period last year. Among the non-priority sectors, the increase in credit given to medium and large industry was less than the increase recorded in the same period last year. Credit to small-scale industries also increased at a lower rate of 17.5 per cent compared with 24.8 per cent in this period last year.

6.33 The foregoing review of the monetary and credit situation in the country brings out the limitations of monetary measures by themselves to check effectively inflationary pressures in the economy. To some extent, this is because of the banking system not responding in full measure to the corrective measures initiated by the Reserve Bank. The banks' increased recourse to Participation Certificates bears evidence to the fact that at a time when the Reserve Bank's policy was clearly towards restricting credit expansion, the banks, guided by considerations of their own economic viability, have tried to circumvent the Reserve Bank's regulations. Banks also seem to face a difficult situation since a substantial part of their funds get preempted under statutory liquidity regulations into securities which earn a low rate of return, rising costs of operation, high rates on deposits and regulation of their lending into different segments not all of which yield adequate return. Under the circumstances the commercial banks find it a difficult task, to fulfil the twin objectives of profitability and social responsibility.

6.34 On the basis of the experience of the last few years, it is apparent that the restrictive monetary policy has not had as much impact as was hoped for in slowing down inflation. That is because reserve money creation has taken place without interruption and restrictionist policy under these circumstances would have had to assume draconian proportion. Since foreign exchange reserves growth, which was one of the factors responsible for reserve money growth, has slowed down, it is necessary that in the coming years, fiscal policy will minimise budget deficit in order to enable monetary and credit policy play its proper role in the control of inflation.

CHAPTER 7

FOREIGN TRADE AND BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

7.1 The year 1979-80 saw a sharp deterioration in the external trade and payments situation. The deficit in merchandise trade was twice as large as in the previous year and this more than offset the likely growth in the surplus on net invisibles to produce an overall worsening of the current account situation. In sharp contrast to the steady increase in reserves in each of the past four years, foreign exchange reserves declined by Rs. 56 crores during 1979-80.

7.2 The deterioration in the Balance of Payments position was because of a combination of factors, some of which have been evident in the past two years while others surfaced only during 1979-80. These factors are not likely to disappear in the immediate future so that the external constraints upon economic performance will remain severe. Export growth has been sluggish since 1977-78 and since world trade is expected to slow down substantially in 1980-81 with an uncertain pace of recovery thereafter, it will not be easy to achieve a significant improvement in performance in the near future. Imports have been rising faster than exports since 1977-78 with the increase being particularly sharp in 1979-80 because of the hike in oil prices. However, this is only a partial reflection of the burden of higher oil prices since their full impact will only be felt in the current year.

7.3 These adverse developments affecting the trade account have come at a time when the hitherto growing surplus on net invisibles is unlikely to continue growing at the same rate. This surplus, largely attributable to remittances from Indian workers abroad, had helped to insulate the current account deficit from the growing deficit on merchandise trade in the past two years. However, there is considerable uncertainty about the pace of construction in the oil surplus countries of West Asia and their willingness to absorb foreign labour. Workers' remittances in the future are not likely to grow at the same rate as in the past and under some circumstances may even decline.

Foreign Exchange Reserves and Overall Balance of Payments

7.4 India's foreign exchange reserves (excluding gold and SDRs) rose by Rs. 927 crores in 1978-79 without taking into account the transactions with the International Monetary Fund (IMF). This growth represented a substantial slackening from the rate of growth in the previous two years. In the year 1979-80, however, there was a small decline of Rs. 56 crores and the declining trend has continued in the current year. By May 30, 1980, foreign exchange reserves (excluding gold and SDRs) showed a decline of Rs. 274 crores from the start of the year as against a rise of Rs. 282 crores in the corresponding period of 1979-80. The following table (7.1) shows the variations in India's foreign exchange reserves since 1971-72.

TABLE 7.1

Movements in India's Foreign Exchange Reserves

(excluding Gold and SDRs)

(Rs. crores)

End of year/period	Foreign Exchange Reserves	Variations in reserves	Net drawings from (+)/ and repayments (—) to IMF	Variation in reserves exclusive of transactions with IMF (3—4)
1	2	3	4	5
1971-72	480.4	..	..	..
1972-73	478.9	—1.5	..	—1.5
1973-74	580.8	+101.9	+62.0	+39.9
1974-75	610.5	+29.7	+484.7	—455.0
1975-76	1491.7	+881.2	+207.1	+674.2
1976-77	2863.0	+1371.3	—302.8	+1674.1
1977-78	4499.8	+1636.8	—248.6	+1885.4
1978-79	5219.9	+720.1	—206.9	+927.0
1979-80	5163.7	—56.2	..	—56.2
1980-81*	4890.2	—273.5	..	—273.5

N.B. : On March 31, 1980, India's holdings of monetary gold valued at Rs. 84.39 per 10 grammes stood at Rs. 224.7 crores. Holdings of SDRs were 529.1 million SDRs (Provisional).

*As on May 30, 1980.

7.5 The slowing down in the pace of accretion to foreign exchange reserves in 1978-79 was the outcome of a much larger trade deficit together with a much slower growth in the net surplus on the invisibles account. Exports during 1978-79 amounted to Rs. 5,726 crores showing a slightly higher increase of 5.9 per cent compared with an increase of 5.1 per cent in 1977-78. Imports on the other hand amounted to Rs. 6,814 crores showing an increase of 13.2 per cent compared with an increase of 18.6 per cent in 1977-78. As a result, the trade deficit increased to Rs. 1,088 crores during 1978-79 as compared with a deficit of Rs. 612 crores in 1977-78. Net inflow of external assistance in 1978-79 declined further to Rs. 384 crores compared with Rs. 469 crores in 1977-78. Despite these movements in trade and aid receipts the country's foreign exchange reserves recorded a rise of Rs. 927 crores during the year because of a continued increase, though at a slower pace, in invisible receipts. During the year, the country also repaid to the IMF Rs. 207 crores by way of repurchase of Oil Facility, 1975.

7.6 Detailed balance of payments data are available only up to 1977-78. They show a substantially larger surplus of Rs. 1,422 crores in 1977-78 under current invisibles compared with that of Rs. 824 crores in 1976-77. Receipts went up to Rs. 2,383 crores from Rs. 1,764 crores, an increase of Rs. 619 crores or 35 per cent while payments increased only marginally from Rs. 940 crores to Rs. 961 crores. The largest contribution to this increase was under the item 'Private Transfers' where receipts increased by 47 per cent from Rs. 624 crores in 1976-77 to Rs. 917 crores in 1977-78 while payments declined marginally over the year. Under foreign travel, receipts increased from Rs. 284 crores in 1976-77 to Rs. 530 crores in 1977-78 an improvement of 86 per cent while payments increased by only 16 per cent from Rs. 38 crores in 1976-77 to Rs. 44 crores in 1977-78. The investment account has typically been in deficit but in 1977-78, the deficit declined to Rs. 91 crores compared with Rs. 121 crores in 1976-77. This was mainly because of a sharp increase (42 per cent) in receipts owing to growth of interest earnings on our accumulated foreign exchange reserves. The surplus from current invisible transactions has continued to grow in 1978-79 and also in 1979-80 but it is not possible to estimate the rate of growth in the absence of Balance of Payments data.

7.7 According to provisional trade data, exports during 1979-80 amounted to Rs. 5,999 crores while imports were valued at Rs. 8,231 crores showing a deficit of Rs. 2,232 crores as against a deficit of Rs. 1,088 crores in 1978-79. This sharp rise in the trade deficit led to a marked deterioration in the current account position which is reflected in a decline of Rs. 56 crores in foreign exchange reserves in 1979-80 compared with an increase of Rs. 927 crores during the previous year. During the current year up to May 30, 1980, foreign exchange reserves declined further by Rs. 274 crores against an increase of Rs. 282 crores during the corresponding period last year.

7.8 In December, 1979 there was a further restitution of gold by the IMF to its members and India's share amounted to about 6.2 million grammes. At the Reserve Bank's statutory holding price, the gold purchased by the RBI is worth over Rs. 5 crores. The country's gold reserves thus stand augmented by this amount. There was also an increase in India's SDR holdings during the year. India was designated during the year to accept in SDRs 110 million against payment of foreign exchange. The net increase in India's SDR holdings during the year amounted to SDRs 164 million. India also made available to the IMF foreign exchange equivalent to Rs. 35 crores in 1979-80 against rupees under the Fund's Operational Budget, improving its reserve position in the Fund to that extent.

7.9 The rupee continued to be linked to a basket of a selected number of major international currencies and the pound sterling continued to be the intervention currency. As in earlier years since September 1975, during the current year also the middle rate of rupee was adjusted from time to time because of fluctuations in the value of the basket of currencies. The latest adjustment was on May 27, 1980 when the middle rate was fixed at Rs. 18.35 per pound sterling.

Imports

7.10 In recent years Government has followed a policy of liberal imports in order to enable the economy to function at higher levels of activity and augment domestic availability where there is a shortfall in domestic production. Under this policy, overall imports increased by 18.6 per cent in 1977-78 and 13.2 per cent in 1978-79. The slower growth of imports in 1978-79 compared with the previous year was principally because of a sharp decline in imports of cotton and edible oils following improved domestic availability. If these two items are excluded, imports in 1978-79 increased by 22 per cent over 1977-78. Imports of fertilizers, iron and steel, capital goods, unworked precious and semi-precious stones and petroleum and petroleum products together registered an increase of Rs. 698 crores and accounted for about 91 per cent of the increase in the value of imports in the year.

The trends in broad category-wise imports since 1975-76 are detailed in the table below :

TABLE 7.2

India's imports by major commodity-groups

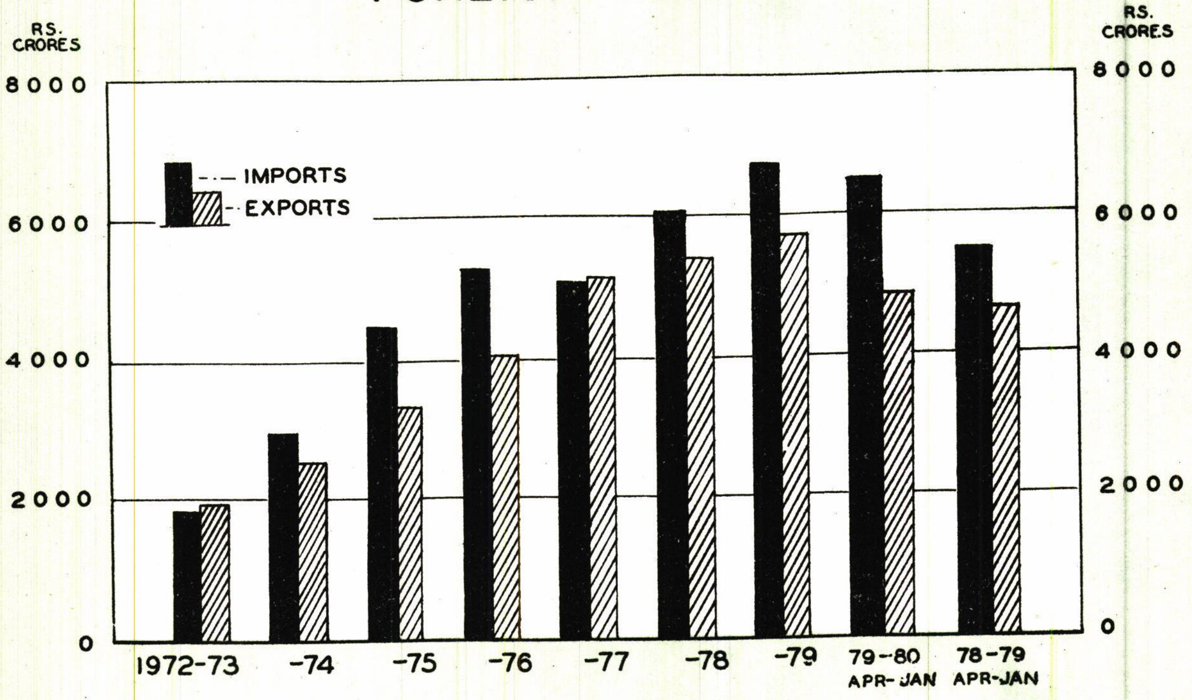
(Rs. crores)

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	Percentage change in 1978-79 over 1977-78	April—Sept. 1978	April—Sept. 1979	Percentage change in April—Sept. 1979 over April—Sept. 1978
1. Cereals and cereal preparations . .	1342.8	867.6	122.4	86.9	—29.0	44.2	36.3	—17.9
2. Raw cotton	28.2	129.5	198.9	29.1	—85.4	20.2	..	..
3. Raw wool	24.5	26.2	28.6	29.9	4.6	15.1	14.4	—4.6
4. Synthetic and regenerated fibres (man-made fibres)	6.1	30.1	191.8	198.2	3.3	93.3	35.2	—62.3
5. Vegetable oil fixed (edible oils) . .	14.2	100.6	711.6	537.1	—24.5	324.2	156.4	—51.8
6. Fertilizers and fertilizer materials . .	533.8	261.2	338.0	449.6	33.0	192.8	161.8	—16.1
7. P.O.L.	1225.7	1413.4	1551.0	1676.8	8.1	784.7	1220.6	55.5
8. Chemical elements and compounds .	122.2	137.8	194.6	226.3	16.3	101.3	132.6	30.9
9. Paper and paper boards and manufactures thereof	57.7	61.1	81.7	104.8	28.3	53.8	79.8	48.3
10. Pearls, precious and semi-precious stones	84.2	180.6	330.7	466.1	40.9	219.1	165.9	—24.3
11. Metals (Iron and steel and non-ferrous)	412.3	376.5	451.4	716.9	58.8	277.2	419.6	51.4
12. Capital goods	967.7	1079.4	1158.8	1274.0	9.9	644.1	562.4	—12.7
TOTAL (including others) . . .	5265.2	5073.8	6020.2	6814.3	13.2	3204.3	3690.1	15.2

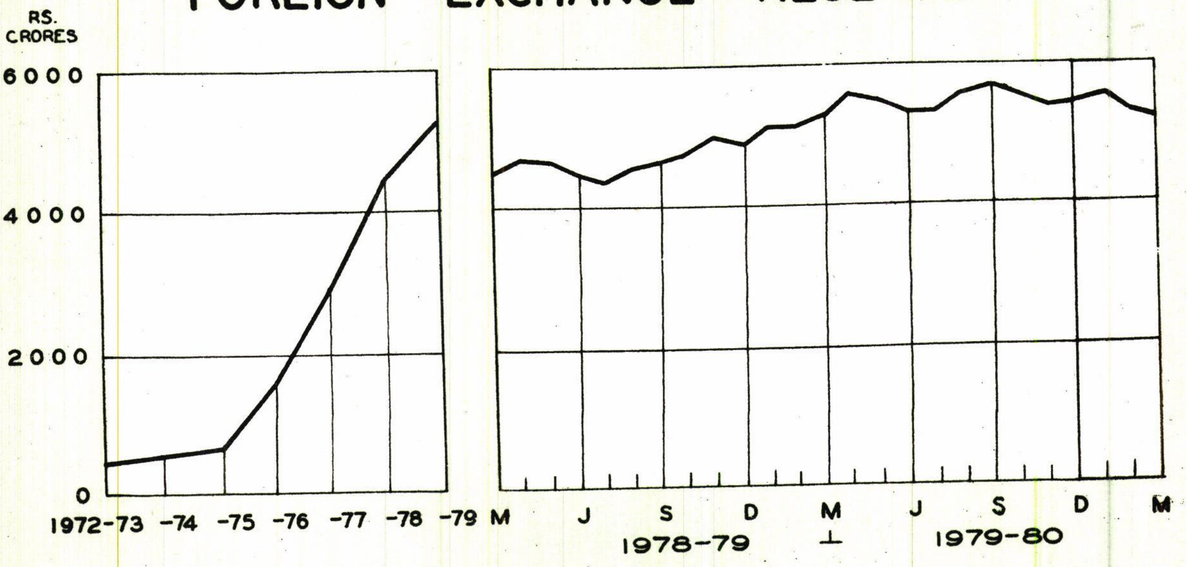
7.11 In the year 1978-79, the largest increase in imports was recorded under iron and steel. The quantity imported increased by more than two-fold to 1.16 million tonnes because of a shortfall in domestic production. The unit price paid at Rs. 4,054 per tonne was, however, lower by 13 per cent than in the previous year. The quantity of manufactured fertilisers imported increased by 8.6 lakh tonnes to 33 lakh tonnes and the average unit price paid was higher by 6 per cent. The larger imports were necessary to meet the growing domestic consumption of fertilizers which increased from 4.29 million tonnes in 1977-78 to 5.17 million tonnes in 1978-79. The value of imports of unworked precious and semi-precious stones increased by Rs. 135 crores to meet the growing demand for export production of finished gem and jewellery. Imports of non-ferrous metals went up by 29 per cent to Rs. 247 crores because of a sharp increase in the quantity of copper imported. An increase of 66 thousand tonnes in the quantity of imports of paper and paper boards led to an increase of 28 per cent in the value of their imports and the unit value paid was lower by 5 per cent. Capital goods recorded an increase of 10 per cent in the value of imports to Rs. 1,274 crores reflecting to some extent the impact of the liberalisation in imports of machinery and components. POL registered a comparatively moderate increase of 8 per cent in value of imports to Rs. 1,677 crores which was almost wholly because of the increase in quantity imported from 17.4 million tonnes in 1977-78 to 18.5 million tonnes in 1978-79.

7.12 Imports increased very substantially in 1979-80. Provisional customs data for 1979-80 place imports at Rs. 8,231 crores showing an increase of 24.6 per

FOREIGN TRADE



FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES



MINISTRY OF FINANCE , ECONOMIC DIVISION.

cent over the provisional level of imports of Rs. 6,606 crores in 1978-79, and an increase of 20.8 per cent over the revised imports of Rs. 6,814 crores. Commodity-wise details are, however, available for only the first six months viz. April—September, 1979. During this period, the bulk of the increase in imports was due to increase in import cost of POL. Imports of iron and steel increased by Rs. 128 crores to meet the domestic shortfall in production and availability. Similarly, import of crude rubber was stepped up from Rs. 8 crores to Rs. 56 crores in the face of domestic shortage and consequent escalation in its price. The substantial increase in the value of imports of rubber was because of a four fold increase in quantity imported and an increase of about 50 per cent in its unit price following a spurt in world market prices. Other important items showing increases in imports during the period were sulphur, paper and paper boards and organic chemicals, plastic materials and professional and scientific instruments.

7.13 During the first six months April—September 1979, the quantity of POL imported amounted to 9.9 million tonnes which was only slightly higher than 9.1 million tonnes imported during the corresponding period of the previous year. The unit price paid during April—September 1979 was, however, 43 per cent higher than a year before so that the value of POL imported amounted to Rs. 1,221 crores compared with Rs. 785 crores in the previous year. The higher unit price paid reflects the sequence of price increases implemented by OPEC in 1979. The price of "marker crude" was increased by 5 per cent on January 1, 1979. In March 1979 OPEC members decided to advance by six months the implementation of the price increase for the "marker crude" originally scheduled to take effect on October 1, 1979. Member-countries were also allowed to introduce additional "market premia" or "surcharges". There was another price rise of about 50 per cent effective from December, 1979 after the Caracas meeting of the OPEC. As a result of these decisions, the average oil export price increased more than 120 per cent from the end of 1978 to the beginning of 1980. The full effect of these increases will be felt in our imports in 1980-81. The table below indicates the trend in unit value of petroleum and petroleum products since 1976-77 :—

TABLE 7.3

Unit Value of Petroleum and Petroleum Products

(Unit value in Rs. per tonne)

	1976-77	1977-78		1978-79		April—Sept. 1979-80	
		Unit value	Percent increase	Unit value	Percent increase	Unit value	Percent increase
A. Crude Oil	837	849	1.4	859	1.2	1130	31.6
B. *Petroleum products* :							
I. Light Distilates							
(*i*) Naphtha	1162	1062	—8.6	1116	5.1	1845	65.3
(*ii*) Others	1861	1967	6.0	2056	4.5	3472	68.9
II. Middle Distilates							
(*i*) Kerosene	1169	1169	..	1251	7.0	1736	38.8
(*ii*) H.S.D.	1002	1046	4.4	1191	13.9	..	..
III. Heavy Ends							
(*i*) Furnace oil	636	688	8.2	635	—7.3	1067	68.0
(*ii*) Lubes	2095	2684	28.1	2933	9.0	3477	18.6
TOTAL	854	883	3.4	905	2.5	1235	36.5

The important fact to note from the above table is that unit price paid for petroleum products increased faster than that of crude oil. This explains why our import bill for POL has increased more than in proportion to the rise in the price of crude oil.

7.14 The Table below gives the average unit value of some of our important items of imports for the years 1977-78, 1978-79 and April—September 1979, compared with April-September of the previous year.

TABLE 7.4

Unit Values of Important Items of Imports

(Rs./tonne)

Commodity	Unit	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	April-Sept.		Percentage change
							1978	1979	
Crude rubber (inc. synthetic and Reclaimed)	Rs./tonne	N.A.	10070	10210	10210	9795	10395	15617	50
Pulp and waste paper	,,	N.A.	4410	5030	4678	3827	4011	4302	7
Synthetic & regenerated fibres	,,	N.A.	11460	11160	11065	10933	11044	15443	40
Fertilizers raw materials	,,	456	570	133	439	419	410	552	35
Fertilizers manufactured	,,	1613	2406	992	1055	1123	1077	1128	5
Mineral, fuel lubricants and related products	,,	672	761	851	891	906	862	1233	43
Vegetables oil (Edible oils)	,,	4140	5315	5971	5524	5148	5202	6219	20
Paper and paper board and manufactures thereof	,,	3367	3802	3773	4288	4081	3982	4503	13
Iron and steel	,,	10161	5406	5473	4659	4054	4518	4310	(—)5

7.15 In 1978-79, average unit value increased significantly in the case of sulphur and manufactured fertilisers while it declined for crude rubber, paper and paper board, iron and steel and vegetable oil. During April—September 1979, there was a significant increase in the unit values of crude rubber, synthetic fibres, fertilisers and vegetable oils.

Direction of imports

7.16 There was a significant change in the distribution of imports by regions of origin in 1978-79. Imports from the ECM countries increased sharply by 37.2 per cent and as a result share of these countries in India's imports rose to 30.6 per cent from 25.1 per cent in the previous year. Likewise, share of the ESCAP countries (excluding Iran and Indonesia which are grouped under OPEC) improved from 14.8 per cent to 16.4 per cent as a consequence of an increase of 25.7 per cent in our imports from these countries. The share of Canada in our imports also improved to 3.5 per cent in 1978-79 from 3 per cent in 1977-78. On the other hand, share of the USA and East European countries declined marginally from 12.6 per cent to 11.2 per cent and from 10.3 per cent to 9.5 per cent respectively. The share of imports from OPEC countries dropped from 21.8 per cent to 20.3 per cent.

Exports

7.17 India's exports in 1978-79 rose by only 5.9 per cent to Rs. 5,726 crores showing a sluggish growth for the second year in succession. This performance is in sharp contrast to the impressive annual average growth rate of 27 per cent in the years 1973-74 to 1976-77. It seems to indicate a return to the long term trend of a declining share in world exports. India's share declined from 0.7 per cent in 1970 to 0.5 per cent in 1974 and then increased in the next three years to 0.6 per cent reflecting the sharply improved export performance from 1974-75 to 1976-77. There was a reversal of this thereafter with exports growing slower than world exports. India's share declined to 0.5 per cent in 1978 and available evidence suggests a further decline in 1979. (Table below).

7.18 An encouraging development in 1978-79 was that some of the important growth items of exports having high value added such as cotton apparel, leather and leather manufactures and fish and fish preparations showed sizable increases in their respective earnings. Gems and jewellery exports included under the category handicrafts also performed well. Exports of these items taken together increased by 41 per cent in value terms and helped offset the decline in export earnings of items like tea, coffee, jute manufactures, oil cakes and cashew kernels. The trends in exports of major commodities are shown in the Table on the next page.

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
India's share in world exports (percentage)	.71	.63	.66	.55	.50	.56	.61	.62	.54

Source : International Financial Statistics.

TABLE 7.5

India's Exports by Major Commodity-groups

(Rs. crores)

Commodity	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	Percentage change in 1978-79 over 1977-78	April—September		Percent-age change
						1978	1979	
1. Oil cakes	96.5	234.4	133.3	115.8	—13.1	35.6	68.6	92.7
2. Tobacco	98.4	102.4	117.2	116.3	—0.8	76.9	64.3	—16.4
3. Fish and Fish preparations . . .	127.2	180.6	174.3	228.3	31.0	97.9	134.6	37.5
4. Tea	236.9	293.1	569.7	340.5	—40.2	156.2	118.1	-24.4
5. Coffee	66.7	126.0	194.4	144.1	—25.9	83.1	83.8	0.8
6. Cashew kernels	96.1	106.1	149.5	80.2	—46.4	42.3	64.6	52.7
7. Sugar	472.3	148.1	19.5	131.9	576.4	31.3	54.1	72.8
8. Spices	71.5	75.0	137.1	148.1	8.0	43.8	66.9	52.7
9. Iron Ore	213.9	238.5	240.8	232.9	—3.3	91.0	115.1	26.5
10. Raw Cotton	41.3	27.0	0.7	16.0	128.6	1.8	20.0	1011.1
11. Cotton fabrics	161.2	267.3	224.8	200.1	—11.0	105.8	132.1	24.9
12. Cotton apparel	146.4	263.1	235.1	345.5	47.0	200.1	220.0	9.9
13. Jute manufactures	250.9	201.1	244.0	165.7	—32.1	114.5	122.7	7.2
14. Coir yarn and manufactures	19.0	24.0	23.9	26.3	10.0	12.3	16.9	37.4
15. Leather and leather manufactures (excluding footwear)	201.5	264.2	248.0	326.3	31.6	141.5	231.4	63.5
16. Engineering goods	413.0	566.3	617.4	699.4	13.3	N.A.	N.A.	—
17. Handicrafts	252.0	455.7	751.8	952.3	26.7	418.9	326.3	—22.1
18. Chemical and allied products. . . .	85.3	110.8	116.7	146.3	25.4	75.9	81.6	7.5
19. Iron and steel	68.0	290.5	185.4	115.1	-37.9	116.7	61.5	—47.3
20. Silver	174.1	170.8	78.6	94.4	20.1	52.3	2.0	—96.2
TOTAL (Including others)	4042.8	5142.7	5407.9	5726.3	5.9	2722.0	2890.9	6.2

7.19 With a few exceptions, the commodities which registered substantial increases in export earnings and contributed in a large measure to the overall increase in value of exports in 1978-79 belonged to the non-traditional group. Prominent among these was fish and fish preparations whose export earnings increased by 31 per cent to Rs. 228 crores largely because of larger quantities exported. Gems and jewellery, another profitable export item, recorded an increase in value by Rs. 165 crores. Steps taken to make uncut gems available to exporters at international prices played a crucial role in this. Cotton apparel which had shown a subdued export performance in 1977-78, registered a sizeable increase of Rs. 110 crores to Rs. 346 crores. This was made possible by improved servicing of export orders and fuller utilization of export quotas. Leather and leather manufactures which had suffered a decline in export earnings by 6 per cent in 1977-78 also made a welcome recovery and the value of exports increased by 32 per cent to Rs. 326 crores. The entire increase in value of exports of this group resulted from a near doubling of the export earnings from finished leather and a sizeable increase in earnings from leather manufactures both of which are items with higher value added. The other notable export item namely, engineering goods, showed only a marginal improvement of Rs 82 crores since their export was constrained by domestic supply bottlenecks and the consequent failure to service export orders

7.20 Among traditional items, spices, manganese ore, rice, raw cotton and sugar showed uneven growth. Spices registered only a moderate rise of 8 per cent to Rs. 148 crores in spite of an increase of 29 per cent in quantity exported. Unit-value realisations dropped from Rs. 18 per kg. to Rs. 15 per kg. because of a decline in international prices. Export of rice recorded a more than three-fold increase to Rs. 39 crores arising from a doubling of the quantity exported and a rise of 59 per cent in unit value. Sugar exports, which had slumped to Rs. 20 crores in 1977-78 recovered substantially and rose to Rs. 132 crores reflecting an increase in quantity exported from 0.7 lakh tonnes to 7.4 lakh tonnes. The unit-value realisation, however, declined substantially from Rs. 2.80 per kg. to Rs. 1.74 per kg.

7.21 On the other hand significant declines were recorded in exports of tea, coffee, cashew kernels, jute manufactures, and iron and steel. Marginal declines were recorded with regard to oil-cakes, iron ore, tobacco and cotton fabrics. Export of tea suffered a steep decline from Rs. 570 crores in 1977-78 to Rs. 340 crores in 1978-79, because of a substantial fall in quantities exported and also depressed prices. The quantity exported fell from 224 million kgs. in 1977-78 to 172 million kgs. in 1978-79 and the unit value dipped from Rs. 25.48 per kg. to Rs. 19.75 per kg. Purchases made by important importing countries like the UK, the USA, Canada, West Germany, the U.S.S.R. and Sudan were lower probably because of excess stocks accumulated by these countries in the previous year. Export of coffee suffered a decline in value by Rs. 50 crores despite an increase in quantity exported by 8 million kgs. to 66 million kgs. because of the sharp fall in the international price of coffee from the record average of £ 2760 per tonne in 1977 to £ 1605 per tonne in 1978. The unit price of coffee export in 1978-79 fell from Rs. 33.52 per kg. in 1977-78 to Rs. 21.73 per kg. showing a decline of 35 per cent which was more or less in line with the decline in world coffee price. Cashew kernels recorded a fall in value by 46 per cent to Rs. 80 crores. The fall in export earning resulted from a sizable decline in quantity exported owing to reduced off-take by the U.S.S.R. and lower availability of raw nuts from East African countries. The unit price realisation also dropped by 20 per cent.

7.22 Jute manufactures performed poorly with exports of Rs. 166 crores as against Rs. 244 crores in 1977-78. This was entirely because of a decline in quantity exported. Both production and export of jute manufactures suffered owing to prolonged strikes in jute mills and at Calcutta port during the later part of the year. The fall in the value of export of iron and steel to Rs. 115 crores from the previous year's Rs. 185 crores was largely because of supply constraint. The marginal decline in export of oilcakes to Rs. 116 crores was the outcome of lower unit value realisation. In the case of tobacco, the decline could be attributed to a fall in quantity exported. Cotton fabrics performed poorly due to lack of availability of wide-width variety of fabrics. Quantity exported fell by 12 per cent and there was a similar decline in value of exports.

7.23 In 1979-80, provisional customs data place exports at Rs. 5999 crores showing an increase of 8.2 per cent over the provisional exports figure of Rs. 5544 crores in the previous year. Compared with the revised estimates of exports of Rs. 5726 crores for 1978-79, the provisional 1979-80 figure shows an increase of only 4.8 per cent. Exports during 1979-80 were adversely affected by a number of domestic supply constraints and bottlenecks in transport and ports. Industrial production remained virtually stagnant. Super-imposed on internal constraints were the adverse external factors.

7.24 Commodity-wise data on exports are available only for the first half of 1979-80. They show a continuation of the declining trend in exports of items like, tea, tobacco and iron and steel, and a substantial fall in exports of important growth items like metal manufactures, machinery and transport equipment and gems and jewellery. Exports of tea declined because of a fall in international price of tea which lowered the unit price realisation from Rs. 21 per kg. in April—September 1978 to Rs. 16 per kg. in the same period of 1979. Exports of tobacco and iron and steel remained constrained by domestic supply bottlenecks. Exports of metal manufactures and machinery and transport equipment were also handicapped by production shortages. The sharp decline in value of export of gems and jewellery by Rs. 91 crores could be traced to sluggish export demand because of depressed economic conditions in industrial countries Silver exports disappeared following the ban on export of silver bullion imposed in February, 1979. There was a considerable increase in exports of fish and fish preparations and leather and leather manufactures. Both these items gained in volume and value of exports and the unit value realisation from these items also improved significantly following a rise in their respective world market prices. As in the previous year, the improved earnings from leather and leather manufactures flowed from near doubling of the value of finished leather and an increase of about 50 per cent in the value of leather manufactures. Other items showing encouraging improvements in export earnings included jute manufactures, cotton fabrics, cashew kernels and rice. Except for cashew kernels, all these items benefited from higher unit price realisation.

7.25 The reasons for the slow growth of our exports are varied. The most important among them are domestic supply constraints, the strong pull of the highly profitable domestic market which does not encourage aggressive export orientation, and also an increasingly unfavourable international trading environment compared with the past because of slower growth in world trade and an accompanying increase in protectionism. The growth of protectionism in advanced countries directed at manufactured exports from developing countries is a particularly disturbing phenomenon. There is increasing resort to a host of measures like quotas, excessively restrictive and cumbersome quality control, counter-vailing duties, etc. all of which limit access to developed country markets and increase the uncertainty facing exporters.

7.26 There is evidence to show that quotas are working as constraints upon our export effort particularly in the case of garments and leather goods. For example, in 1978, the quota for exports of blouses and trousers to the USA was fully utilised. In the same year, in the case of mill made made-ups and other garments, utilisation of US export quota was 108.6 per cent. The level was exceeded as advantage was taken of the flexibility provision. Similarly, in the case of exports of knitted garments to Norway, and Finland, quotas were exceeded in several cases. In the absence of such restrictions, our exports would have certainly performed better. There are also cases where our export levels fall short of the available quota but these are in categories where we do not have adequate production capacity for the type of output demanded. Besides, the mere existence of quotas and the increasingly restrictive international environment tend to discourage longer term investment for export planning in these sectors.

Direction of Exports

7.27 The market distribution of exports saw some variations in 1978-79. Exports to the ESCAP countries recorded the highest increase of 18.1 per cent, thereby raising the share of these countries in our total exports to 22.8 per cent from the previous year's 20.5 per cent. Similarly, exports to the ECM countries rose by 12.8 per cent and consequently the share of these countries increased from 25.7 per cent to 27.4 per cent. Belgium, France and West Germany were largely responsible for the increase in exports, each absorbing additional exports of Rs. 30 crores. Exports to the USA increased by 14.4 per cent so that the share of the U.S.A. moved up from 12.4 per cent to 13.4 per cent. Exports to the OPEC which had shown a marginal decline in 1977-78 witnessed an increase of 4.8 per cent but the share remained unchanged at the previous year's level of 12.8 per cent. Likewise, exports to Canada improved by 8.7 per cent but the share remained constant at 0.8 per cent. On the other hand, exports to East European countries suffered a sharp decline by 30 per cent and the share of these countries slipped significantly from 16.1 per cent to 10.7 per cent. The share of 'others' improved marginally to 12.1 per cent.

Trade Policy Development

7.28 The trade policy for 1979-80 continued the selective liberalisation designed to increase domestic production and efficiency while at the same time providing incentives to exports.

7.29 Import policy was further liberalised in 1979-80 to meet the requirements of an expanded production base for various raw materials, machinery and components and spares. The system of issuing 'automatic' and 'supplementary' licences to Actual Users for raw materials and components was continued but the facility of granting additional 10 per cent over the certified consumption for purposes of automatic licences was restricted to small industrial units and those large units which had exported at least 5 per cent of their production in either of the previous two years. The list of banned items was pruned and more items added to the restricted list. The coverage of Open General Licences was further enlarged to include imports of various raw materials, components and even machinery items by Actual Users. Moreover, a large number of items such as scientific and technical books, instruments required by the blind, life saving drugs, homeopathic and ayurvedic medicines, dry fruits, spices, etc. were also allowed to be imported under OGL by all persons for stocks and sale. The benefits of REP licences continued to be restricted to those items generally included under the banned category. The facility for the grant of advance licences with duty exemption benefit was made more broad based.

7.30 The export policy was tailored to promote exports while also protecting domestic consumer interests. While exports of most of the items were allowed freely, certain items like onions, potatoes, groundnut extractions, etc. remained regulated because of domestic compulsions and exports of kynite, natural rubber, silver and strethomycine formulations were banned. A broad range of export promotion and support measures continued in force, such as the scheme for supply of indigenous and imported inputs at international prices for export production, supply of gold under the Gold Jewellery Replenishment Scheme and cash compensatory assistance to selected exports. The rates of cash compensatory assistance as also the coverage of the products eligible for such assistance were, to some extent, modified and in most cases such assistance was made operative for three years. The Gold Jewellery Replenishment Scheme was suspended in January, 1980 following the sharp rise in international price of gold and the associated extreme uncertainty regarding the movement of gold prices in the world market.

Import-Export Policy for 1980-81

7.31 There has been gradual and progressive liberalization of import policy during the past several years and the current import policy maintains this trend. However, certain modifications have been introduced in the policy for 1980-81. These modifications as they affect different categories of importers are described below :

Actual Users

The policy towards actual users has been modified as follows :

(i) The policy allows the continuation of the system of granting automatic licences to actual users for raw materials and components but stipulates that additional 10 per cent over the certified actual consumption in either of the previous two years, on the basis of which the value of automatic licences is determined, will now be available only to actual users who exported at least 10 per cent of their annual production of selected products.

(ii) A number of items have been taken out of the purview of Open General Licence because of indigenous availability. These items include chromic acid, sodium dichromate, potassium dichromate, basic chromium sulphate, and wattle extract used in dyeing and tanning of leather, calcined petroleum coke, gum resin, acetylene black, sisal yarn, components of process control instruments and precision measuring instruments, and certain items of drugs and drug intermediates.

(iii) A number of items have been included in the banned list on account of improved indigenous production. These include lanolin anhydrous of non-pharmaceutical grade, A.B.S. moulding powder, caffeine and its salts, cork products, watch dials, industrial jewels, vitamin B-12, vitamin C, polypropylene fibre, glass fibre yarn/fabric and articles made therefrom, and beta-naphthol.

(iv) Unlike in the previous years a provision has been made in the policy for the grant of supplementary licences to new units.

(v) In the Government sector the facility of O.G.L. has been extended to departmentally-run undertakings and railways. The same facility has also been extended to State Electricity Boards/Projects/Undertakings in the public sector for import of spares.

Registered Exporters

7.32 Registered exporters will continue to get the facility of REP Licences for the import of relevant banned or canalised items and packing materials. REP Licences also continue to be freely transferable unless they are held by export houses and used for importing O.G.L. items for actual users. Direct import of canalised items against REP Licences will also continue. The new features introduced in the Registered Exporters Policy to strengthen export-oriented units and to make them more viable are the folowing :

(i) Manufacturer exporters have been given greater flexibility in the matter of utilisation of REP Licences. They are allowed to import against their own REP Licences not only items appearing in the Shopping List but any other item of raw materials, components, consumables or packing materials required by them for use in their factories. However, import of banned items will be allowed only up to 20 per cent of the face value of REP Licences subject to the condition that the value of 'single' item does not exceed Rs. 1 lakh.

(ii) A new scheme has been introduced permitting duty-free imports of raw materials against REP Licences issued on exports of specified products. To begin with the scheme is available to exports of only a few items. These items are : stainless steel utensils, sinks and hospital wares (made from non-magnetic stainless steel sheets) brass art wares, steel pipes, tubes, wire, sheets whether or not corrugated, including galvanised items. It may be extended to more export products in the light of the experience gained.

(iii) The scheme of Advance Licences with benefit of customs duty exemption has been made more comprehensive with further improvements so as to make it more responsive to the needs of the exporters. More items of imports have been added to the scheme and certain procedural modifications have been effected to facilitate the exporter in timely execution of export orders and to make available all the imported inputs at international prices (without payment of duty) for export production.

7.33 The policy for import of spares has been further liberalised in the interest of efficient production and proper maintenance of assets. Similarly, import of certain capital goods (CG) has been made more liberal. The list of CG items allowed under OGL has been enlarged by including a number of items required by electronics and TV industry. Some items of capital goods have also been taken out of the banned list as their indigenous production could not meet the full demand. Six more items have been added to the list of items permitted to be imported under OGL by all persons for stock and sale.

7.34 Retaining substantially the export promotion measures of the earlier years, some more steps have been taken to improve our expert prospects in 1980-81. More emphasis has been placed on securing better unit prices for some of the export items. The minimum export prices for footwear have been raised substantially. The export of dried fish and cardamom has been decanalised and some more items have been put under OGL export. Export promotion measures continue as in the previous year.

External Assistance

7.35 Net external assistance received by India has been declining since 1976-77. From Rs. 1,154 crores in 1975-76, it declined to Rs. 844 crores in 1976-77, to Rs. 469 crores in 1977-78 and further to Rs. 384 crores in 1978-79. Together with the growth of imports, this decline has resulted in the proportion of imports financed by external assistance declining from 22 per cent in 1975-76, to less than 8 per cent in 1977-78 and to less than 6 per cent in 1978-79. According to revised estimates, net aid is expected to increase to Rs. 524 crores in 1979-80.

7.36 Trends in the gross and net inflow of external assistance since 1969-70 are shown in Table 7.6. Gross inflow of external assistance had dropped sharply from Rs. 1,841 crores in 1975-76 to Rs. 1,599 crores in 1976-77 and to Rs. 1,290 crores in 1977-78. In 1978-79, there was a further decline to Rs. 1,266 crores. The principal reasons behind the fall in gross disbursements have been : (a) decline of fast disbursing non-project credit from the International Development Association (IDA); (b) larger portion of aid being given for projects in the fields of irrigation and rural development and urban projects which are inherently slow-disbursing; (c) reduced level of assistance in the form of debt relief in 1979-80; (d) non-materialisation of credit for Kudremukh project; and (e) scarcity of essential raw materials like aluminium, steel and cement for implementation of projects in rural areas. In 1979-80, however, it is expected that gross aid would be higher at around Rs. 1,382 crores.

7.37 Debt service payments comprising amortization and interest payments amounted to Rs. 882 crores in 1978-79 when they were higher by Rs. 61 crores compared with 1977-78. At this level they siphoned off as much as 70 per cent of gross aid receipts during the year. Expressed as a percentage of export earnings, debt repayments in 1978-79 amounted to about 16 per cent compared with a little more than 15 per cent in 1977-78.

7.38 The Aid India Consortium met in Paris on 7th and 8th June, 1979. Pledges of external assistance totalling US dollars 3.03 billion for 1979-80 were indicated at that meeting as against US dollars 2.46 billion in 1978-79. The World Bank group indicated a higher figure of US dollars 1.90 billion for 1979-80 compared with US dollars 1.25 billion in 1978-79. The pledges of US dollars 3.03 billion made at the Consortium meeting did not include those of Canada and the United Kingdom; their share comes to U.S. $ 38.77 million in the case of Canada and U.S. $ 249.74 million in the case of the U.K. The European Economic Community (EEC) as an organisation indicated a pledge of US dollars 84 million as against a pledge of US dollars 48 million in 1978-79.

7.39 The total pledges for 1979-80 are expected to amount to US dollars 3.32 billion compared with US dollars 2.46 billion in 1978-79. This is the highest amount pledged in any single year. Of the total amount pledged for 1979-80, it is estimated that US dollars 2.52 billion are earmarked as project aid and the balance as non-project aid.

7.40 In recent years, there has been a gradual softening in the terms of assistance offered by individual donor countries. The assistance from the UK and Sweden continues to be mainly in the form of grants.

TABLE 7.6

Inflow of External Assistance : Gross and Net

(Rs. crores)

	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80@
I. Authorisation . . .	634	762	929	676	1171	1671	2654	1286	1897	2334	1606
II. Gross Disbursements .	856	791	834	666	1036	1314	1841	1599	1290	1266	1382
Of which : Debt Relief .	75	77	61	106	117	116	133	102	28	7	N.A.
III. Debt servicing . . .	412	450	479	507	596	626	687	755	821	882	858
IV. Net Inflow of assistance .	444	341	355	159	440	688	1154	844	469	384	524

@Provisional estimates.

Outlook for 1980-81

7.41 The above review points to a serious Balance of Payments problem which will surface in the coming year and persist over the medium term. The low growth rate of our exports is a serious handicap at a time when imports are increasing rapidly because of world inflation and intolerably large increases in the prices of petroleum and petroleum products. At present, India is placed in a different situation from that in 1973 when the first major increase in oil prices took place. In the years that followed the fourfold increase in petroleum prices in 1973, the balance of payments difficulties were tackled through a highly successful export performance. Exports increased at an average annual rate of 27 per cent between 1974-75 and 1976-77. We organised domestic production and fashioned export policy to take advantage of the relatively favourable trading conditions which prevailed after the first oil crisis, including especially the sharp increase in the import demand of oil exporting countries. We also benefited from the large demand from these countries for our skilled and unskilled services. The situation today is distinctly unfavourable in comparison because the world trading environment is much more unpropitious and because domestic supply constraints are a much greater inhibition to increasing exports. Also the demand for our workers abroad seems to be slackening.

7.42 To overcome these difficulties we will have to make an all out effort at strengthening our export capability. In the short run, the immediate priority must be to overcome the infrastructure constraints especially power, transport and ports which depressed industrial production in 1979-80 and thereby also lowered exports. However, it is also necessary to develop a broad based strategy for rapid export growth in the coming decade. Successful export performance ultimately depends upon the growth of competitiveness and efficiency in Indian industry combined with a system of incentives which makes exports profitable and encourages export growth in areas of dynamic comparative advantage. It will be necessary to devise policies which will promote efficiency and provide appropriate incentives on a sustained basis. It will also be necessary to keep industrial policy under review so as to remove undue restrictions on production and capacity expansion in areas with export potential. There is considerable scope for expanding agricultural exports to the oil rich countries of West Asia and these opportunities must be exploited through higher production and better marketing.

7.43 Systematic development of export potential requires a departure from the passive policy of exporting surpluses as and when available to a policy of planning for export surpluses in areas of comparative advantage. This has implications for the investment pattern in the medium term which must be recognised if export promotion is to be successful. Domestic price stability is also important in ensuring competitiveness of exports.

CHAPTER 8

PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS

8.1 The discussion of the country's economic performance in 1979-80 detailed in the earlier pages shows what a difficult year it was. There was a deterioration in almost every sector of the economy. Agricultural production was substantially lower; industrial production was stagnant and serious problems arose in the infrastructure. Prices rose sharply. The reliance on deficit financing increased substantially and money supply continued to rise disproportionately. The trade gap doubled as compared with the previous year and foreign exchange reserves showed a small decline. Although official estimates will not be available for some time, it is likely that real GNP in 1979-80 will show a decline of about 3 per cent and savings and investment will be much lower. What is surprising is that this turnaround has been so fast; for the Economic Survey, 1978-79 was confidently looking forward to a period of steady growth on the basis of the economy's performance in that year.

8.2 This situation arose from a combination of a number of adverse factors affecting the economy in 1979-80. Firstly, the economy faced a severe drought. Secondly, it ran into constraints imposed by poor performance in infrastructure sectors such as power, coal and transport where shortages cannot be overcome by imports. Thirdly, political instability for a major part of the year produced a lack of effective direction from Government. This made firm and consistent action to tackle problems of infrastructure and other economic problems very difficult. Finally, the substantial rise in petroleum prices and disruption of supply caused damage to the economy directly and indirectly.

8.3 Some of the problems experienced during 1979-80 may be viewed as short term ones. The restoration of political stability will give a purposeful direction to Government policy. Hopefully the economy will not have to face another drought in the current year and a normal monsoon will create favourable conditions for an economic revival. With regard to infrastructure some improvement is already noticeable and this will gather strength in the course of the year. However, there are other factors that are likely to make the things more difficult in 1980-81. The increase in oil prices had an adverse impact on the price level and the balance of payments in 1979-80 but its full impact will only be felt in the current year. Moreover, the international economy appears set to enter a recessionary phase combined with cost push inflation. In this situation prices of our imports are likely to rise faster than export prices, adding to the strain on our balance of payments and to domestic inflationary pressures.

8.4 The task of economic policy in 1980-81 will be a difficult one. It is imperative to undertake short term stabilisation measures to bring the rate of inflation under control. Both short and medium term measures are necessary to adjust to the changing international economic environment. At the same time the domestic constraints which limit the economy's growth capacity in the medium term must be removed.

8.5 Controlling the rate of inflation will have to receive very high priority in the formulation of economic policy. It is important to recognise that the sources of inflationary pressures in the current year may be somewhat different from those underlying the rise in prices last year. Inflation in 1979-80 was dominated by sharp increases in the prices of a few commodities like sugar, gur, khandsari, oilseeds, edible oils, etc. To a large extent these price increases reflected the decline in agricultural production. A normal monsoon will help to contain pressures on these fronts. However, there is also a pervasive cost push process of inflation underway. Industrial product prices have been continuously increasing over the past two years because of steadily rising costs including wage costs. A new factor has been added to this in the form of a sharp increase in the prices of crude oil and petroleum products. The full impact of these increases has not yet been felt but there is little doubt that it will extend to other sectors of the economy. Directly they will raise the costs of transportation. Indirectly they will raise costs in all industries in which oil or oil products are inputs. Since wages are increasingly linked to price rises, cost push pressures tend to build up continuously. Also since oil price increases will contribute to the inflationary trends in the world economy, imported inflation will play a significant role in the country's price situation. Inflationary expectations which have already been built up to a significant extent will tend to be accentuated. Therefore, the control of inflation in 1980-81 will require much more than the regulation of individual prices which show spectacular increases. Aggregate demand management policies will have to be pursued actively especially to dampen inflationary expectations. In addition a combination of policies which increase productivity while at the same time restraining the growth of money incomes within the limits of real productivity growth will have to be pursued in order to restrain cost push factors.

8.6 Since the pressure on prices appears likely to continue it is important that the basic consumption needs of people are protected as far as possible. This requires a revitalisation of the public distribution system. Its scope must be extended to cover the rural areas adequately and the commodity range must also be increased. It should be possible for the ordinary consumer to buy at a fair price shop all his basic requirements *viz.,* foodgrains, pulses, salt, sugar, edible oil, kerosene, soap, matches, etc. Such an extension of range will help to make the fair price shops more viable. At the same time there is an urgent need to bring down distribution costs which the operation of such a system would involve.

8.7 Monetary and credit policy has been on a tight leash continuously throughout 1979-80. In spite of this, the growth of money supply in 1979-80 is expected to be only about 3 per cent lower than the 18.7 per cent growth recorded in 1978-79. This must be regarded as excessive in the context of the excess liquidity in the system and the fact that real GNP was about 3 per cent lower. This expansion has occurred because reserve money has continued to grow. In the earlier years, the monetary authority could not control the growth of reserve money as it was due largely to remittances received from emigrant workers. In 1979-80 it was the increase in deficit financing which was the primary cause of the growth of reserve money. Monetary restraint in 1980-81 will depend crucially upon the ability to keep deficit financing under control.

8.8. The operation of restrictive credit policy poses some problems for the banks which deserve close attention. At present a substantial portion of bank funds are invested in low interest bearing Government securities through the mechanism of the Statutory Liquidity Ratio. At the same time an increasing proportions of funds are being directed into priority sectors at relatively low interest rates. Both factors affect the profitability of banks in a situation where their costs are increasing because of rising costs of funds and costs of operation. Furthermore, because of the need to protect lending to priority sectors the burden of credit restriction falls heavily on only one segment of banks' customers, namely, medium and large scale industry. This squeezes the profitability of banks even further. It can also affect industrial production in an environment which is otherwise difficult.

8.9 In general, the task of aggregate demand management should be shared between fiscal and monetary policy and not fall exclusively on the latter. However, the fiscal situation is not easy. Government has rightly pursued the policy of continuously raising developmental expenditure for promoting development. However, there have been strong pressures to raise non-developmental expenditure as well. There has also been a sharp increase in subsidies, particularly those on food, fertilizer and exports. The task of raising resources to meet this growing volume of expenditures has fallen mainly on taxation and in particular on indirect taxation. Resource mobilisation in the public sector enterprises has been far from satisfactory. These enterprises have absorbed a very large part of past resources—total investment in them is of the order of Rs. 15,000 crores and they should have generated commensurate surpluses which could contribute to the resources needed for development. Their actual performance is well below expectations and there is an urgent need for very substantial improvement.

8.10 Fiscal policy in 1980-81 will have to operate under severe constraints. The scope for additional resource mobilisation through taxation is somewhat limited in view of the lack of growth in the economy and the substantial burden imposed by the large oil price increase. There is, therefore, a need for a great effort to realise the full potential of the existing tax system through better administration.

8.11 In this situation fiscal policy must balance effectively between expenditure restraint and deficit financing. Deficit financing was particularly high in 1978-79 and 1979-80, and this contributed to the inflationary pressures in the economy. The reliance on deficit financing in these years was based on the belief that the large stocks of food and ample foreign exchange reserves would protect the economy from inflation. Events in 1979-80 did not justify this belief, and the existing domestic production constraints and the latest oil price rise would further add to the inflationary potential in the economy. Therefore, the quantum of deficit financing should be well within the tolerance limits of the economy. If deficit financing is used injudiciously financial targets may be reached but physical targets may not be achieved owing to an erosion of resources. It would be preferable to plan for more realistic targets so that cuts in real expenditure are made in a rational and controlled manner rather than through uncontrolled price increases.

8.12 In the light of resource constraints and the need to maximise development expenditure it is necessary to review and eliminate all wasteful and unproductive expenditures. It may not be possible to reduce some essential items of non-developmental expenditure like defence for reasons of national security. However, other non-developmental and administrative expenditures and infructuous subsidies will have to be carefully reviewed and pruned if necessary.

8.13 Alongwith short term stabilisation measures a number of medium term measures will be necessary to simulate production and create conditions for accelerated growth. The trend of continuous growth in agriculture has been interrupted because of the drought which occurred in the *kharif* season of 1979-80. However, it is noteworthy that in spite of the severity of the drought the country's ability to withstand such a shock has improved. The decline in output has not been as precipitous as in severe droughts in the past. The smoothness with which the public distribution system has operated in meeting a larger demand has been reassuring, and the 'Food for Work' programme has helped to provide income support to the weakest sections. Taken as a whole this experience testifies to the basic soundness of the new agricultural strategy launched in the late sixties, consisting of investment in irrigation, emphasis on research and extension, supply of vital inputs like seeds and fertilizers and incentive prices. In the coming years it is important that we continue this policy with even greater vigour.

8.14 Certain aspects need, however, to be emphasised. Firstly, the continuation of investment in minor irrigation is greatly desirable but its effectiveness depends on adequate diesel oil or electricity being available for running the pumps. Thus improvement in power availability becomes crucial from the point of view of agriculture as well.

8.15 Secondly, though the progress in fertiliser use in the economy has been rapid a disproportionate part of its consumption is concentrated in a relatively small number of districts. This points to the need for still greater efforts at developing technologies for rainfed areas and more intensive extension work in order to enable the smaller farmers to benefit from the new strategy. Arrangements for timely supplies of various inputs and adequate finance must be strengthened.

8.16 The problem of crop imbalances needs much greater attention. The new agricultural strategy rightly concentrated on raising foodgrain production and reducing dependence on imports. While it has succeeded in these respects the economy is faced with stagnant production of oilseeds and pulses. Slow growth of oilseed production has led to a heavy reliance on edible oil imports. Approximately a quarter of our total requirements have to be imported and the value of imports is comparable to the value of food imports in earlier years. The import bill would have been larger if pulses were available in the world market in the quantities needed by the economy. While such a policy was feasible when the balance of payments situation was easy it cannot be continued for long in view of the problems created by rising petroleum prices.

8.17 Crop imbalances arise from the fact that in those areas where choice exists, the gains per hectare from growing wheat, rice or sugarcane are much greater than the gains from growing alternative crops like oilseeds or pulses. This is because productivity in the former crops has increased and they benefit from a comprehensive price support programme. In this situation the desired shift towards oilseeds and pulses cannot be achieved merely through higher support prices for these crops. Market prices are already above support prices for these crops and, therefore, unless support prices are raised to much higher levels the desired shift in production may not take place. Such a policy may achieve higher production but it will have adverse effects on consumption. What is needed, therefore, is a research breakthrough in pulses and oilseeds of the kind which has been achieved in rice and wheat earlier.

8.18 The performance of industry was highly unsatisfactory in 1979-80. Industry faces deep-seated problems which will continue to affect it unless corrective measures are taken not merely for the short-term but also for the medium term. Capacity utilisation in industry has been inadequate because of power cuts, deteriorating industrial relations and raw material shortages which have arisen due to production problems in key sectors. A serious deficiency in the infrastructure emerged as a major factor depressing industrial performance in 1979-80 and also adversely affecting agriculture, commerce and trade. Power shortages became acute, coal production increased only marginally and railway movement deteriorated. Port congestion during the better part of 1979-80 contributed to the shorages of vital raw materials even though the economy was in a position to import them.

8.19 The factors responsible for the crisis in infrastructure are failures of management, inadequate maintenance, poor industrial relations, technological difficulties and in some cases lack of investment in the past. Management deficiencies have been particularly noticeable in major areas like power stations, coal mines and railways. There is considerable scope for improved management through enforcement of accountability and better coordination between these inter-related sectors. These measures can yield results in the short term. For example there is clear evidence of improvement in the movement of coal to thermal power plants in recent months because of close monitoring by the Cabinet Committee on Infra-structure. However, it must also be recognised that some of the problems of infra-structure reflect a lack of adequate investment in the past. A significant volume of investment will have to be undertaken to modernise and expand capacity especially in railways and ports if these sectors are to meet the demands upon them in the coming years.

8.20 In the case of power, the problems are not those of insufficient capacity but of effective utilisation of existing capacity especially in the thermal sector. The rapid expansion of capacity together with a switch over to more sophisticated equipment has produced a number of problems. The new plants are taking a longer time to stabilise. Poor quality of coal leads to boiler damage resulting in frequent shutdowns and outages. These are deficiencies in maintenance procedures and lack of adequate attention to preventive maintenance. The supply of spares also needs to be much better organised. Hopefully these problems are temporary and will be overcome soon. It is worth noting that Indian power generators enjoy a high reputation for trouble free working in other developing countries to which they have been exported.

8.21 Poor industrial relations have plagued industry for the past three years and the number of man days lost due to strikes and lock-outs has been high in this period. Inter-union rivalry has often caused grave damage to production. In some areas law and order problems got mixed up with those of industrial relations. Industrial relations problems affecting key sectors had particular disruptive effects upon overall production.

8.22 There has been no significant improvement in the working of public sector enterprises though substantial additions to investment have continued to take place. On the contrary there has been a deterioration in the working of some of the more profitable ones like SAIL. This deterioration has occurred in spite of revisions in administered prices in important sectors like coal and steel. All the factors which have affected industrial production—power shortages, managerial deficiencies, industrial unrest etc.—have also affected public sector projects.

8.23 After several years of a comfortable balance of payments position, India is again facing a severe strain in her balance of payments mainly because of the sharp increase in oil prices in the current year. The change in the terms of trade on account of this price rise would approximate to a reduction of 2 per cent in our GNP. The country's import bill in 1979-80 increased by about Rs. 1600 crores over the previous year. The increase in 1980-81 is expected to be even greater. The oil price rise is expected to produce continuing inflation in the world economy which will contribute to the increase in our import bill by raising the prices of items like fertilisers, steel, non-ferrous metals, cement, machinery, chemicals, etc. While export prices can be expected to rise also it is unlikely the increase will be of the same order.

8.24 In the last two or three years, it has been possible to neutralise deficits in the trade account through growing surpluses on the invisible account. The scope for covering the anticipated sharp rise in the trade deficit in 1980-81 and beyond in this way is limited on account of two factors. Growing remittances from emigrant workers have played an important role in the growth of invisibles receipts. Their growth seems to be slackening because of the decline in the number of workers going abroad consequent upon a levelling of investment in the oil producing countries. Secondly, increasing investment income which had contributed substantially to this process will not be able to do so in future as our foreign exchange reserves have begun to decline.

8.25 In such a situation, therefore, the promotion of exports becomes an extremely urgent task. In recent years the emphasis on export promotion had declined compared with the situation in the wake of the oil crisis of 1973. A certain complacency had developed because of the exceptionally good performance between 1974-75 and 1976-77 when exports grew at an average annual rate of 27 per cent. This high growth rate was achieved partly because of vigorous export promotion efforts but partly also because of timely booms in commodities like sugar, tea and coffee. The recurrence of such booms is not currently expected, so that efforts will have to be concentrated on developing export capability and replicating successes like those achieved in the exports of ready-made garments, gems and jewellery and leather. This requires vigorous pursuit of a whole range of policies aimed at increasing the supply of exportables such as elimination of infrastructure bottlenecks, removal of constraints on production and capacity in areas with export potential and support for investment in these areas. It is also essential to ensure that export sales are not hampered by non-availability of critical inputs or for that matter availability at uncompetitively high prices. Appropriate fiscal incentive on a selective basis should also be provided.

8.26 The anticipated strain on the balance of payments may call for a selective review of import policy. It is important to ensure that gains of opening up the economy in terms of greater flexibility and efficiency of domestic industry and improved export potential should not be thrown away at the first sign of a strain on the balance of payments. Nor should we ignore the need for restricting avoidable imports or weaken our efforts at optimal import substitution.

8.27 The continuing rise in the prices of oil and oil products has cast a long shadow on the economy. It will be longer still in the current year when the recent price increases have their full effect and further increases may take place. The burden oil imports will cast on the economy will have to be eased in several ways. Firstly, export promotion will have to be undertaken with all the emphasis at our command. Secondly, the consumption of oil products will have to be kept in check. The task, however, is not easy because oil is a vital input into production and distribution and therefore demand is bound to increase as the economy expands. Nevertheless in the medium term it is possible to reduce the rate of growth of consumption of petroleum products to some extent. Road transportation is the largest consumer of oil products in the country. An improvement in the performance and capacity of railways can go a long way towards reducing the growth of oil consumption in road transport. Similarly an improvement and increase in rural electrification may also succeed in containing the growth of consumption of diesel oil in agriculture. The increase in investment needed for such changes must be allowed for in our medium term plans.

8.28 Simultaneously we must develop an energy policy based on alternative sources of energy. The search for such a new fuel policy had begun in the wake of the oil crisis in 1973, but was not pressed vigorously. This was partly because the balance of payments was strengthened by export growth, the elimination of food imports and the growth in remittances by workers abroad, and partly also because oil prices rose fairly moderately thereafter and indeed declined in real terms upto the end of 1978. The search for a comprehensive energy policy cannot be postponed any further.

8.29 India is somewhat favourably placed with regard to alternative sources of energy such as hydel potential and coal. However, it must be recognised that to harness these will require : (a) a very large volume of investment in mining, railway transportation and electricity generation and transmission ; (b) a substantial change in the organisation of these sectors ; and (c) a fairly long time. The difficulties which we are currently experiencing with regard to the infrastructure should caution us against being over optimistic about the speed of the changeover unless very determined action is taken to overcome the difficulties which have affected past performance.

8.30 Since all this will take time, it will be necessary to evolve a medium term strategy as well. Firstly, it is absolutely essential that the price policy for oil and oil products reflects their true costs to the economy.* Secondly, since the consumption of oil cannot be restrained beyond a point if the economy is to grow, it is necessary to plan for both higher production and increased imports. Oil exploration must be pursued vigorously. Even so a continuous reliance on growing oil imports is unavoidable. This will require much more vigorous export promotion and a greater resort to external finance from a variety of sources.

8.31 In sum the task for 1980-81 will be a challenging one. A normal monsoon will undoubtedly produce a significant revival in agriculture and will help the power situation through its effect upon hydel generation. This should help to produce a revival in industry in general. However, as the economy enters into the eighties it faces a number of medium term constraints upon its performance which call for sustained action over several years. This will require austerity, discipline and hard work. The country must put these virtues into practice so that it marches forward to a better life.

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*Prices of petroleum products (other than kerosene, LPG, LSHS and fuel oil used for fertilisers) and fertilisers were raised with effect from 8th June, 1980.

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1.1 : GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AND NET NATIONAL PRODUCT (i.e. National Income)

Year	Gross National Product at factor cost (Rs. crores)		Net National Product at factor cost (Rs. crores)		Per capita Net National Product (Rs.)		Index Number of Net National Product		Index Number of per capita Net National Product	
	At Current prices	At 1970-71 prices	At Current prices	At 1970-71 prices	At Current prices	At 1970-71 prices	At Current prices	At 1970-71 prices	At Current prices	At 1970-71 prices
1950-51 . . .	9157	17469	8833	16731	246.0	466.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1951-52 . . .	9515	17841	9156	17086	250.8	468.1	103.7	102.1	102.0	100.4
1952-53 . . .	9324	18483	8935	17699	240.2	475.8	101.2	105.8	97.6	102.1
1953-54 . . .	9993	19660	9601	18854	253.3	497.5	108.7	112.7	103.0	106.8
1954-55 . . .	9174	20190	8745	19328	226.6	500.7	99.0	115.5	92.1	107.4
1955-56 . . .	9720	20854	9272	19953	235.9	507.7	105.0	119.3	95.9	108.9
1956-57 . . .	11209	21988	10723	21046	267.4	524.8	121.4	125.8	108.7	112.6
1957-58 . . .	11237	21593	10701	20587	261.6	503.3	121.1	123.0	106.3	108.0
1958-59 . . .	12650	23413	12023	22329	287.6	534.2	136.1	133.5	116.9	114.6
1959-60 . . .	13090	23802	12429	22676	291.8	532.3	140.7	135.5	118.6	114.2
1960-61 . . .	13999	25424	13263	24250	305.6	558.8	150.2	144.9	124.2	119.9
1961-62 . . .	14799	26293	13987	25039	315.0	563.9	158.3	149.7	128.0	121.0
1962-63 . . .	15727	26834	14795	25414	325.9	559.8	167.5	151.9	132.5	120.1
1963-64 . . .	17978	28210	16977	26746	365.9	576.4	192.2	159.9	148.7	123.7
1964-65 . . .	21113	30399	20001	28808	422.0	607.8	226.4	172.2	171.5	130.4
1965-66 . . .	21866	28791	20637	27103	425.5	558.8	233.6	162.0	173.0	119.9
1966-67 . . .	25250	29081	23848	27298	481.8	551.5	270.0	163.2	195.9	118.3
1967-68 . . .	29612	31590	28054	29715	554.4	587.3	317.6	177.6	225.4	126.0
1968-69 . . .	30293	32460	28607	30513	552.3	589.1	323.9	182.4	224.5	126.4
1969-70 . . .	33521	34518	31606	32408	597.5	612.6	357.8	193.7	242.9	131.5
1970-71 . . .	36452	36452	34235	34235	632.8	632.8	387.6	204.6	257.2	135.8
1971-72 . . .	38972	37000	36573	34715	660.2	626.6	414.0	207.5	268.4	134.5
1972-73 . . .	42939	36599	40270	34191	711.5	604.1	455.9	204.4	289.2	129.6
1973-74 . . .	53447	38410	50424	35967	870.9	621.2	570.9	215.0	354.0	133.3
1974-75 . . .	62678	38794	59083	36411	999.7	616.1	668.9	217.6	406.4	132.2
1975-76 . . .	65738	42542	61644	40011	1020.6	662.4	697.9	239.1	414.9	142.1
1976-77 . . .	71381	43163	66885	40534	1085.8	658.0	757.2	242.3	441.4	141.2
1977-78 . . .	79776	46644	74794	43857	1189.1	697.2	846.8	262.1	483.4	149.6
1978-79*	85655	48607	80090	45637	1249.5	712.0	906.7	272.8	507.9	152.8

ANNUAL GROWTH RATES

First Plan Period .	1.2	3.6	0.9	3.6	(—)1.0	1.7
Second Plan Period .	7.6	4.0	7.4	4.0	5.3	2.0
Third Plan Period .	9.3	2.5	9.2	2.2	6.8	—
Three Annual Plans Period (1966-67 to 1968-69)	11.5	4.1	11.5	4.0	9.1	1.8
Fourth Plan Period .	12.0	3.4	12.0	3.4	9.5	1.1
1974-75 . . .	17.3	1.0	17.2	1.2	14.8	(—)0.8
1975-76 . . .	4.9	9.7	4.3	9.9	2.1	7.5
1976-77 . . .	8.6	1.5	8.5	1.3	6.4	(—)0.7
1977-78 . . .	11.8	8.1	11.8	8.2	9.5	6.0
1978-79 . . .	7.4	4.2	7.1	4.1	5.1	2.1

*Quick estimates.

1.2 : ESTIMATES OF NET NATIONAL PRODUCT BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION

(At 1970-71 Prices)

Industry Group	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Agriculture, forestry and logging, fishing, mining and quarrying	50.6	49.5	47.2	48.1	46.7	48.0	44.9	46.0	44.9
2. Manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply	19.8	20.1	21.1	20.5	20.8	20.1	21.9	21.5	22.0
3. Transport, communications and trade	15.9	16.2	16.7	16.4	16.9	16.8	17.3	17.0	17.2
4. Banking and insurance, real estate and ownership of dwellings and business services .	4.9	5.1	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.0	5.5	5.4	5.7
5. Public administration and defence and other services .	9.6	10.0	10.5	10.4	10.8	10.3	10.6	10.3	10.4
6. Net domestic product at factor cost	100.8	100.9	100.9	100.7	100.3	100.2	100.2	100.2	100.2
7. Net factor income from abroad	(—)0.8	(—)0.9	(—)0.9	(—)0.7	(—)0.3	(—)0.2	(—)0.2	(—)0.2	(—)0.2
8. Net National product at factor cost	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*Quick estimates.

1.3 : DOMESTIC SAVING AND DOMESTIC CAPITAL FORMATION

Year	As per cent of gross domestic product at market prices		As per cent of net domestic product at market prices	
	Gross Domestic Saving	Gross Domestic Capital Formation	Net Domestic Saving	Net Domestic Capital Formation
1960-61	13.7	16.9	9.3	12.7
1961-62	13.1	15.3	8.4	10.7
1962-63	14.5	17.1	9.6	12.3
1963-64	14.4	16.6	9.8	12.1
1964-65	13.6	16.2	9.2	12.0
1965-66	15.7	18.2	11.2	13.8
1966-67	16.3	19.7	11.8	15.4
1967-68	13.9	16.5	9.6	12.3
1968-69	14.1	15.4	9.5	10.8
1969-70	16.4	17.1	11.8	12.5
1970-71*	16.8	17.8	12.0	13.0
1971-72*	17.3	18.4	12.4	13.6
1972-73*	16.2	16.9	11.3	11.9
1973-74*	19.3	20.0	15.0	15.7
1974-75*	19.0	19.9	14.6	15.6
1975-76*	20.6	20.5	16.0	15.8
1976-77*	22.9	21.3	18.4	16.6
1977-78*	22.9	22.3	18.3	17.7
1978-79†	23.9	24.1	19.3	19.4

*Revised.

†Quick estimates.

Source : Central Statistical Organisation

1.4 : INDEX NUMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

(Base : Triennium ending 1969-70 = 100)

Group/Commodity	Weight	1960-61	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A. Foodgrains	68.1	86.1	112.9	111.4	102.3	110.3	104.3	127.2	115.7	133.6	138.8
(a) Cereals	60.1	82.6	114.1	113.2	104.3	113.2	106.4	128.8	117.8	137.3	143.1
Rice	34.0	88.3	107.4	110.2	100.4	112.7	101.3	124.7	107.2	134.7	137.7
Wheat	12.2	60.9	132.1	146.4	137.1	120.7	133.6	159.9	160.8	176.0	193.9
Inferior Cereals . .	13.9	87.8	114.7	91.4	85.4	107.9	95.2	111.8	106.3	109.8	111.7
(b) Pulses . . Of which :	8.1	112.3	104.4	97.9	87.6	88.5	88.8	115.3	100.3	105.8	107.4
Gram	3.6	119.9	99.7	97.4	87.0	78.7	77.1	112.9	104.2	103.9	112.1
B. Non-Foodgrains	31.9	88.1	108.7	110.9	102.2	117.0	118.3	121.3	118.1	133.0	136.2
(a) Oilseeds . .	11.0	89.8	116.1	114.3	95.3	114.5	114.9	123.8	103.9	117.5	124.2
Of which :											
Groundnuts . . .	4.8	91.0	118.4	119.7	79.3	114.9	99.1	130.9	102.0	118.0	123.8
Rapeseed and Mustard .	1.7	90.2	132.3	96.0	121.1	114.2	150.8	129.6	103.8	110.4	125.6
(b) Fibres	4.0	96.3	89.2	120.9	101.5	115.4	119.4	103.4	106.3	125.3	139.0
Cotton (Lint) . . .	3.0	99.2	85.1	124.2	102.4	112.7	127.8	16.2	104.2	129.3	141.5
Jute	0.8	83.2	99.6	114.7	100.4	125.4	90.2	89.5	107.9	108.1	130.1
Mesta	0.2	100.9	113.7	104.3	100.8	132.0	123.5	127.0	150.4	154.4	158.5
(c) Plantation crops . .	2.3	78.3	114.8	112.7	121.8	125.8	130.9	129.9	139.3	152.3	151.2
Tea	1.9	81.6	106.4	110.7	115.9	120.0	124.4	123.7	130.0	141.9	145.2
Coffee	0.2	86.1	170.1	106.4	140.7	133.4	142.8	129.6	157.8	192.8	169.7
Rubber	0.2	36.7	127.1	139.6	155.1	172.7	179.5	190.2	206.5	202.9	186.8
(d) Miscellaneous . . .	8.3	93.3	106.9	99.2	104.9	121.4	117.2	116.9	131.4	148.1	133.9
Of which :											
Sugarcane (gur) . .	7.0	94.1	106.4	95.4	104.7	118.3	120.7	118.2	130.0	147.3	131.5
Tobacco	1.1	84.5	101.8	117.8	104.6	129.9	102.0	98.4	117.8	138.8	126.9
Potato	1.4	66.9	112.0	117.2	108.3	118.0	151.1	176.0	172.7	195.9	243.8
C. ALL COMMODITIES . .	100.0	86.7	111.5	111.2	102.3	112.4	108.8	125.3	116.5	133.4	138.0

1.5 : AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

(In Million Units)

Group/Commodity	Unit	1955-56	1960-61	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
A. Foodgrains	Tonnes	69.34	82.33	99.50	108.42	105.17	97.03	104.67	99.83	121.03	111.17	126.41	131.37
(a) Cereals	,,	57.63	69.59	87.81	96.60	94.07	87.12	94.66	89.81	107.99	99.81	114.43	119.20
Rice	,,	28.65	34.60	40.43	42.23	43.07	39.25	44.05	39.58	48.74	41.92	52.67	53.83
Wheat	,,	8.87	11.00	20.09	23.83	26.41	24.74	21.78	24.10	28.85	29.01	31.75	34.98
Jowar	,,	6.74	9.90	9.72	8.10	7.72	6.97	9.10	10.41	9.50	10.52	12.06	11.56
Maize	,,	3.14	4.12	5.67	7.49	5.10	6.39	5.80	5.56	7.26	6.36	5.97	6.22
Bajra	,,	3.46	3.29	5.33	8.03	5.32	3.93	7.52	3.27	5.74	5.85	4.73	5.52
Other Cereals	,,	6.77	6.69	6.57	6.93	6.46	5.84	6.41	6.88	7.91	6.13	7.25	7.09
(b) Pulses of which :	,,	11.71	12.73	11.69	11.82	11.09	9.91	10.00	10.01	13.04	11.36	11.97	12.17
Gram	,,	5.42	6.26	5.55	5.20	5.08	4.54	4.10	4.01	5.88	5.42	5.41	5.83
B. Non-Foodgrains													
(a) Oilseeds** (5 major)	,,	5.50	6.87	7.73	9.26	8.75	6.86	8.85	8.53	9.91	7.82	9.00	9.55
of which :													
Groundnuts	,,	3.68	4.70	5.13	6.11	6.18	4.09	5.93	5.11	6.75	5.26	6.09	6.39
Rapeseed and Mustard	,,	0.86	1.35	1.55	1.98	1.43	1.81	1.70	2.25	1.94	1.55	1.65	1.88
(b) Sugarcane (in terms of gur)	,,	7.43	11.41	13.78	12.98	11.63	12.76	14.43	14.72	14.41	15.85	17.96	16.04
(c) Cotton (lint)	Bales@	4.22	5.55	5.56	4.76	6.95	5.74	6.31	7.16	5.95	5.84	7.24	7.93
(d) Jute	Bales†	4.47	4.14	5.66	4.94	5.68	4.98	6.22	4.47	4.44	5.35	5.36	6.45
(e) Mesta	Bales†	1.15	1.11	1.13	1.26	1.15	1.11	1.46	1.36	1.47	1.75	1.79	1.84
(f) Potato	Tonnes	1.86	2.72	3.91	4.81	4.83	4.45	4.86	6.23	7.31	7.17	8.14	10.13

*Final Estimates.

**Includes five major oilseeds viz. groundnuts, rapeseed and mustard, sesamum linseed and castorseed.

@Bale = 170 kgs. †Bale = 180 kgs.

1.6 : AREA UNDER MAJOR CROPS

(In Million Hectares)

Group/Commodity	1955-56	1960-61	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A. Foodgrains	110.56	115.58	124.32	122.62	119.28	126.54	121.08	128.18	124.36	127.51	128.12
(a) Cereals	87.34	92.02	101.78	100.47	98.36	103.11	99.05	103.73	101.37	104.02	104.57
Rice	31.52	34.13	37.59	37.76	36.69	38.29	37.89	39.48	38.51	40.28	40.20
Wheat	12.37	12.93	18.24	19.14	19.46	18.58	18.01	20.45	20.92	21.46	22.22
Jowar	17.36	18.41	17.37	16.78	15.51	16.72	16.19	16.09	15.77	16.32	16.12
Maize	3.70	4.41	5.85	5.67	5.84	6.02	5.86	6.03	6.00	5.68	5.78
Bajra	11.34	11.47	12.91	11.77	11.82	13.93	11.29	11.57	10.75	11.10	11.34
Other cereals	11.06	10.68	9.81	9.36	9.04	9.58	9.82	10.10	9.42	9.18	8.91
(b) Pulses	23.22	23.56	22.53	22.15	20.92	23.43	22.02	24.45	22.98	23.50	23.55
of which :											
Gram	9.78	9.28	7.84	7.91	6.97	7.76	7.04	8.32	7.97	7.97	7.87
B. Non-Foodgrains											
(a) Oilseeds (5 major)* of which :	12.09	13.77	15.42	16.03	14.75	15.45	15.64	15.23	14.83	15.39	16.02
Groundnuts	5.13	6.46	7.33	7.51	6.99	7.02	7.06	7.22	7.04	7.03	7.54
Rapeseed and Mustard	2.56	2.88	3.32	3.61	3.32	3.46	3.68	3.34	3.13	3.58	3.56
(b) Sugar-cane	1.85	2.42	2.62	2.39	2.45	2.75	2.89	2.76	2.87	3.15	3.12
(c) Cotton (Lint)	8.09	7.61	7.61	7.80	7.68	7.57	7.56	7.35	6.89	7.87	8.09
(d) Jute	0.70	0.63	0.75	0.82	0.70	0.79	0.66	0.59	0.74	0.80	0.89
(e) Mesta	0.23	0.27	0.33	0.30	0.29	0.37	0.32	0.33	0.35	0.37	0.38
(f) Potato	0.28	0.38	0.48	0.49	0.51	0.54	0.59	0.62	0.62	0.66	0.79

*Include: groundnuts, rapeseed and mustard, sesamum, linseed and castorseed.

1.7 : YIELD PER HECTARE OF MAJOR CROPS

(Kgs./Hect.)

Group/Commodity	1955-56	1960-61	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A. Foodgrains	605	710	872	858	813	827	824	944	894	991	1025
(a) Cereals	639	753	949	936	886	918	907	1041	985	1100	1140
Rice	874	1013	1123	1141	1070	1151	1045	1235	1088	1308	1334
Wheat	708	851	1307	1380	1271	1172	1338	1410	1387	1480	1574
Jowar	387	533	466	460	449	544	643	591	667	739	717
Bajra	302	286	622	452	333	540	290	496	544	426	486
Maize	704	926	1279	900	1094	965	948	1203	1060	1051	1076
(b) Pulses	476	539	524	501	474	427	455	533	494	509	517
of which :											
Gram	554	674	663	642	651	528	570	707	680	678	741
B. Non-Foodgrains											
(a) Oilseeds* (5 major)	474	507	601	546	465	573	545	651	528	585	596
of which :											
Groundnuts	752	745	834	823	585	845	724	935	747	866	846
Rapeseed & Mustard	336	467	594	396	545	493	612	580	496	460	528
(b) Sugarcane (gur)	3289	4613	4963	4864	5206	5244	5087	5218	5529	5712	5141
(c) Cotton (lint)	88	125	106	151	127	142	161	138	144	156	167
(d) Jute	1082	1183	1186	1255	1280	1412	1211	1367	1307	1210	1307
(e) Mesta	905	742	684	700	684	708	769	805	894	884	879
(f) Potato	6639	7251	9976	9810	8821	8946	10598	11738	11573	12228	12812

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*Include groundnuts, rapeseed and mustard, sesamum, linseed and castorseed.

1.8 : IRRIGATED AREA UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS

(Million Hectares)

Group/Commodity	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Rice	14.08 (37.3)	14.42 (39.3)	14.67 (38.3)	14.67 (38.7)	15.05 (38.1)	14.73 (38.2)
Jowar	0.73 (4.4)	0.54 (3.5)	0.68 (4.1)	0.75 (4.6)	0.81 (4.0)	0.72 (4.6)
Bajra	0.44 (3.7)	0.56 (4.7)	0.59 (4.2)	0.64 (5.7)	0.64 (5.5)	0.60 (5.6)
Maize	0.80 (14.1)	1.09 (18.7)	0.88 (14.6)	1.22 (20.8)	0.95 (15.8)	1.05 (17.5)
Wheat	10.40 (64.3)	10.77 (55.3)	10.76 (57.9)	11.08 (61.5)	12.69 (62.0)	13.66 (65.3)
Barley	1.20 (48.9)	1.20 (49.0)	1.36 (51.3)	1.65 (57.2)	1.52 (54.2)	1.25 (55.8)
Total Cereals	28.11 (28.0)	29.00 (29.5)	29.30 (28.4)	30.48 (30.8)	32.16 (31.0)	32.47 (32.0)
Total Pulses	1.97 (8.9)	1.76 (8.4)	1.87 (8.0)	1.82 (8.3)	1.95 (8.0)	1.77 (7.7)
Total Foodgrains	30.08 (24.5)	30.76 (25.8)	31.17 (24.6)	32.31 (26.7)	34.11 (26.6)	34.24 (27.5)
Oilseeds	1.22 (7.1)	1.07 (6.8)	1.36 (8.2)	1.47 (8.7)	1.17 (7.1)	1.08 (6.7)
Cotton	1.70 (21.8)	1.72 (22.4)	1.73 (22.8)	1.78 (23.5)	1.70 (23.1)	1.52 (22.1)
Sugarcane	1.73 (72.4)	1.80 (76.7)	2.19 (79.6)	2.31 (79.8)	2.23 (80.7)	2.32 (80.9)

NOTE : 1. Figures in parenthesis represent the percentage irrigated area to total area under the crop.

2. Irrigated area under oilseeds denote the area under groundnuts rapeseed and mustard, linseed, castorseed, sesamum, saffiower and nigerseed,

1.9 : STATE-WISE ESTIMATES OF PRODUCTION OF FOODGRAINS, 1972-73 to 1978-79

(Thousand tonnes)

State	Year	Rice	Wheat	Other Cereals	Total Cereals	Total Pulses	Total Foodgrains
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	1972-73	4256.5	9.7	2142.1	6408.3	299.4	6707.7
	1973-74	5583.2	13.6	2676.9	8273.7	395.3	8669.0
	1974-75	5700.3	18.0	2949.9	8668.2	417.7	9085.9
	1975-76	6451.3	21.5	2534.2	9007.0	421.1	9428.1
	1976-77	4929.7	13.6	2180.4	7123.7	352.1	7475.8
	1977-78	5604.7	12.0	3035.2	8651.9	332.5	8984.4
	1978-79	7301.1	15.0	2708.4	10024.5	380.1	10404.6
Assam	1972-73	2177.1	160.4	10.8	2348.3	48.0	2396.3
	1973-74	2066.3	48.2	12.0	2126.5	44.7	2171.2
	1974-75	1983.7	77.9	13.7	2075.3	39.6	2114.9
	1975-76	2290.4	67.8	17.2	2375.4	35.6	2411.0
	1976-77	2133.0	71.0	14.2	2218.2	37.2	2255.4
	1977-78	2311.2	84.7	18.1	2414.0	38.1	2452.1
	1978-79	2172.3	69.2	18.0	2259.5	42.4	2301.9
Bihar	1972-73	4464.5	3136.4	1062.6	8663.5	656.0	9319.5
	1973-74	4157.5	1648.7	1273.6	7079.8	684.8	7764.6
	1974-75	4539.6	2000.0	844.4	7384.0	866.9	8250.9
	1975-76	4855.2	2296.9	1202.6	8354.7	822.4	9177.1
	1976-77	4751.8	2470.1	1259.6	8481.5	702.3	9183.8
	1977-78	5495.1	2294.3	1223.7	9013.1	672.5	9685.6
	1978-79	5508.5	2554.5	1187.8	9250.8	691.1	9941.9
Gujarat	1972-73	147.9	547.6	1406.9	2102.4	112.0	2214.4
	1973-74	467.9	905.9	2377.5	3751.3	165.2	3916.5
	1974-75	177.8	734.4	1149.0	2061.2	91.5	2152.7
	1975-76	572.2	1151.1	2616.9	4340.2	179.6	4519.8
	1976-77	567.5	1071.8	2201.7	3841.0	186.8	4027.8
	1977-78	669.3	1220.9	1822.7	3712.9	149.2	3862.1
	1978-79	534.5	1192.4	2524.4	4251.3	230.7	4482.0
Haryana	1972-73	462.0	2231.0	795.0	3488.0	589.8	4077.8
	1973-74	540.0	1811.0	1002.0	3353.0	482.7	3835.7
	1974-75	393.0	1954.0	618.0	2965.0	374.3	3339.3
	1975-76	625.0	2428.0	1035.0	4088.0	952.0	5040.0
	1976-77	815.0	2735.0	834.0	4384.0	866.9	5250.9
	1977-78	965.0	2845.0	525.0	4335.0	1005.4	5340.4
	1978-79	1241.0	3422.0	619.0	5282.0	1075.8	6357.8
Himachal Pradesh	1972-73	85.7	333.1	466.7	885.5	28.2	913.7
	1973-74	117.5	287.0	504.6	909.1	40.9	950.0
	1974-75	96.8	355.9	568.1	1020.8	33.1	1053.9
	1975-76	124.1	402.8	570.2	1097.1	31.5	1128.6
	1976-77	98.2	208.4	590.2	896.8	35.8	932.6
	1977-78	114.1	378.0	532.2	1024.3	39.4	1063.7
	1978-79	122.8	363.9	504.8	991.5	37.4	1028.9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Jammu & Kashmir	1972-73	342.7	174.3	408.6	925.6	28.8	954.4
	1973-74	460.1	161.0	343.5	964.6	31.6	996.2
	1974-75	456.0	193.5	327.9	977.4	31.8	1009.2
	1975-76	423.1	154.3	405.8	983.2	23.8	1007.0
	1976-77	349.5	156.5	406.2	912.2	21.6	933.8
	1977-78	521.6	185.9	387.0	1094.5	26.5	1121.0
	1978-79	546.0	185.9	426.9	1158.8	37.9	1196.7
Karnataka	1972-73	1748.8	109.2	2503.1	4361.1	238.9	4600.0
	1973-74	2131.0	207.3	3628.6	5966.9	570.9	6537.8
	1974-75	1985.5	320.2	3540.4	5846.1	547.5	6393.6
	1975-76	2258.7	280.7	3918.2	6457.6	625.7	7083.3
	1976-77	1480.4	233.1	2656.4	4369.9	335.8	4705.7
	1977-78	2280.7	230.8	4169.9	6681.4	605.5	7286.9
	1978-79	2303.3	223.2	4458.2	6984.7	583.2	7567.9
Kerala	1972-73	1376.4	..	8.1	1384.5	12.8	1397.3
	1973-74	1257.1	..	8.0	1265.1	13.7	1278.8
	1974-75	1333.9	..	8.0	1341.9	13.8	1355.7
	1975-76	1364.9	..	6.8	1371.7	14.6	1386.3
	1976-77	1254.0	..	5.5	1259.5	17.3	1276.8
	1977-78	1294.6	..	3.7	1298.3	15.8	1314.1
	1978-79	1241.3	..	4.2	1245.5	15.9	1261.4
Madhya Pradesh	1972-73	3083.5	2284.8	3007.3	8375.6	2255.6	10631.2
	1973-74	3647.1	2539.1	2385.3	8571.5	2074.3	10645.8
	1974-75	2421.4	2351.5	3014.3	7787.2	2233.2	10020.4
	1975-76	3843.9	2750.5	2866.8	9461.2	2539.6	12000.8
	1976-77	2797.4	2308.2	2560.1	7665.7	1910.0	9575.7
	1977-78	4437.5	3102.9	2756.7	10297.1	2044.4	12341.5
	1978-79	3482.1	3267.7	2451.0	9200.8	2128.8	11329.6
Maharashtra	1972-73	745.8	248.5	1605.4	2599.7	451.0	3050.7
	1973-74	1600.1	514.0	4028.1	6142.2	977.5	7119.7
	1974-75	1398.9	775.7	4567.8	6742.4	1041.6	7784.0
	1975-76	2254.7	1260.2	4419.8	7934.7	1168.3	9103.0
	1976-77	2003.3	937.6	5778.5	8719.4	977.1	9696.5
	1977-78	2344.1	962.3	6137.1	9443.5	1012.5	10456.0
	1978-79	2200.8	951.3	5830.5	8982.6	1034.1	10016.7
Manipur	1972-73	152.2	0.2	22.0	174.4	..	174.4
	1973-74	238.6	0.1	27.2	265.9	3.6	269.5
	1974-75	274.7	0.5	22.3	297.5	3.0	300.5
	1975-76	276.4	0.8	23.6	300.8	2.3	303.1
	1976-77	267.0	0.8	17.2	285.0	2.2	287.2
	1977-78	300.0	..	18.9	318.9	2.3	321.2
	1978-79	300.0	..	18.9	318.9	2.3	321.2
Meghalaya	1972-73	110.0	0.2	9.0	119.2	1.0	120.2
	1973-74	112.5	0.6	10.9	124.0	0.9	124.9
	1974-75	106.7	2.0	14.6	123.3	1.0	124.3
	1975-76	119.3	1.8	13.2	134.3	1.0	135.3
	1976-77	126.4	2.1	13.1	141.6	0.9	142.5
	1977-78	130.8	2.7	14.0	147.5	1.0	148.5
	1978-79	130.2	2.7	16.0	148.9	1.2	150.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Nagaland	1972-73	34.7	..	17.8	52.5	1.2	53.7
	1973-74	37.3	..	17.6	54.9	1.9	56.8
	1974-75	38.6	..	19.9	58.5	2.0	60.5
	1975-76	66.5	..	20.1	86.6	2.0	88.6
	1976-77	68.8	..	21.9	90.7	2.8	93.5
	1977-78	71.5	..	9.2	80.7	4.6	85.3
	1978-79	76.5	..	9.2	85.7	4.6	90.3
Orissa	1972-73	3983.1	85.1	303.4	4371.6	488.8	4860.4
	1973-74	4404.4	82.8	312.5	4799.7	475.0	5274.7
	1974-75	3166.0	85.9	290.3	3542.2	428.4	3970.6
	1975-76	4531.8	107.4	400.6	5039.2	526.7	5565.9
	1976-77	3217.7	98.4	349.7	3665.8	409.6	4075.4
	1977-78	4319.2	127.4	435.5	4882.1	678.8	5560.9
	1978-79	4401.9	113.2	435.0	4950.1	775.9	5726.0
Punjab	1972-73	955.0	5368.0	1076.6	7399.6	294.0	7693.6
	1973-74	1189.0	5181.0	1004.9	7374.9	352.3	7727.2
	1974-75	1179.0	5300.0	1234.1	7713.1	244.6	7957.7
	1975-76	1447.0	5788.0	1190.1	8425.1	402.3	8827.4
	1976-77	1741.0	6272.0	853.5	8865.5	331.1	9196.6
	1977-78	2494.0	6642.0	888.2	10024.2	345.5	10369.7
	1978-79	3073.0	7388.0	853.3	11314.3	310.6	11624.9
Rajasthan	1972-73	80.0	1753.5	2329.4	4162.9	994.9	5157.8
	1973-74	118.1	1790.7	3532.6	5441.4	1279.1	6720.5
	1974-75	100.2	1819.3	2097.1	4016.6	960.9	4977.5
	1975-76	223.6	2290.4	3138.1	5652.1	2083.2	7735.3
	1976-77	213.2	2300.7	2974.3	5488.2	2002.1	7490.3
	1977-78	236.5	2610.0	2277.5	5124.0	2034.4	7158.4
	1978-79	233.6	2872.4	2818.7	5924.7	1888.7	7813.4
Tamil Nadu	1972-73	5569.1	0.4	1405.6	6975.1	192.0	7167.1
	1973-74	5589.5	0.6	1529.6	7119.7	204.8	7324.5
	1974-75	3574.7	0.6	1107.3	4682.6	114.6	4797.2
	1975-76	5202.7	0.7	1852.4	7055.8	127.4	7183.2
	1976-77	4214.8	0.6	1944.4	6159.8	176.5	6336.3
	1977-78	5705.0	0.6	1848.8	7554.4	196.4	7750.8
	1978-79	6107.0	0.6	1903.5	8011·1	221.9	8233.0
Tripura	1972-73	183.3	1.4	..	184.7	0.9	185.6
	1973-74	362.0	0.8	..	362.8	1.1	363.9
	1974-75	326.0	1.3	..	327.3	1.2	328.5
	1975-76	366.5	4.9	..	371.4	1.7	373.1
	1976-77	340.9	9.3	..	350.2	2.6	352.8
	1977-78	363.2	9.6	..	372.8	2.1	374.9
	1978-79	368.4	9.6	..	378.0	2.0	380.0
Uttar Pradesh	1972-73	3273.0	7515.2	4443.1	15231.3	2923.0	18154.3
	1973-74	3858.8	5878.8	3998.9	13736.5	1849.6	15586.1
	1974-75	3523.4	7175.6	3569.6	14268.6	2185.0	16453.6
	1975-76	4294.0	8552.5	3973.9	16820.4	2656.7	19477.1
	1976-77	4290.9	8939.9	4048.9	17279.7	2628.8	19908.5
	1977-78	5202.5	9884.4	3725.0	18811.9	2421.0	21232.9
	1978-79	5896.3	11233.5	3322.4	20452.2	2431.5	22883.7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
West Bengal	1972-73	5715.3	688.0	84.2	6487.5	284.8	6772.3
	1973-74	5799.2	629.9	106.9	6536.0	349.6	6885.6
	1974-75	6543.4	836.8	110.3	7490.5	375.5	7866.0
	1975-76	6866.3	1187.2	128.5	8182.0	410.7	8592.7
	1976-77	5948.9	1051.2	102.2	7102.3	351.5	7453.8
	1977-78	7494.6	1036.5	104.9	8636.0	334.2	8970.2
	1978-79	6295.3	998.2	100.5	7394.0	263.6	7657.6
All India	1972-73	39245.3	24734.6	23139.7	87119.6	9906.7	97026.3
	1973-74	44051.0	21777.5	28828.5	94657.0	10007.5	104664.5
	1974-75	39578.9	24104.4	26128.7	89812.0	10014.2	99826.2
	1975-76	48739.8	28846.3	30408.6	107994.7	13039.6	121034.3
	1976-77	41916.8	29009.9	28878.8	99805.5	11361.3	111166.8
	1977-78	52670.4	31749.2	30014.8	114434.4	11972.4	126406.8
	1978-79	53828.7	34982.2	30389.5	119200.4	12169.5	131369.9

1.10 : PROGRESS OF SELECTED PHYSICAL AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

Programme	Unit	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80 (a. a.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
High Yielding Varieties Programme :											
Paddy	Million hectares	5.59	7.41	8.11	10.00	11.20	12.40	13.30	15.60	16.90	13.60
Wheat	,,	6.48	7.86	10.00	11.00	11.20	13.50	14.50	15.50	16.10	13.50
Maize	,,	0.46	0.44	0.61	0.90	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.20	2.10	2.00
Jowar	,,	0.80	0.69	0.87	1.10	1.30	2.00	2.40	3.10	.10	3.00
Bajra	,,	2.05	1.77	2.50	3.00	2.50	2.90	2.30	2.60	2.90	3.10
Total HYP	,,	15.38	18.17	22.09	26.00	27.30	31.90	33.60	38.00	41.10	35.20
Gross Cropped Area	,,	165.80	165.20	162.10	169.60	164.60	170.30	169.10	172.70	174.00	175.50
Irrigated Area (cumulative utilisation) .	,,	38.01	39.37	40.82	42.19	43.65	45.30	46.91	49.50	51.60	53.80
Through Major & Medium .	,,	17.31	17.77	18.22	18.69	19.35	20.10	20.71	22.20	23.00	23.80
Minor*	,,	20.70	21.60	22.60	23.50	24.30	25.20	26.20	27.30	28.60	30.00
Soil conservation (Addl. Area)@	,,	1.33	1.49	2.17	17.10	18.00	18.90	19.60	20.30	20.80	21.70
Consumption of Chemical Fertilizers :											
Nitrogenous	Million tonnes	1.48	1.80	1.84	1.83	1.77	2.15	2.45	2.91	3.42	3.58
Phosphatic	,,	0.54	0.56	0.58	0.65	0.47	0.47	0.65	0.86	1.11	1.14
Potassic	,,	0.24	0.30	0.35	0.36	0.34	0.28	0.33	0.51	0.59	0.60
Total NPK	,,	2.26	2.66	2.77	2.84	2.58	2.90	3.43	4.28	5.12	5. 2

*The figures for minor irrigation indicate the net benefit after allowing for seepage.

@Cumulative level at the end of the year has been given from 1973-74 onwards.

a.a. anticipated achievement.

1.11 : NET AVAILABILITY OF CEREALS AND PULSES

Year	Population (million)	Cereals				Pulses	Per Caput Net Availability per day		
		Net production (million tonnes)	Net imports (million tonnes)	Change in government stocks (million tonnes)	Net availability** (million tonnes)	Net Availability (million tonnes)	Cereals	Pulses	Total
							(In grams)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1956	397.3	50.43	1.39	(—)0.60	52.42	10.23	360.5	70.4	430.9
1961	442.4	60.89	3.49	(—)0.17	64.55	11.14	399.7	69.0	468.7
1962	452.2	61.85	3.64	(—)0.36	65.85	10.24	399.0	62.0	461.0
1963	462.0	60.19	4.55	(—)0.02	64.76	10.08	384.0	59.8	443.8
1964	472.1	61.79	6.26	(—)1.24	69.29	8.81	401.0	51.0	452.0
1965	482.5	67.33	7.45	(+)1.06	73.72	10.85	418.6	61.6	480.2
1966	493.2	54.60	10.34	(+)0.14	64.80	8.68	360.0	48.2	408.2
1967	504.2	57.65	8.66	(—)0.26	66.57	7.30	361.7	39.7	401.4
1968	515.4	72.58	5.69	(+)2.04	76.23	10.57	404.1	56.0	460.1
1969	527.0	73.14	3.85	(+)0.46	76.53	9.09	397.9	47.3	445.2
1970	538.9	76.83	3.58	(+)1.12	79.29	10.20	403.1	51.9	455.0
1971	551.2	84.53	2.03	(+)2.57	83.99	10.32	417.5	51.3	468.8
1972	563.5	82.31	(—)0.49	(—)4.69	86.51	9.70	419.5	47.0	466.5
1973	575.9	76.23	3.59	(—)0.31	80.13	8.67	381.2	41.2	422.4
1974	588.3	82.82	4.83	(—)0.40	88.05	8.75	410.1	40.7	450.8
1975	600.8	78.59	7.39	(+)5.56	80.42	8.76	366.7	39.9	406.6
1976	613.3	94.50	6.44	(+)10.27	90.67	11.40	402.5	50.8	452.8
1977	625.8	87.33	0.41	(—)1.25	88.99	9.94	391.2	43.5	434.7
1978	638.4	100.13	(—)1.00	(—)0.27	99.40	10.32	426.6	44.3	470.9
1979*	651.0	104.30	(—)0.95	(+)0.30	103.05	10.65†	433.7	44.8	478.5

*Provisional. **Net availability = Col. (3+4–5). †Relates to production only.

NOTES : 1. Population figures from 1971 onwards are based on the latest projections made by the Expert Committee set up by Planning Commission.

2. Production figures relate to agricultural year July—June: 1956 figures correspond to the production of 1955–56, and so on for subsequent years.

3. Net production has been taken as 87.5% of the gross production, 12.5% being provided for feed, seed requirements and wastage.

4. Figures in respect of change in stocks with traders and producers are not known. The estimates of net availability above should not, therefore, be taken to be strictly equivalent to consumption.

1.12 : NET AVAILABILITY PROCUREMENT AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION OF FOODGRAINS

Year	Net production of food-grains (million tonnes)	Net Imports (Million tonnes)	Net Availability of food-grains@ (million tonnes)	Procurement (million tonnes)	Public Distribution (million tonnes)	Col. 3 as % of Col. 4	Col. 5 as % of Col. 2	Col. 6 as % of Col. 4
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1956	60.67	1.39	62.65	0.04	2.08	2.2	0.1	3.3
1961	72.04	3.49	75.69	0.54	3.98	4.6	0.7	5.3
1962	72.10	3.64	76.09	0.48	4.37	4.8	0.7	5.7
1963	70.29	4.55	74.84	0.75	5.18	6.1	1.1	6.9
1964	70.61	6.26	78.10	1.43	8.67	8.0	2.0	11.1
1965	78.20	7.45	84.57	4.03	10.08	8.8	5.2	11.9
1966	63.30	10.34	73.48	4.01	14.09	14.1	6.3	19.2
1967	64.95	8.66	73.87	4.46	13.17	11.7	6.9	17.8
1968	83.17	5.69	86.80	6.81	10.22	6.6	8.2	11.8
1969	82.26	3.85	85.62	6.38	9.39	4.5	7.8	11.0
1970	87.06	3.58	89.49	6.71	8.84	4.0	7.7	9.9
1971	94.87	2.03	94.31	8.86	7.82	2.2	9.3	8.3
1972	92.02	(—)0.49	96.21	7.67	10.49	(–)0.5	8.3	10.9
1973	84.90	3.59	88.80	8.42	11.41	4.1	9.9	12.8
1974	91.58	4.83	96.80	5.65	10.79	5.0	6.2	11.1
1975	87.35	7.39	89.18	9.56	11.25	8.3	10.9	12.6
1976	105.91	6.44	101.63	12.85	9.17	6.3	12.1	9.0
1977	97.27	0.40	99.30	9.96	11.74	0.4	10.2	11.9
1978	110.61	(—)1.00	109.72	11.10	10.18†	(—)0.9	10.0	9.3
1979*	114.95	(—)0.95	113.70	13.72	11.64†	(—)0.8	11.9	10.2

*Provisional.

@Net availability = Net production + Net imports—change in Government stocks.

†Includes quantities released under tha Food for Works Programme.

NOTE : Production figures relate to agricultural year, 1956 figures correspond to 1955-56, figures for procurement and public distribution relate to calendar years.

1.13 : PER CAPUT AVAILABILITY OF CERTAIN IMPORTANT ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION

Year	Edible oils@ (Kgs.)	Vanas-pati (Kgs.)	Sugar (Nov.—oct.) (Kgs.)+	Cotton Cloth@@ (Metres)	Manmade fibre@@ fabrics (Metres)	Tea (Grams) +	Coffee* (Grams) +	Electricity (Domestic)+ (KWH)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1955-56	2.5	0.7	5.0	14.4	N.A.	257	67	2.4£
1960-61	3.2	0.8	4.7	13.8	1.2	287	80	3.4
1961-62	3.2	0.7	5.8	14.8	1.2	309	57	3.8
1962-63	3.1	0.8	5.4	14.4	1.2	294	72	4.2
1963-64	2.7	0.8	4.9	14.7	1.2	298	76	4.4
1964-65	3.6	0.8	5.1	15.2	1.6	309	78	4.7
1965-66	2.7	0.8	5.7	14.7	1.7	337	70	4.8
1966-67	2.7	0.7	5.1	14.0	1.7	365	85	5.2
1967-68	3.4	0.8	4.3**	13.6	1.7	351	53	5.7
1968-69	2.6	0.9	5.0	14.4	1.9	353	75	6.0
1969-70	3.0	0.9	6.1	13.8	1.8	377	59	6.5
1970-71	3.5	1.0	7.3	13.8	1.7	387	113	7.0
1971-72	3.0	1.1	6.7	12.9	1.7	392	45	7.3
1972-73	2.4	1.0	6.1	13.5	1.6	404	69	7.5
1973-74	3.4	0.8	6.1	12.5	1.5	430	65	8.1
1974-75	3.3	0.6	5.9	13.2	1.4	444	63	8.8
1975-76	3.5	0.8	6.2	13.2	1.4	455	63	9.7
1976-77	3.2	0.9	6.2	12.3	1.4	469	72	10.4
1977-78	3.8	0.9	7.3	11.8	1.6	479	72	10.9
1978-79 (P)	4.0	1.0	9.8	12.3	1.8	498	73	11.8

P= Provisional.

@Include groundnut oil, rapeseed and mustard oil, coconut oil, sesamum oil, nigerseed oil, Safflwoer oil, Soyabean oil and sunflower seed oil but excludes oil used for manufacture of vanaspati.

@@Include blends-data relates to Calendar years : figures for 1955 are shown against 1955-56 and so on.

*Figures up to 1971-72 relate to coffee season and thereafter on calendar year basis. The figures for 1972-73 corresponds to 1973 and so on.

£Relates to 1956.

+Relates to actual releases for domestic consumption.

**From 1967-68 the sugar season is October-September.

1.14 : PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS OF FERTILISERS

(In '000 tonnes of nutrients)

Year	Nitrogenous Fertilisers			Phosphatic Fertilisers			Potassic Fertilisers*
	Production	Imports	Total	Production	Imports	Total	Imports
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1955-56	80	53	133	12	..	12	10
1960-61	98	399	497	52	..	52	20
1961-62	145	307	452	66	..	66	25
1962-63	178	244	422	80	10	90	41
1963-64	222	228	450	107	13	120	49
1964-65	240	233	473	131	12	143	57
1965-66	233	326	559	111	14	125	73
1966-67	308	632	940	145	148	293	118
1967-68	367	867	1234	194	349	543	270
1968-69	543	844	1387	210	138	348	213
1969-70	716	667	1383	222	94	316	120
1970-71	830	477	1307	229	32	261	120
1971-72	952	481	1433	278	248	526	268
1972-73	1060	665	1725	326	204	530	325
1973-74	1060	659	1719	323	215	536	370
1974-75	1185	884	2069	327	281	608	437
1975-76	1535	950	2485	320	337	657	269
1976-77	1900	750	2650	480	23	503	278
1977-78	2000	758	2758	670	164	834	599
1978-79 (P)	2170	1228	3398	770	242	1013	517

*There is no local production.

P= Provisional.

1.15 INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

(Base : 1970=100)

Group Code	Industry Group	Weight	Index									Percentage change over the previous year								
			1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978*	1979*	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978*	1979*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
20.	Food manufacturing industries except beverage industries	7.74	98.1	101.0	96.8	97.8	106.0	110.8	118.4	138.5	130.5	—1.9	+3.0	—4.2	+1.0	+8.4	+4.5	+6.9	+17.0	—5.8
21.	Beverage industries.	0.69	117.0	163.5	193.8	142.4	186.1	262.6	347.0	387.9	279.2	+17.0	+39.7	+18.5	—26.5	+30.7	+41.1	+32.1	+11.8	—28.0
22.	Tobacco industries	2.21	104.5	98.6	101.9	99.7	94.2	106.8	107.7	112.5	125.0	+4.5	—5.6	+3.3	+2.2	—5.5	+13.4	+0.8	+4.5	+11.1
23.	Manufacture of textiles . . .	17.43	100.0	105.5	104.1	102.6	101.3	105.7	103.3	109.7	110.4	No. Ch.	+5.5	—1.3	—1.4	—1.3	+4.3	—2.3	+6.2	+0.6
24.	Manufacture of footwear, other wearing apparel etc. .	0.34	99.5	85.1	92.5	89.9	91.0	90.6	80.4	73.1	75.8	—0.5	—14.5	+8.7	—2.8	+1.2	—0.4	—11.3	—9.1	+3.7
25.	Manufacture of wood & cork except furniture .	0.49	112.6	114.0	50.4	103.2	105.6	115.4	131.4	124.0	122.7	+12.6	+1.2	—55.8	+104.8	+2.3	+9.4	+13.9	—5.6	—1.0
27.	Manufacture of paper & paper products .	2.24	104.3	107.7	109.2	116.1	108.5	111.8	112.8	121.0	123.9	+4.3	+3.3	+1.4	+6.3	—6.5	+3.0	+0.9	+7.3	+2.4
29.	Manufacture of leather & fur products except footwear etc. . .	0.32	93.6	100.4	115.0	109.3	118.4	102.8	104.2	71.5	73.7	—6.4	+7.3	+14.5	—5.0	+8.3	—13.2	—1.4	—31.4	+3.1
30.	Manufacture of rubber products .	2.22	108.9	114.2	112.7	121.0	123.1	121.7	127.9	143.2	142.1	+8.9	+4.9	—1.3	+7.4	+1.7	—1.1	+5.1	+12.0	—0.8
31.	Manufacture of chemicals & chemical products .	10.90	112.2	124.9	126.7	123.0	132.8	155.4	171.6	182.6	187.4	+12.2	+11.3	+1.4	—2.9	+8.0	+17.0	+10.4	+6.4	+2.6
32.	Manufacture of products of petroleum & coal .	1.62	106.2	106.0	111.4	113.0	119.6	124.8	132.7	140.9	153.4	+6.2	—0.2	+5.1	+1.3	+5.8	+4.3	+6.3	+6.2	+8.9
33.	Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products except products of petroleum and coal .	3.33	109.7	116.5	117.6	118.1	119.0	140.8	147.4	152.4	158.2	+9.7	+6.2	+0.9	+0.4	+0.8	+18.3	+4.7	+3.4	+3.8
34.	Basic metal industries . . .	8.84	102.8	112.3	102.2	104.2	116.4	139.7	144.8	144.9	140.5	+2.8	+9.2	—9.0	+2.0	+11.7	+20.0	+3.7	+0.1	—3.0
35.	Manufacture of metal products except machinery and transport equipment	2.77	105.5	114.9	107.6	122.0	124.6	131.8	137.0	154.9	162.9	+5.5	+8.9	+6.4	+13.4	+2.1	+5.8	+3.9	+13.1	+5.2
36.	Manufacture of machinery except electrical machinery	5.55	115.7	121.0	144.1	152.9	159.6	165.0	179.8	202.2	205.3	+15.7	+4.6	+19.1	+6.1	+4.4	+3.4	+9.0	+12.5	+1.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
37.	Manufacture of electrical machinery apparatus, appliances and supplies .	5.30	105.4	115.0	113.3	113.1	120.3	129.8	145.5	151.2	163.2	+5.4	+9.2	—1.5	—0.2	+6.4	+7.9	+12.1	+3.9	+7.9
38.	Manufacture of transport equipment	7.39	100.0	99.1	109.7	109.0	106.3	149.2	124.5	124.6	125.4	No. ch.	—0.9	+10.7	—0.6	—2.5	+40.4	—16.6	+0.1	+0.6
39.	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries . . .	1.70	95.7	89.0	83.9	78.3	73.2	80.6	99.9	133.4	121.7	—4.3	—7.0	—5.7	—6.7	—6.5	+10.1	+23.9	+33.5	—8.8
	Division 2–3 Manufacturing . . .	81.08	104.5	110.5	111.2	111.9	116.0	130.3	135.1	144.4	145.0	+4.5	+5.7	+0.6	+0.6	+3.7	+12.3	+3.7	+6.9	+0.4
	Division 1 Mining and Quarrying .	9.69	101.0	105.0	107.0	113.2	127.9	136.8	139.9	142.1	148.2	+1.0	+4.4	+1.9	+5.8	+13.0	+7.0	+2.3	+1.6	+4.3
	Division 5 Electricity .	9.23	107.2	116.8	114.8	124.1	138.6	160.3	165.4	183.6	193.0	+7.2	+9.0	—1.7	+8.1	+11.7	+15.7	+3.2	+11.0	+5.1
	General Index (Crude)	100.00	104.4	110.6	111.1	113.1	119.2	133.7	138.3	147.8	149.7	+4.4	+5.9	+0.4	+1.8	+5.4	+12.2	+3.4	+6.9	+1.3

*Provisional

1.16 PRODUCTION OF SELECTED INDUSTRIES

Sl. No.	Industry	Unit	1960-61	1965-66	1970-71	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79*	1978-79*				1979-80*		
										Ist Qr.	IInd Qr.	IIIrd Qr.	IVth Qr.	Ist Qr.	IInd Qr.	IIIrd Qr.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
I.	**MINING**															
1.	Coal (incl. lignite)	Mn. Tonnes	55.7	70.3	75.3	102.7	104.8	104.4	105.3	24.0	24.5	25.5	31.3	24.2	24.5	26.6
2.	Iron Ore @ .	Do	11.0	18.1	32.5	42.2	42.2	44.0	38.2	8.7	7.0	11.1	11.4	9.6	6.7	11.0
II.	**METALLURGICAL INDUSTRIES**															
3.	Pig iron . .	Do	4.31	7.09	6.99	8.55	10.06	9.51	9.50	2.25	2.46	2.43	2.36	1.91	2.09	2.28
4.	Steel ingots .	Do	3.42	6.53	6.14	7.25	8.12	7.74	8.35	1.93	2.13	2.09	2.20	1.83	1.98	2.14
5.	Finished steel .	Do	2.39	4.51	4.48	7.00	7.41	6.97	6.59	1.29	1.67	1.67	1.76	1.43	1.57	1.47
6.	Steel castings .	'000 Tonnes	34	57	62	62	63	70	72	16	18	18	20	16	17	19
7.	Aluminium (virgin metal) . .	Do	18.3	62.1	166.8	187.3	208.7	178.5	213.7	47.1	52.2	57.0	57.4	56.2	57.0	39.8
8.	Copper (virgin metal) . .	Do	8.5	9.4	9.3	20.5	23.7	21.0	21.9	2.6	5.8	5.4	8.1	4.4	3.1	5.9
III.	**MECHANICAL ENGG. INDUSTRIES**															
9.	Machine tools .	Mn. Rupees	70	294	430	1137	1149	1076	1327	253	299	319	456	376	371	432
10.	Cotton textile machinery† .	Do	104	216	303	781	1042	759	1292	235	274	386	397	297	467	359
11.	Sugar mill machinery . .	Do	44	77	139	330	401	410	359	67	84	120	88	77	90	64
12.	Cement machinery	Do	6	49	42	57	123	231	391	60	109	113	109	81	77	42
13.	Railway wagon @@	'000 Nos.	11.9	33.5	11.1	12.2	12.0	12.2	10.9	2.4	2.5	2.0	4.0	2.4	2.9	3.3
14.	Automobiles (Total)†† .	Do	55.0	70.7	87.9	72.7	91.2	84.4	103.2	21.9	27.1	28.0	26.2	22.5	23.8	28.7
	(*i*) Commercial vehicles .	Do	28.4	35.3	41.2	43.8	46.4	41.0	57.5	11.6	13.7	14.9	17.3	13.1	14.4	13.6
	(*ii*) Car, jeeps & land rovers .	Do	26.6	35.4	46.7	28.9	44.8	43.4	45.7	10.3	13.4	13.1	8.9	9.4	9.4	15.1
15.	Motor cycles & scooters . .	Do	19.4	40.7	97.0	182.7	229.5	226.0	252.0	65.7	44.3	71.4	70.6	72.7	43.4	55.1
16.	Power driven pumps . .	Do	109	224	259	275	309	355	367	88	94	91	94	90	91	73
17.	Diesel engines (Stat) . .	Do	44.7	93.1	65.0	135.5	108.8	133.8	143.5	29.8	35.1	39.3	39.3	30.4	31.7	37.1
18.	Diesel engines (Veh) . .	Do	10.8	8.1	3.2	4.2	4.5	3.2	6.3	1.3	2.2	2.2	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.8
19.	Bicycles . .	Do	1071	1574	2042	2332	2677	3183	3740	880	917	866	1077	1039	960	929
20.	Sewing machines	Do	303	430	235	269	385	367	206	67	42	43	54	89	77	115

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
IV.	**ELECTRICAL ENGG. INDUSTRIES**															
21.	Power transformers	'000 k.v.a.	1413	4458	8086	13694	15092	16129	20482	4048	5065	4548	6821	3905	4327	3888
22.	Electric motors .	'000 h.p.	728	1753	2721	3531	3681	3960	3944	919	1062	987	976	888	950	932
23.	Electric fans .	'000 Nos.	1059	1358	1716	2138	2627	3400	3100	766	756	666	912	930	862	988
24.	Electric lamps .	Mn. Nos.	43.5	72.1	119.3	132.8	161.9	168.5	182.8	45.6	48.4	41.8	47.0	51.6	51.3	50.3
25.	Radio receivers .	'000 Nos.	282	606	1794	1536	1685	1875	1998	497	501	447	553	518	539	513
26.	Electric cables :															
	(*i*) Aluminium conductors .	'000 Tonnes	23.6	40.6	64.2	59.8	84.1	57.6	65.9	13.9	16.2	17.8	18.0	20.3	17.7	15.0
	(*ii*) Copper conductors .	Do	10.1	3.1	0.7	1.3	1.8	2.1	3.1	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.5
V.	**CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES**															
27.	Nitrogenous fertiliser (N) . .	'000 Tonnes	98	233	830	1535	1900	2000	2170	440	550	586	594	478	585	615
28.	Phoshatpic fertilizer P_2O_5	Do	52	111	229	320	480	670	770	166	204	207	193	190	176	199
29.	Sulphuric acid .	Do	368	662	1053	1416	1650	2121	2202	526	581	531	564	535	570	583
30.	Soda ash . .	Do	152	331	449	555	568	573	581	137	135	152	157	127	114	144
31.	Caustic soda .	Do	101	218	371	467	507	524	562	133	133	149	147	140	141	137
32.	Paper and paper board . .	Do	350	558	755	836	899	961	999	239	255	258	247	236	276	264
33.	Rubber tyres & tubes : . .															
	(*i*) Automobile tyres . .	Mn. Nos.	1.44	2.31	3.79	5.40	6.25	6.17	7.14	1.64	1.88	1.85	1.77	1.69	1.65	1.84
	(*ii*) Automobile tubes .	Do	1.35	2.27	3.45	4.53	5.56	5.25	5.71	1.29	1.38	1.57	1.47	1.28	1.40	1.55
	(*iii*) Bicycles tyres	Do	11.15	18.46	19.20	24.47	22.86	28.40	31.95	7.94	7.85	8.07	8.09	6.37	6.34	7.11
	(*iv*) Bicycles tubes	Do	13.27	18.62	13.81	16.56	15.92	15.37	14.21	3.23	3.84	3.73	3.41	2.60	2.47	1.44
34.	Cement . .	Mn. Tonnes	8.0	10.8	14.4	17.2	18.8	19.3	19.3	4.7	4.7	4.9	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.1
35.	Refractories .	'000 tonnes	567	695	683	729	790	805	812	210	206	231	165	118	173	174
36.	Refined petroleum product . .	Mn. Tonnes	5.8	9.4	17.1	21.0	21.6	23.2	24.2	5.7	5.8	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.9
VI.	**TEXTILE INDUSTRIES**															
37.	Jute textiles .	'000 tonnes	1071	1399	1060	1302	1187	1179	1046	290	274	334	148	316	341	337
38.	Cotton yarn .	Mn. Kgs.	801	907	929	1049	1125	1149	1262	300	332	310	320	276	288	313

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
39.	Cotton cloth (Total) .	Mn. Metres	6740	7440	7596	8319	8398	8441	9398	2193	2373	2379	2453	2163	2292	N.A.
	(*i*) Mill sector .	Do	4649	4401	4055	4219	4160	4135	4314	1048	1096	1079	1091	993	1014	N.A.
	(*ii*) Decentralised sector . .	Do	2091	3039	3541	4100	4238	4306	5084	1145	1277	1300	1362	1170	1278	N.A.
40.	Rayon yarn††† .	'000 Tonnes	43.8	75.6	98.1	105.4	126.8	131.9	145.6	36.9	35.2	36	36.8	30.8	34.8	N.A.
VII.	**FOOD INDUSTRIES**															
41.	Sugar** . .	'000 Tonnes	3029	3510	3740	4262	4840	6458	5858	1783	157	1305	3335	1203	53	1070
42.	Tea . . .	Mn. Kgs.	332	376	421	485	512	557	646	166	288	147	45	140	212	152
43.	Coffee . .	'000 Tonnes	54.1	61.5	71.4	90.7	89.4	125.0	115.0	41.0	17.5	20.3	36.2	39.1	18.8	16.7
44.	Vanaspati . .	Do	340	401	558	500	541	572	678	162	170	178	168	157	160	160
VIII.	**ELECTRICITY GENERATED*** **	Bn. Kwh	16.9	33.0	55.8	79.2	88.3	92.2	103.3	25.1	25.1	26.4	26.7	26.4	27.1	25.7

*Provisional.

@Figures for 1960-61 and 1965-66 are exclusive of Goa.

@@Includes output in railway workshops.

†Includes spinning, weaving and processing machinery.

††Includes buses, trucks and tempos 3 & 4 wheelers.

†††Includes viscose yarn, acetate yarn and staple yarn.

**Annual figures relate to the sugar season which is October-September from 1967-68 season. Earlier it was November-October.

***Relates to public utilities.

NA Not available.

1.17 PROGRESS OF ELECTRICITY SUPPLY ALL INDIA (UTILITIES ONLY)

(INSTALLED PLANT CAPACITY)

Year	Installed Plant Capacity (in MW)				
	Hydro	Steam	Gas Turbine & Diesel	Nuclear	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1960-61	1917	2436	300	..	4653
1961-62	2419	2471	329	..	5219
1962-63	2936	2538	327	..	5801
1963-64	3167	3008	401	..	6576
1964-65	3389	3605	403	..	7397
1965-66	4124	4417	486	..	9027
1966-67	4757	4887	448	..	10092
1967-68	5487	5975	421	..	11883
1968-69	5907	6640	410	..	12957
1969-70	6135	7196	351	420	14102
1970-71	6383	7508	398	420	14709
1971-72	6612	7818	404	420	15254
1972-73	6785	8468	408	620	16281
1973-74	6965	8652	406	640	16663
1974-75	7529	9753	395	640	18317
1975-76	8464	10579	434	640	20117
1976-77	9025	11433	371	640	21469
1977-78	10020	12681	327	640	23668
1978-79*	10833	14887	322	640	26682

*Provisional.

1.18 PROGRESS OF ELECTRICITY SUPPLY ALL INDIA (UTILITIES ONLY)

ENERGY GENERATED (GROSS)

Year	Energy Generated (Gross) (In Mn. Kwh.)				
	Hydro	Steam	Gas Turbine & Diesel	Nuclear	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1960-61	7837	8732	368	..	16937
1961-62	9814	9476	380	..	19670
1962-63	11804	10177	384	..	22365
1963-64	13957	12506	355	..	26818
1964-65	14799	14390	374	..	29563
1965-66	15225	17372	393	..	32990
1966-67	16734	19295	346	..	36375
1967-68	18658	22233	304	..	41195
1968-69	20723	26394	317	..	47434
1969-70	23046	27297	307	1339	51989
1970-71	25248	27796	366	2417	55827
1971-72	28024	31237	475	1189	60925
1972-73	27196	35614	603	1133	64546
1973-74	28972	34853	468	2396	66689
1974-75	27875	39539	570	2206	70190
1975-76	33302	42760	543	2626	79231
1976-77	34836	49744	501	3252	88333
1977-78	37961	51962	533	1740	92196
1978-79*	47138	53420	562	2208	103328

*Provisional.

1.19 PROGRESS OF ELECTRICITY SUPPLY INDUSTRY (UTILITIES ONLY)—PERCENTAGE UTILIZATION BY MAJOR CONSUMERS

Year	Domestic	Commercial	Industrial power	Railways/ Tramways	Agriculture	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1960-61	10.7	6.1	69.4	3.3	6.0	4.5
1965-66	8.8	6.2	70.6	4.0	7.1	3.3
1970-71	8.8	5.9	67.6	3.2	10.2	4.3
1971-72	8.7	6.3	67.2	3.5	10.6	3.7
1972-73	8.8	5.7	65.7	3.7	12.0	4.1
1973-74	9.2	6.0	64.6	3.0	12.6	4.6
1974-75	9.8	5.9	62.1	2.9	14.7	4.6
1975-76	9.7	5.8	62.4	3.1	14.5	4.5
1976-77	9.5	6.2	62.5	3.3	14.4	4.1
1977-78	9.9	6.4	61.6	3.3	14.6	4.2
1978-79*	9.8	6.2	61.8	2.9	15.7	3.6

*Provisional.

1.20 OPERATIONS OF INDIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

	1960-61	1965-66	1970-71	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Route Kilometers :								
Electrified	748	2,423	3,706	4,397	4,659	4,720	4,720	4,723
Total	56,247	58,399	59,790	60,301	60,216	60,666	60,693	60,777
Tonnes originating (in millions) Revenue earning traffic . . .	119.8	162.0	167.9	173.6	196.8	212.6	210.8	199.6
Total traffic	156.2	203.0	196.5	196.7	223.3	239.1	237.3	223.4
Net tonne-kilometers (in million) Revenue earning traffic . . .	72,333	98,978	110,696	121,374	134,874	144,030	150,250	143,870
Total traffic	87,680	116,936	127,358	134,304	148,219	156,756	162,687	154,824
Earnings from goods carried excluding wharfage and demurrage charges (in crores of rupees)	280.5	452.4	600.7	868.9	1095.7	1275.6	1298.6	1265.5
Average lead (in Kms.) (all traffic) . .	561	576	648	683	664	656	686	693
Average rate per tonne—Kilometer (in paise)	3.87	4.57	5.43	7.16	8.12	8.86	8.64	8.80
Passengers originating (in millions) . .	1,594	2,082	2,431	2,429	2,945	3,300	3,504	3,719
Passenger Kms. (in millions) . . .	77,665	96,294	118,120	126,254	148,761	163,836	176,635	192,946
Passenger earnings (in crores of rupees) .	131.6	219.2	295.5	412.6	514.1	569.3	621.7	672.8
Average lead (in Kms.)	48.7	46.2	48.6	52.0	50.5	49.6	50.4	51.9
Average rate per passenger—Kilometer (in paise)	1.71	2.28	2.50	3.27	3.46	3.47	3.52	3.49

*Provisional

1.21 REVENUE EARNING GOODS TRAFFIC ON THE INDIAN RAILWAYS

(In million tonnes)

Commodities	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79*	April—February	
					1978-79*	1979-80*
1	2	3			6	7
1. Revenue coal	64.31 (581)	67.43 (575)	69.16 (586)	64.10 (567)	58.27 (561)	56.14 (555)
2. Raw materials for steel plants (excl. coal)	19.97 (200)	23.16 (200)	22.16 (204)	21.49 (208)	19.50 (207)	18.86 (216)
3. Pig iron and finished steel from steel plants	7.73 (1003)	9.88 (1000)	9.00 (1062)	8.26 (1097)	7.45 (1085)	6.48 (1104)
4. Iron ore for export	11.31 (634)	9.95 (644)	10.64 (664)	10.34 (665)	9.41 (665)	8.39 (666)
5. Cement	11.60 (743)	13.70 (668)	13.60 (676)	12.31 (724)	11.19 (717)	9.20 (737)
6. Foodgrains	16.18 (956)	19.96 (940)	19.44 (1181)	16.70 (1229)	15.14 (1257)	16.62 (1307)
7. Fertilizers	7.17 (859)	7.78 (929)	8.21 (991)	8.57 (1038)	7.81 (1031)	7.45 (1134)
8. POL	11.66 (605)	12.40 (609)	13.06 (631)	14.30 (698)	13.01 (695)	12.92 (722)
9. Balance (other goods)	46.89 (874)	48.33 (861)	45.51 (880)	43.49 (893)	38.65 (882)	38.59 (917)
10. Total revenue earning traffic	196.82 (685)	212.59 (677)	210.78 (713)	199.56 (721)	180.43 (717)	174.65 (742)

Note : Figures within brackets give the average lead in Kms.

*Provisional.

2.1 : BUDGETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE CENTRAL AND STATE GOVERNMENTS AND UNION TERRITORIES

(Rs. Crores)

	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79 (R.E.)	1979-80 (B.E.)
I. TOTAL OUTLAY	**21196**	**23127**	**28489**	**30366**
A. DEVELOPMENT (a)	13134 (b)	14596 (b)	18537 (b)	19954 (b)
B. NON-DEVELOPMENT	8062	8531	9952	10412
1. Defence (net)	2563	2634	2845	3050
2. Interest on public debt	1749	1741	2226	2527
3. Tax collection charges	365	359	418	464
4. Police	696	764	851	916
5. Others (c)	2689(d)	3033 (d)	3612 (d)	3455(d)
II. CURRENT REVENUE	**15759**	**17107**	**19562**	**21946**
A. TAX REVENUE	**12332**	**13237**	**14991**	**16776**
1. Income and Corporation tax	2189	2223	2475	2782
2. Customs	1554	1824	2196	2389
3. Union Excise Duties	4221	4448	5194	6008
4. Sales Tax	2323	2476	2771	3079
5. Others	2045	2266	2355	2518
B. NON-TAX REVENUE (e)	**3427**	**3870**	**4571**	**5170**
(of which : gross surpluses of public undertakings for the plan)	(939)	(1159)	(1621)	(1936)
III. GAP (I—II)	**5437**	**6020**	**8927**	**8420**
Financed by :				
IV. CAPITAL RECEIPTS (net) (A+B)	**5303**	**5004**	**7075**	**6722**
A. INTERNAL (net)	**3910**	**4304**	**6281**	**5636**
1. Market loans (net) (f)	1194	1575	2072	2347
2. Small savings (net)	413	545	600	650
3. State and Public Provident funds (net)	372	383	497	513
4. Special Deposits of Non-Government Provident funds	215	309	250	300
5. Special Borrowings from RBI against compulsory deposits	480	130	125	(–)80
6. Misc. Capital receipts (net) (g)	1236	1362	2737	1906
B. EXTERNAL	**1393**	**700**	**794**	**1086**
1. Loans (net) (excluding PL. 480)	951	356	369	605
(*i*) Gross	1321	785	852	1000
(*ii*) Less Repayments.	370	429	483	395
2. Grants	271	322	345	413
3. PL 480 :				
(*a*) Dollar Credit	56	18	20	..
(*b*) Accounts under Indo-US Agreement 1974 (net)	(–)16	(—)56	(–)40	(–)51
4. Special Credits (net)	131	60	100	119
V. OVERALL BUDGETARY DEFICIT	**134**	**1016**	**1852**	**1698**

(a) Includes Plan expenditure of Railways, P & T and Non- Departmental Commercial Undertakings out of their own resources as well as developmental expenditure from loans given by the Central and State Governments to local bodies, non-departmental commercial undertakings (including Electricity Boards) and to other parties.

(b) Excludes a notional amount of Rs. 23 crores in 1976-77, Rs. 337 crores in 1977-78, Rs. 6 crores in 1978-79 (RE) and Rs. 12 crores in 1979-80 (BE) of conversion of loan capital into equity capital given to non-departmental commercial undertakings.

(c) Includes general administration, pensions and *ex-gratia* payments to former rulers, famine relief (only non-plan portion), food subsidy, grants and loans to foreign countries (including Bangladesh) and loans (non-development purposes) to other parties.

(d) Excludes Rs. 54 crores in 1976-77, Rs. 62 crores in 1977-78, Rs. 8 crores in 1978-79 (RE) and Rs. 4 crores in 1979-80 (BE) on account of contingency fund transactions.

(e) Include gross surpluses of Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, and Non-Departmental Commercial Undertakings for the Plan.

(f) Inclusive of borrowings of Electricity Boards.

(g) Excludes (i) notional amount of Rs. 23 crores in 1976-77, Rs. 337 crores in 1977-78, Rs. 6 crores in 1978-79 (RE) and Rs. 12 crores in 1979-80 (BE) as repayment of loans by public undertakings and (ii) Rs. 54 crores in 1976-77, Rs. 62 crores in 1977-78, Rs. 8 crores in 1978-79 (RE) and Rs. 4 crores in 1979-80 (BE) on account of contingency fund transactions.

2.2 : TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

(Rs. crores)

	Total First Plan	Total Second Plan	Total Third Plan	Total Annual Plans (1966-67 to 1968-69)	Total Fourth Plan	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1968-69	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79 (R.E.)	1979-80 (B.E.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1. Final Outlays .	**1853.6**	**3406.0**	**6701.1**	**5120.7**	**12744.6**	**314.8**	**421.8**	**740.4**	**1629.5**	**1661.5**	**3094.8**	**4094.2**	**4653.5**	**4717.7**	**4785.4**	**5325.0**	**6017.6**
(a) Government Consumption Expenditure .	1241.3	1961.5	4256.0	3877.5	9775.4	234.7	269.1	433.0	1109.1	1385.6	2312.5	2866.8	3449.2	3605.9	3678.2	3935.9	4270.2
(b) Gross Capital Formation . .	612.3	1444.5	2445.1	1243.2	2969.2	80.1	152.7	307.4	520.4	275.9	782.3	1227.4	1204.3	1111.8	1107.2	1389.1	1747.4
2. Transfer Payments to the rest of the Economy .	**931.9**	**1816.4**	**3483.8**	**3620.9**	**9489.5**	**116.9**	**251.3**	**495.2**	**885.7**	**1176.1**	**2415.8**	**2824.8**	**3553.4**	**4446.6**	**5432.5**	**6950.3**	**6780.9**
(a) Current Transfers	809.2	1567.1	2982.9	3214.0	8035.8	110.9	202.8	426.5	753.8	1048.0†	2059.5	2449.8	3017.7	3944.7	4677.9	5856.4	5664.8
(b) Capital Transfers .	122.7	249.3	500.9	406.9	1453.7	6.0	48.5	68.7	131.9	128.1	356.3	375.0	535.7	501.9	754.6	1093.9	1116.1
3. Financial Investments and Loans to the rest of the Economy (gross) .	965.7	2600.2	5075.9	4739.8	10759.6	72.0	301.4	570.0	1425.4*	1688.2‡	2620.2	2865.9	3829.6	3985.8	4767.7	5998.9	5009.0
4. Total Expenditure	**3751.2**	**7822.6**	**15260.8**	**13481.4**	**32993.7**	**503.7**	**974.5**	**1805.6**	**3940.6***	**4525.8**	**8130.8**	**9784.9**	**12036.5**	**13150.1**	**14985.6**	**18274.2**	**17807.5**

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* For 1965-66 excludes Rs. 53 crores as additional payments to IMF, IBRD, IDA & ADB following the change in the par value of the rupee. This is a nominal outlay as it is met by the issue of non-negotiable Govt. of India Securities.

† Excludes conversion of loans amounting to Rs. 33 crores into grants towards amortisation of State market loans.

‡ Excludes notional loans of Rs. 4 crores for 1968-69 to Khadi and Village Industries Commission for the renewal of its past loans.

2.3 : GROSS CAPITAL FORMATION OUT OF THE BUDGETARY RESOURCES OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

(Rs. crores)

	Total First Plan	Total Second Plan	Total Third Plan	Total Annual Plans (1966-67 to 1968-69)	Total Fourth Plan	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1968-69	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79 (R.E.)	1979-80 (B.E.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
A. Gross Capital Formation by the Central Government	**612.3**	**1444.5**	**2445.1**	**1243.2 (1301.2)***	**2968.7**	**80.1**	**152.7**	**307.4**	**520.4**	**275.9 (333.9)***	**782.3**	**1227.4**	**1204.3**	**1111.8**	**1107.2**	**1389.1**	**1747.4**
(a) Fixed Assets .	593.9	1362.3	2355.4	1410.6	2857.6	79.5	177.4	302.0	549.1	448.1	711.4	822.6	949.6	1089.7	1118.5	1326.8	1708.6
(b) Works Stores .	9.8	8.3	99.5	12.2	104.1	9.9	5.1	(—)38.4	1.2	(—)10.1	8.8	33.3	17.6	(—)30.4	(—)11.3	62.3	38.8
(c) Increase in stocks of Foodgrains & Fertilisers	8.6	73.9	(—)9.8	(—)179.6 (—121.6)*	7.0	(—)9.3	(—)29.8	43.8	(—)29.9	(—)162.7 (—104.7)*	62.1	371.5	237.1	52.5	.	..	..
B. Gross Financial Assistance for Capital Formation	**992.7**	**2460.3**	**4706.6**	**3884.3 (3694.3)****	**7942.2**	**48.7**	**330.6**	**554.6**	**1285.0**	**1383.7 (1193.7)****	**1882.3**	**2449.9**	**3458.9**	**3879.2**	**4580.3**	**5827.8**	**5269.7**
(a) To State Governments .	815.7	1373.2	2837.4	2127.2	4570.3	41.1	275.2	319.3	739.4	708.6	1190.8	1188.1	1433.3	1523.9	2221.2	3313.7	2556.5
(b) To Non-Departmental commercial Under-takings† .	81.1	932.4	1658.8	1593.5 (1403.5)**	2750.8	5.2	22.0	210.7	492.6	623.0 (433.0)**	583.1	1108.0	1838.2	2183.3	2156.3	2280.1	2449.4
(c) To others‡ .	95.9	154.7	210.4	163.6	621.1	2.4	33.4	24.6	53.0	52.1	108.4	153.8	187.4	172.0	202.8	234.0	263.8
C. Gross Capital Formation out of the Budgetary esources of the Central Govt. (A+B) .	**1605.0**	**3904.8**	**7151.7**	**5127.5 (4995.5)**	**10910.9**	**128.8**	**483.3**	**862.0**	**1805.4**	**1659.6 (1527.6)**	**2664.6**	**3677.3**	**4663.2**	**4991.0**	**5687.5**	**7216.9**	**7017.1**

† Public undertakings operated by autonomous Corporations and Companies.

Includes loans and grants to local authorities for capital formation.

* Excludes transfer of Foodgrains to the Food Corporation of India amounting to Rs . 58 crores.

** Excludes loans to Food Corporation of India for stock piling of foodgrains amounting to Rs. 190 crores.

2.4 : PLAN OUTLAYS BY HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT : CENTRE, STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

(Rs. crores)

Heads of Development	Third Plan (Actuals)	Annual Plans 1966-69 (Actuals)	Fourth Plan 1969-74 (Actuals)	Fifth Five Year Plan: Fifth Plan out lay (1974-79)	Fifth Five Year Plan: 1974-75 (Actuals)	Fifth Five Year Plan: 1975-76 (Actuals)	Fifth Five Year Plan: 1976-77 (Actuals)	Fifth Five Year Plan: 1977-78 (Actuals)	Revised Draft Plan 1978-83	1978-79 (Anticipated)	1979-80 (Outlay)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Agriculture and allied sectors	1088.9	1107.1*	2320.4*	4766.0	545.1	680.0	928.3	1259.8	9580.0	1815.7	1815.2
2. Irrigation and flood control	664.7	471.0	1354.1	3434.0	428.6	548.7	766.5	972.0	7604.0	1197.2	1260.0
3. Power	1252.3	1212.5	2931.7	7016.0	928.6	1236.1	1514.0	1699.6	15112.0	2112.9	2447.0
4. Village & Small Industries	240.8	126.1	242.6	510.0	53.7	72.8	102.3	146.6	1410.0	235.6	289.5
n [illegible]	1726.3	1510.4	2864.4	9691.0	1102.2	1624.5	2069.6	2091.9	13992.0	2241.1	2547.1
6. Transport and Communications	2111.7	1222.4	3080.4	6917.0	1078.3	1230.8	1308.2	1469.8	11178.0	1742.8	2135.6
7. Education	588.7	306.8	774.3	1285.0	189.3‡	61.7‡	338.3‡	312.9	1986.0	424.4	273.8
8. Scientific Research	71.6	47.1	130.8	436.0				86.3†	655.0†	100.6†	110.7†
9. Health	225.9	140.2	335.5	682.0	80.7	111.0	142.4	191.3	1263.0	246.7	268.2
10. Family Planning	24.9	70.4	278.0	497.0	62.1	80.6	148.3	93.3	765.0	107.5	116.2
11. Water Supply and Sanitation	105.7	102.7	458.9	971.0	137.0	154.5	202.8	260.6	2711.0	362.5	429.5
Housing, Urban and Regional Development	127.6	73.3	270.2	1189.0	139.6	168.7	224.6	270.9	2133.0	345.4	301.8
13. Welfare of Backward Classes	99.1	73.6	164.6	777.0**	71.3**	97.6**	132.9**	167.3**	1587.0**	232.7**	214.6**
14. Social Welfare	19.4	11.2	64.4	86.0	14.2	12.4	13.9	18.4	201.0	31.4	27.2
15. Labour Welfare and Craftsmen Training	55.8	34.8	31.1		4.0	5.5	8.8	11.8		.7	21.7
16. Other Programmes	173.1	115 .8	[illegible]	[illegible]							342.6@
17. Special Schemes :											
(*i*) Special Welfare Programmes	..	..	123.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Crash Scheme for Educated Unemployed	..	..	54.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*iii*) Advance Action for Fifth an	..	..	120.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	8576.5	6625.4	15778.8@@	39322.0	4928.4	6416.9	8081.7	9226.2	71000.0	11444.3	12600.7

*Includes Buffer Stock : Rs. 140 crores for 1968-69, Rs. 25 crores for 1969-70, Rs. 50 crores for 1971-72, Rs. 25 crores for 1972-73 and Rs. 24 crores for 1973-74. Thus the figure for buffer stocks during the Fourth Plan Works out to Rs. 124 crores against the original plan provision of Rs. 255 crores.

**Includes provision for Hill and Tribal Areas.

@Includes provision for Nutrition.

@@Excludes expenditure on Nutrition (3.7 crores).

†Relates to Science and Technology.

‡Includes Science and Technology.

Note : The newly Constituted Planning Commission is engaged in drafting a new plan for the Five year period 1980-81 to 1984-85.

2.5 : PLAN OUTLAYS BY HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT: CENTRE, STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION

Heads of Development	Third Plan (Actuals)	Annual Plans 1966-69 (Actuals)	Fourth Plan 1969-74 (Actuals)	Fifth Five Year Plan					Revised Draft Plan 1978-83	1978-79 (Anticipated)	1979-80 (Outlay)
				Fifth Plan Outlay (1974-79)	1974-75 (Actuals)	1975-76 (Actuals)	1976-77 (Actuals)	1977-78 (Actuals)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Agriculture and allied sectors .	12.7	16.7	14.7	12.1	11.1	10.6	11.5	13.7	13.5	15.8	14.4
2. Irrigation and flood control .	7.8	7.1	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.5	9.5	10.6	10.7	10.5	10.0
3. Power	14.6	18.3	18.6	17.8	18.8	19.3	18.7	18.4	21.3	18.5	19.4
4. Village & Small Industries .	2.8	1.9	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.6	2.0	2.1	2.3
5. Industry and Minerals .	20.1	22.8	18.2	24.6	22.4	25.3	25.6	22.7	19.7	19.6	20.2
6. Transport and Communications	24.6	18.5	19.5	17.6	21.9	19.2	16.2	15.9	15.7	15.2	17.0
7. Education	6.9	4.6	4.9	3.3	3.8	4.1	4.2	3.4	2.8	3.7	2.2
8. Scientific Research . . .	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.1				0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
9. Health	2.6	2.1	2.1	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.1	1.8	2.2	2.1
10. Family Planning . . .	0.3	1.1	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.9
11. Water supply and Sanitation .	1.2	1.6	2.9	2.5	2.8	2.4	2.5	2.8	3.8	3.2	3.4
12. Housing, Urban and regional development	1.5	1.1	1.7	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.4
13. Welfare of backward classes .	1.2	1.1	1.0	2.0	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.8	2.2	2.0	1.7
14. Social Welfare . . .	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
15. Labour Welfare and Craftsman training	0.7	0.5	0.2	2.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.2
16. Other programmes . . .	2.0	1.7	3.1		1.9	2.1	2.2	1.9		2.0	2.7
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

3.1 : EMPLOYMENT IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR

(as at the end of March)

(Figures in lakhs)

	1961	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979(p)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A. By Branch of Public Sector :										
1. Central Govt. .	20.90	27.71	28.54	29.18	29.39	29.88	30.47	30.82	30.96	31.36
2. State Govts. .	30.14	41.52	43.57	45.79	47.06	47.48	49.39	51.30	54.01	56.41
3. Quasi-Govt. .	7.73	19.29	21.75	25.78	29.12	31.92	33.92	36.75	39.29	41.44
4. Local bodies .	11.73	18.78	19.19	19.00	19.28	19.40	19.85	19.89	20.15	20.64
TOTAL . .	70.50	107.31	113.05	119.75	124.86	128.68	133.63	138.76	144.41	149.84
B. By Industrial Classification Division/Brief Description :										
0. Agriculture, hunting etc. . . .	1.80	2.76	2.89	3.05	3.24	3.40	4.01	4.76	6.28	7.76
1. Mining and quarrying . .	1.29	1.82	2.56	4.36	6.06	6.94	7.19	7.57	7.58	7.71
2. & 3. Manufacturing	3.69	8.06	8.85	9.62	10.19	10.19	11.13	12.26	13.55	14.12
4. Electricity, gas and water etc. . .	2.24	4.35	4.63	4.94	5.37	5.07	5.36	5.63	5.99	6.36
5. Construction .	6.03	8.80	9.22	10.17	9.97	9.56	9.92	10.09	9.98	10.31
6. Wholesale and Retail Trade etc. .	0.94	3.28	3.79	4.16	4.49	0.53	0.56	0.76	0.83	0.99
7. Transport, storage & communications	17.24	22.17	22.56	23.03	23.14	23.63	24.18	24.67	25.20	26.90
8. Financing, Insurance, Real Estate etc. .	..	..	..	..	..	4.92	4.90	5.34	5.80	6.46
9. Community, Social & Personal Services	37.27	56.07	58.57	60.41	62.32	64.44	66.39	67.68	69.18	70.22
TOTAL . .	70.50	107.31	113.05	119.75	124.86	128.68	133.63	138.76	144.41	149.84

P = Provisional

NOTES : 1. Data in respect of the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu has been included from March 1970 onwards, for J&K from March 1972 onwards and for Mizoram from March 1975 onwards but excludes Manipur for 1975 and 1976.

2. The rise in the employment in the public sector from March 1972 onwards was mainly caused by the taking over of coking coal mines by the government and the consequent transfer of employment from private to public sector.

3. The National Industrial Classification (1970) has been introduced w.e.f. 1st April 1975 and hence the figures for 1975 to 1978 are not comparable with those for earlier years. The data prior to March 1975 are based on Standard Industrial Classification (1960).

3.2 : EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR

(as at the end of March)

(Figures in lakhs)

Industry Division Brief Description	1961	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979 (p)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0. Agriculture, hunting etc.	6.70	7.98	8.11	8.06	8.05	8.18	8.27	8.38	8.53	8.45
1. Mining and quarrying	5.50	4.04	3.49	2.51	1.34	1.23	1.32	1.30	1.27	1.25
2. & 3. Manufacturing	30.20	39.55	39.82	41.04	41.79	41.08	41.58	41.65	43.21	44.27
4. Electricity, gas and water etc. . .	0.40	0.46	0.45	0.45	0.42	0.39	0.35	0.35	0.34	0.34
5. Construction	2.40	1.39	1.64	1.76	1.21	1.27	0.94	0.83	0.83	0.83
6. Wholesale and Retail Trade etc. . .	1.60	3.04	2.96	3.11	3.18	3.09	2.87	2.75	2.74	2.80
7. Transport, storage and communications	0.80	0.96	0.85	0.79	0.77	0.79	0.74	0.71	0.61	0.71
8. Financing, Insurance, Real Estate etc. .	..	..	..	..	..	1.68	1.83	1.86	1.80	2.00
9. Community, Social and Personal Services	2.80	10.00	10.37	10.77	11.18	10.32	10.55	10.86	11.10	11.36
TOTAL . .	50.40	67.42	67.69	68.49	67.94	68.04	68.44	68.67	70.43	72.02

P=Provisional.

NOTES :—1. Coverage in construction, particularly on private account is known to be inadequate.

2. Data in respect of the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu has been included from March 1970 onwards, for J&K from March 1972 onwards and for Mizoram from March 1975 onwards but excludes Manipur for 1975 and 1976.

3. The decline in the employment in the private sector from 1972 was mainly caused by the taking over of 14 Nationalised Banks from Private to Public sector.

4. For March 1961 the data relate to non-agricultural establishments in private sector employing 25 or more workers. Since March 1966 the coverage has been extended so as to include establishments employing 10 to 24 workers also on a voluntary basis.

5. The National Industrial Classification (1970) has been introduced w.e.f. 1st April, 1975 and hence the figures for 1975 to 1978 are not comparable with those for earlier years. The data prior to March 1975, are based on Standard Industrial Classification (1960).

4.1 ANALYSIS OF MONEY SUPPLY (M_1) VARIATIONS

(New Series)

(Rs. crores)

	Out-standing as on March 31, 1974	Variations during							Out-standng as on March 28, 1980 P
		1974-75 March 31 to March 31	1975-76 March 31 to March 31	1976-77 March 31 to March 31	1977-78 March 31 to March 31	1978-79 March 31 to March 31 P	1978-79 March 31 to March 30	1979-80 March 31 to March 28 P	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A. M_1 (Money supply with the public) (1+2) . . .	11200	775	1350	2699	2359	3643	3437	2265	24291
1. Currency with the public .	6321	26	358	1168	758	1588	1580	1469	11688
2. Deposit money b . .	4880	749	991	1531	1601	2055	1857	796	12603
B. Sources of change in money supply (1+2+3+4−5)									
1. Net bank credit to Govt. (a+b)	8712	821	1086	640	2211	2046	1921	3740	19256
(a) Reserve Bank's net credit to Govt. (i)+(ii)	6233	422	260	303	169	1613	1180	2551	11551
(i) To Central Govt. .	6013	416	198	546	—175	2093	1417	2299	11389
(ii) To State Governments	221	6	62	—243	345	—481	—238	252	162
(b) Other banks' credit to Govt. . .	2479	399	827	337	2041	433	741	1189	7705
2. Bank credit to commercial sector (a+b) . .	10791	1940	2884	3235	2372	4314	4132	5031	30567
(a) Reserve Bank's credit .	560	103	71	164	56	296	295	281	1531
(b) Other banks' credit .	10231	1837	2812	3073	2315	4018	3837	4750	29036c
3. Net foreign exchange assets of banking sector (a+b) .	663	—249	525	1589	1917	899	974	63	5407
(a) Reserve Bank's net foreign exchange assets	661	—292	555	1675	1933	899	974	63	5494
(b) Other banks' net foreign exchange assets . .	2	43	—30	—85	—17	—	—	—	—87
4. Government's currency liabilities to the public .	502	29	24	13	25	—2	10	—3	588
5. Non-monetary liabilities of banking sector (a+b+c)	9467	1766	3170	2778	4166	3615	3600	6566	31528
(a) Time deposits with banks . . .	6424	1150	1581	2602	2765	3555	3551	4294	22371
(b) Net non-monetary liabilities of RBI . .	1414	180	1042	252	564	—133	—140	611	3930
(c) Other net non-monetary liabilities of banks .	1630	435	547	—76	837	193	189	1661	5227
C. M_3 (M_1 plus Time deposits with banks)	17624	1926	2930	5301	5124	7198	6988	6559	46662

P=Provisional.

b=Inclusive of 'other deposits' with RBI.

C=From July 1979, figures of bank credit are inclusive of participation Certificates issued to financial; institutions; the outstanding PCs issued to financial institutions amounted to Rs. 465 crores as on last Friday of March, 1980.

NOTE : Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding.

4.2 SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANKS : SEASONAL FLOW OF FUNDS

	1974-75 Busy season	1975 Slack season	1975-76 Busy season	1976 Slack season	1976-77 Busy season	1977 Slack season	1977-78 Busy season	1978 Slack season	1978-79 Busy season (PR)	1979 Slack season (PR)	1978-79 Busy season (Oct. 27 to Mar. 30)	1979-80 P Busy season (Oct. 26 to Mar. 28)	Out-standing as on Mar. 28, 1980p
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
I. Deposit expansion :													
Demand deposits	316	392	432	579	629	765	966	237	1199	977	1375	—109	11080
Time deposits	468	774	839	1282	1174	1195	1381	1753	1509	1771	1214	2011	20705
Total	784	1166	1271	1861	1803	1960	2347	1990	2708	2748	2589	1902	31785
II. Credit (Increase)	935	710	1764	1070	1064	527	1042 (940)	1498 (1418)	1751 (1609)	1593 (1691)	1681 (1619)	1598 (1610)	21546 (21081)
III. Net inflow of funds (I–II)	—151	456	—493	791	739	1433	1305 (1407)	492 (572)	957 (1099)	1155 (1057)	908 (970)	304 (292)	10239 (10704)
IV. Borrowings from RBI (increase—)	—183	38	—627	—83	304	256	203	—90	—142	—293	—301	—59	739
V. Investments in securities (a) Govt. securities	118	226	342	398	599	328	1124	479	802	136	255	125	7429
(b) Other approved securities	47	177	42	265	41	238	128	246	272	370	252	311	3189
VI. Other sources/avenues	—133	15	—250	211	—205	611	—150 (—48)	—143 (—63)	25 (167)	942 (844)	702 (764)	—73 (—85)	
VII. Slack season veriations expressed as percentage of variations in the preceding busy season		1975		1976		1977		1978		1979			
1. Return flow of credit a		—76		—61		—50		—144 (—151)		—91 —105			
2. Liquidation of borrowings from RBI		21 d		13 b		84 c		44 f		206 b			

P = Provisional. PR — Partially revised.

a There was no return flow of credit in the slack seasons. The figures given against this item represent expansion in slack season as per cent of expansion in previous busy season.

b Figure represents increase in borrowings from RBI as per cent of previous busy season increase.

c Figure represents liquidation of borrowings from RBI as per cent of previous busy season liquidation.

d Figure represents liquidation in borrowings from RBI as percentage of previous busy season increase.

f Figure represents increase in borrowings from RBI as per cent of previous busy season liquidation.

NOTE: Variations in bank credit since 1977-78 busy season are based on bank credit figures inclusive of credit extended through recourse to Participation Certificates. Variations given in brackets for these years are based on bank credit exclusive of PCs. issued to financial institutions. Variations in bank credit for earlier years are based on bank credit figures as reported by banks.

4.3 SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANKS—VARIATIONS IN SELECTED ITEMS

(Rs. crores)

	Out-standing as on Mar. 31, 1974	Variations during							Out-standing as on March 28, 1980 P
		1974-75 (Mar. 31 to Mar. 31)	1975-76 (Mar. 31 to Mar. 31)	1976-77 (Mar. 31 to Mar. 31)	1977-78 (Mar. 31 to Mar. 31)	1978-79 (Mar. 31 to Mar. 31)	1978-79 (Mar. 31 to Mar. 30)	1979-80 P (Mar. 31 to Mar. 28)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Demand deposits . . .	4343	690	942	1362	1530	1757	1520	456	11080
2. Time deposits	5827	1061	1462	2358	2635	3288	3285	4073	20705
3. Aggregate deposits . .	10170	1751	2404	3720	4165	5045	4805	4529	31785
4. Borrowings from RBI . .	495	43	324	60	—591	225	215	183	739
5. Cash and balances with RBI	831	243	—172	771	426	1416	1048	693	4252
6. Investments in Government securities . . .	2348	393	832	306	2028	406	714	1116	7429
7. Bank credit . . .	7497	1314	2267	2423	1439	3220 (3037)	3039 (2857)	3080 (3105)	21546 (21081)
8. Bills rediscounted under the Bill Market Scheme .	255	—69	—19	21	—71	—9	—11	1	109
9. Gross bank credit (including bills rediscounted) . .	7752	1245	2248	2444	1368	3211 (3028)	3028 (2846)	3081 (3106)	21655 (21190)

P = Provisional.

NOTE: Variations in bank credit since 1978-79 are based on bank credit figures inclusive of credit extended through recourse to Participation Certificates. Variations given in brackets for these years are based on bank credit exclusive of PCs. issued to financial institutions. Variations in bank credit for earlier years are based on bank credit figures as reported by banks.

4.4 : SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANKS' OUTSTANDING ADVANCES AGAINST COMMODITIES COVERED UNDER SELECTIVE CREDIT CONTROLS

(Rs. crores)

	As on last Friday of				Variations during		
	March 1978	January 1979	March 1979	January 1980	1978-79 April-March	April—January	
						1978-79	1979-80
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Paddy and rice	41.5	88.4	70.3	80.4	28.8	46.9	10.2
2. Wheat	8.7	14.4	12.5	13.3	3.8	5.7	0.8
3. Other foodgrains	23.7	31.6	34.4	37.1	10.7	7.9	2.7
4. All foodgrains	73.9	134.4	117.2	130.9	43.3	60.5	13.7
5. Sugar	237.4	214.3	253.6	149.1	16.2	—23.1	—104.5
6. Groundnut	4.3	6.2	6.6	6.2	2.3	1.9	—0.4
7. Rapeseed/mustard seed	4.6	8.3	10.1	2.2	5.5	3.7	—7.9
8. Linseed	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.4	—0.1	—0.3	—0.1
9. Castorseed	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	—	—0.1
10. Groundnut oil	7.2	7.0	6.6	7.0	—0.6	—0.2	0.4
11. Rapeseed/mustard oil	5.3	3.7	6.5	5.1	1.2	—1.6	—1.4
12. Castor oil	3.9	5.7	2.9	8.5	—1.0	1.8	5.6
13. Linseed oil	1.0	0.5	0.6	1.0	—0.4	—0.5	0.4
14. Vanaspati	7.1	10.0	10.6	14.0	3.5	2.9	3.4
15. Cotton & Kapas*	303.4	239.3	323.6	211.5	20.2	—64.1	—112.1
(a) Indigenous	243.8	207.5	270.7	186.7	26.9	—36.3	—84.0
(b) Imported	59.6	31.8	52.9	24.8	—6.7	—27.8	—28.1
16. Raw Jute**	41.5	48.5	58.2	40.6	16.7	7.0	—17.6
17. Total (4 to 16)	690.5	678.5	797.4	576.8	106.9	—12.0	—220.6

NOTES : (1) Data are provisional.

(2) Food procurement advances are excluded.

(3) Raw jute is not covered under selective credit control.

*Inclusive of advances to Cotton Corporation of India.

**Inclusive of advances to Jute Corporation of India.

4.5 BRANCH EXPANSION OF PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS AND OTHER COMMERCIAL BANKS

	Number of offices as on					Increase between 30-6-69 and 30-6-79	Increase in the number of offices in Rural Centres*	% of Col. 8 to Col. 7
	30-6-69	30-6-76	30-6-77	30-6-78	30-6-79			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A. State Bank of India	1569	3922	4359	4813	5052	3483	1868	53.63
B. Subsidiaries of SBI	893	1848	2000	2192	2335	1442	667	46.26
C. 14 Nationalised banks	4134	11010	12543	13745	14533	10399	5081	48.86
D. Regional rural banks	—	112	780	1405	1965	1965	1813	92.26
Total of public sector banks (A+B+C+D)	6596	16892	19682	22155	23885	17289	9429	54.54
E. Other Indian scheduled commercial banks	1319	4047	4858	5659	6128	4807	2094	43.56
F. Foreign banks	130	130	130	129	129	—1	—1	—
G. Non-scheduled banks**	217	151	132	73	62	—155	—21	—13.55
Total of all commercial banks	8262	21220	24802	28016	30202@	21940	11501	52.42

*Rural Centres—Places with a population upto 10,000.

**The reduction in the number of offices of the non-scheduled banks is due to :—

(*i*) the inclusion of some of them in the second schedule to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and

(*ii*) taking over certain non-scheduled banks by the State Bank of India and other scheduled banks.

NOTE : The increase in the number of offices in Rural Centres represents the difference between the number of offices at such centres as on 30th June, 1969 (classified on the basis of 1961 census) and the number of offices at Rural Centres as on 30th June, 1979 (classified on the basis of 1971 census).

@Excludes one office of State Bank of India in Sikkim.

4.6 : ADVANCES TO AGRICULTURE AND OTHER HITHERTO NEGLECTED SECTORS BY PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS

(Rs. crores)

	June 1969		June 1975		June 1976		June 1977		June 1978		June 1979	
	No. of Accts.	Amount out-standing	No. of Accts.	Amount out-standing	No. of Accts.	Amount out-standing	No. of Accts.	Amount out-standing	No. of Accts.	Amount out-standing	No. of Accts.	Amount out-standing
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Agriculture :												
(*a*) Direct finance*	160020	40.21 (1.4)	2066316	511.47 (6.7)	3063496	726.19 (7.3)	3986010	950.70 (8.2)	4701170	1234.63 (9.3)	5994003	1686.92 (10.6)
(*b*) Indirect finance	4461	122.12 (4.1)	323425	256.55 (3.3)	371864	277.97 (2.8)	560249	324.38 (2.8)	674239	424.51 (3.2)	946022	557.78 (3.5)
2. Small scale Industries**	50850	251.07 (8.5)	229031	942.67 (12.3)	288325	1097.74 (11.1)	430434	1315.29 (11.3)	495105	1643.73 (12.8)	589646	2066.32 (13.0)
3. Road transport operators	2324	5.49 (0.2)	73446	113.37 (1.5)	107895	193.03 (1.9)	170415	252.78 (2.2)	198670	306.61 (2.4)	224809	387.16 (2.4)
4. Retail trade & small business . .	33241	19.37 (0.6)	390228	134.23 (1.7)	560659	174.27 (1.8)	889215	225.86 (1.9)	1040996	298.00 (2.5)	1318175	416.29 (2.6)
5. Professional and self-employed persons .	7769	1.91 (0.1)	207441	36.73 (0.5)	310316	53.26 (0.5)	503656	71.61 (0.6)	574973	87.19 (0.7)	676624	119.41 (0.8)
6. Education	1477	0.80 (..)	12358	3.88 (0.1)	19008	4.69 (0.1)	24264	5.81 (0.05)	30045	6.49 (0.05)	35359	7.72 (0.04)
Total (1 to 6)	260142	440.97 (14.9)	3302245	1998.90 (26.1)	4721563	2527.15 (25.5)	6564243	3146.43 (27.0)	7715198	4001.16 (29.9)	9784638	5241.58 (33.0)
Total advances by these banks . . .		3016.76		7654.00		9928.00		11634.00†		13364.00		15897.00

†Provisional

*Excludes advances to plantations other than developmental finance.

**No. of units.

NOTES : 1. Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.
2. Figures within brackets indicate the percentage to total advances of these banks.

4.7 STATE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF BANK OFFICES, AGGREGATE DEPOSITS AND TOTAL CREDIT OF PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS@ AND THEIR PERCENTAGE SHARE OF ADVANCES TO PRIORITY SECTORS

State/Union Territory	No. of offices at the end of		Deposits (Rs. crores)		Bank Credit (Rs. crores)		Share of priority sectors in bank credit (per cent)	
	June 1969	March 1979*	June 1969	March 1979*	June 1969	March 1979*	June 1969	March 1979*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8
1. Andhra Pradesh	444	1443	121.11	941.01	122.09	759.62	24.4	38.9
2. Assam	67	366	33.20	262.75	12.85	108.28	10.3	31.6
3. Bihar	269	1260	168.67	1065.34	52.05	433.97	9.1	49.7
4. Gujarat	750	2071	401.31	1858.72	194.89	1009.02	15.9	30.5
5. Haryana	140	471	48.78	346.14	23.15	227.07	28.2	60.9
6. Himachal Pradesh	41	256	12.38	127.97	3.49	33.65	2.7	55.6
7. Jammu & Kashmir	17	146	17.95	114.66	0.86	33.61	30.3	27.4
8. Karnataka	510	1570	187.79	1063.47	143.04	893.11	24.8	34.7
9. Kerala	331	952	116.79	740.41	76.95	487.84	27.6	30.6
10. Madhya Pradesh	332	1372	107.43	777.81	63.14	430.95	22.3	43.9
11. Maharashtra	946	2544	902.67	4555.53	911.79	3485.36	12.4	17.8
12. Manipur	2	30	1.06	8.81	0.15	3.65	..	56.7
13. Meghalaya	7	48	8.87	30.68	2.52	6.09	50.0	46.9
14. Nagaland	2	27	1.07	10.81	0.06	3.48	40.0	30.5
15. Orissa	96	515	29.49	244.58	14.60	140.12	11.2	49.9
16. Punjab	290	946	185.41	983.93	50.29	411.04	27.9	49.3
17. Rajasthan	311	903	73.73	259.63	38.20	313.44	16.8	40.2
18. Tamil Nadu	721	1685	233.48	1585.56	311.32	1406.02	25.5	26.5
19. Tripura	5	43	3.76	20.64	0.16	8.88	9.5	46.8
20. Uttar Pradesh	639	2531	337.15	2185.34	153.74	1009.12	16.9	42.8
21. West Bengal	428	1571	456.45	2675.59	525.80	1652.89	4.4	13.9
UNION TERRITORIES :								
1. Chandigarh	19	53	34.55	168.41	64.13	257.00	4.2	9.1
2. Delhi	207	613	359.80	2274.87	244.90	2385.87	10.2	5.7
3. Goa, Daman & Diu	83	191	48.68	269.80	19.68	84.76	12.6	30.8
4. Pondicherry	11	35	5.06	37.31	4.74	24.54	12.9	45.9
5. All others**	11	49	0.33	22.86	0.01	3.71	..	58.5
Total	6,669	21691	3,896.97	22832.43	3,034.60	15613.09	14.9	25.1

@Include State Bank of India and its subsidiaries and 14 Nationalised Banks.

*Data are provisional. Bank credit includes data relating to bills rediscounted with Reserve Bank of India, IDBI and other financial institutions and value of Participation Certificates. The data relating to deposits and bank credit relate to the last Friday of the month and are based on monthly return on aggregate deposits & 'gross bank credit'.

**Include Andaman & Nicobar Islands. Arunachal Pradesh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep and Mizoram for June 1969 and Sikkim also for March 1979.

4.8 CAPITAL MARKET : SELECTED INDICATORS

(Rs. crores)

	Consents/acknowledgements granted by CCI for issue of capital to non-Govt. companies[1]			Capital raised by non-Govt. companies against consents**			Total	Deposits with joint stock companies (non-financial)@		Indices of security Prices†			
	A Bouns	B Others (consisting of initial further, debentures and loans)	Total	Bonus	Loans	Others[2]		No. of companies accepting deposits	Total amount of deposits	Government & semi-Govt. securities	Debentures of joint stock companies	Preference shares	Variable dividend industria securities
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1961-62	10.07	171.23	181.30	7.46	15.85	85.19	108.50	1208 (570)	97.5	100.9	101.1	83.2	183.7
1965-66	4.90	209.80	213.98	6.24	16.64	83.07	105.95	1964 (987)	228.5	94.6	93.9	94.4	76.7
1970-71	40.57	55.60	96.17	51.80	6.75	63.74	122.29	1472g (629)	432.2b	99.0	93.5	87.5	101.9
1971-72	41.19	141.17	182.36	31.81	4.04	50.00	85.85	2234 (1227)	480.8j	98.6	99.1	96.8	95.1
1972-73	33.86	159.64	193.50	36.29	6.12	93.06	135.47	1962 (1042)	517.4j	98.6	98.4	94.3	96.4
1973-74	60.22	122.21	182.43	50.55	5.05	102.83	158.43	3048 (1685)	724.6 (146.3)	98.8	97.4	94.1	114.6
1974-75	74.79	124.51	199.30	79.18	10.63	75.06	164.87	2959 (1584)	754.3 (130.2)	97.2	96.2	90.9	112.5
1975-76	77.87	187.14	265.01	74.50	8.48	98.44	181.42	3589 (2200)	803.7 (146.6)	96.4	92.1	84.3	97.3
1976-77	122.62	243.75	366.37	93.57	66.12	106.33	266.02	N.A.	N.A.	97.0	90.5	80.8	103.9
1977-78	120.16	283.06	403.22	119.52	12.96	111.12	238.86	N.A.	N.A.	97.6	90.4	79.3	107.4
1978-79	99.90	173.28	273.18	95.92	19.52	142.61	258.05	N.A.	N.A.	97.6	89.3	81.1	130.4
1979-80	87.65	408.79	496.44	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	97.6	90.0h	81.3h	143.2

[1] Refers to calendar years, Figures from 1970–71 onwards are not strictly comparable with those of preceding years on account of the changes made under the Capital issues (Exemption) Order 1966 and 1969. Under 1966 order except for the bonus issues, private companies, banking and insurance companies and the Government companies are completely exempted from section 3, 4 & 5 of the Capital Issues (Control) Act, 1947 and under 1967 order public limited companies are only required to file a statement of their capital issues proposal provided they conform to stipulated financial criteria, consequenctly the 'No objections are substituted by acknowledgement proposals'.

[2] Comprise of initial, further and debentures.

**Refers to calendar years. The data do not take into account the capital raised by companies for which no reports are received.

@Figures outside brackets cover both public and private limited companies and those within brackets relate to private companies only.

†For 1961-62, the base is 1952-53 = 100. From 1965-66 to 1970-71, the revised base is 1961-62 = 100 and from 1971-72, onwards it is 1970-71 = 100.

b Figures of deposits include certain loans and other receipts that have been exempted from the directions of the RBI issued from time to time.

j Deposits exclude loans obtained from foreign sources.

g Include three branches of foreign company. h Relate to average of 8 months only as the series has been discontinued from December 1979.

N.A. Not available.

NOTE : Consequent upon the nationalisation of some of the banks, all the scripts included in the sub-group 'Banks' in the 'Financial' group under the 'Variable Dividend Industrial Securities' have been transferred to sub-group 'other industries' with effect from March 1970.

4.9. CAPITAL MARKET: FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE SANCTIONED AND DISBURSED BY FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

(Rs. crores)

	1961-62		1965-66		1970-71		1975-76		1976-77		1977-78		1978-79		April—Sept. 1978-79		April—Sept. 1979-80	
	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1. Industrial Finance Corporation of India	26.7	8.3	45.9	27.1	32.3	17.4	51.3	34.7	76.6	54.9	113.5	57.5	141.8	73.5	71.6	46.1	78.7	41.9
2. Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (Revised)*	14.8	8.6	29.3	25.8	43.0	29.8	78.6	61.1	94.4	67.0	108.3	91.6	185.5	110.7	77.4	50.0	104.3	64.5
3. Industrial Development Bank of India	..	..	63.0	35.3	73.3	55.8	245.5	175.0	490.3	279.4	636.0	334.9	634.4	489.4	310.9	219.9	499.5	256.7
4. Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.3	4.6	10.0	10.8	10.9	9.1	10.2	12.2	8.0	7.3	6.1	5.9
5. State Financial Corporations	13.3	9.0	23.3	18.6	49.6	33.5	162.9	100.1	163.3	105.2	165.6	108.6	195.2	135.2	57.6b	43.3b	64.4b	73.2b
6. State Industrial Development Corporations	..	..	1.7	1.4	19.3	11.0	37.0	26.4	54.1	35.0	73.5	43.7	88.0	58.1	30.6b	22.3b	N.A.	N.A.
7. Unit Trust of India	..	..	2.1	1.7	9.2	5.1	7.1	5.2	9.0	6.0	26.5	15.8	48.8	20.2	24.2	7.0	24.5	19.1
8. Life Insurance Corporation of India@																		
(*a*) Corporate sector[1]	5.5	3.9	25.0	9.7	17.8	8.1	53.3	23.0	42.6	30.9	49.3	36.4	65.1	29.5	25.8	11.2	25.02	18.79
(b) Co-operative sector†	0.2	..	..	0.2	2.0	..	7.7	4.4	14.5	8.0	3.4	6.4	0.4	2.2	0.4	1.8	..	3.73

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[1] Relates to debentures, preference shares and ordinary shares of joint stock companies as also loans to companies both in the public and private sectors.

*Excluding guarantee assistance.

†Relates to loans to sugar co-operative societies and an industrial society.

@Excluding loans to industrial estates.

N.A. Not available.

b figures are provisional.

NOTES :
1. In the case of I.F.C.I and I.C.I.C.I. figures from 1965-66 are on post-devaluation basis.
2. Prior to the institution of the I.D.B.I. the Refinance Corporation for industry had given refinance facilities of the total value of Rs. 65.5 crores since its inception in 1958 to 31st August 1964, or which refinance disbursed totalled Rs. 42.2 crores during the period July 1964 to June 1965 I.D.B.I. which took over the R.C.I. disbursed refinancing facilities of Rs. 21.2 crores.
3. Data in respect of S.I.D.Cs. relate to 16 S.I.D.Cs. and 2 S.I.I.Cs. for the year 1970-71 and 20 notified S.I.D. Cs. and S.I.I.Cs. for 1976-77.
4. Since February 1963, the National Industrial Development Corporation has not entertained fresh applications for loans for the purpose of modernisation and expansion of cotton, jute and textile mills and machine tool industry. However, it continues to render consultancy service through its consultancy Bureau.

5.1 : INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

(Base : 1970–71=100)

	Primary Articles					Fuel, Power, Light & Lubricants	Manufactured Products						All Commodities
	Total	Food Articles		Non-Food Articles	Minerals		Total	Food Products	Textiles	Chemicals & Chemical Products	Basic Metals, Alloys & Metal Products	Machinery & Transport Equipment	
		Total	Food grains										
Weight . .	41.67	29.80	12.92	10.62	1.25	8.46	49.87	13.32	11.03	5.55	5.97	6.72	**100.00**
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Last week of :													
1971-72 . .	100	101	108	95	120	110	115	129	112	103	111	108	**108.2**
1972-73 . .	119	116	127	124	140	112	125	151	119	107	118	115	**121.5**
1973-74 . .	160	150	160	158	414	189	151	166	153	135	174	135	**158.0**
1974-75 . .	172	171	199	146	423	206	170	175	158	178	178	168	**173.9**
1975-76 . .	149	142	146	133	449	229	163	154	145	168	187	172	**162.6**
1976-77 . .	179	165	161	181	469	232	177	185	167	172	191	169	**182.1**
1977-78 . .	179	172	172	165	481	243	176	160	176	175	198	177	**182.8**
1978-79 . .	182	170	171	177	506	251	189	166	187	181	221	196	**191.1**
1979-80 . .	214	188	191	205	912	296	231	247	208	212	260	227	**229.1**
Average of weeks :													
1971-72 . .	101	101	103	99	115	106	110	118	110	102	105	105	**105.6**
1972-73 . .	111	111	120	108	124	110	122	150	113	105	114	112	**116.2**
1973-74 . .	142	137	142	147	225	131	140	171	135	116	139	123	**139.7**
1974-75 . .	178	172	196	164	424	198	169	187	160	169	173	156	**174.9**
1975-76 . .	166	164	174	140	440	219	171	181	147	176	185	173	**173.0**
1976-77 . .	167	155	153	167	449	231	175	189	155	171	190	170	**176.6**
1977-78 . .	184	174	170	178	477	234	179	184	173	173	194	173	**185.8**
1978-79 . .	182	172	173	170	491	245	180	157	179	177	211	184	**185.8**
1979-80 . .	206	186	185	194	757	281	215	215	202	198	252	216	**216.8**
1978-79 :													
April . .	180	172	170	165	485	244	175	157	175	175	197	178	**182.5**
May . .	181	174	168	167	485	244	174	155	174	175	197	179	**183.1**
June . .	182	174	172	169	485	244	177	160	174	176	207	180	**184.7**
July . .	184	177	173	169	485	245	179	160	176	176	211	182	**186.8**
August . .	184	177	173	167	486	245	179	162	176	176	212	181	**186.9**
September . .	183	175	176	169	486	245	180	160	179	177	213	182	**186.6**
October . .	184	175	176	171	486	246	181	162	179	177	214	183	**187.5**
November . .	183	174	177	172	486	246	182	162	180	178	214	183	**187.5**
December . .	179	168	174	172	487	246	181	155	181	178	215	184	**185.4**
January . .	180	168	173	175	505	240	181	151	184	179	216	188	**185.6**
February . .	178	166	170	173	506	240	181	145	187	179	217	190	**184.7**
March . .	181	169	170	176	506	251	185	155	187	181	220	196	**189.1**
1979-80 :													
April . .	185	171	171	180	567	253	194	171	191	182	242	203	**195.5**
May . .	189	177	172	178	567	254	196	174	193	182	241	205	**198.5**
June . .	193	183	173	179	567	255	201	184	194	183	246	208	**202.4**
July . .	206	191	179	189	711	263	208	202	197	187	249	211	**211.7**
August . .	210	193	185	197	714	285	215	221	202	190	250	212	**218.5**
September . .	208	190	190	199	715	296	220	229	207	198	250	215	**221.2**
October . .	210	190	190	202	749	295	220	223	207	203	252	217	**221.9**
November .	210	186	191	199	859	295	219	214	208	206	254	221	**221.6**
December .	215	190	194	201	909	296	225	234	209	207	257	221	**226.7**
January .	213	189	193	201	912	300	224	226	208	211	259	224	**226.2**
February* .	213	186	192	205	907	296	229	246	207	209	257	224	**227.7**
March* .	215	189	193	207	910	296	232	253	207	211	260	225	**230.2**

*Provisional.

5.2 : INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES—SELECTED COMMODITIES/COMMODITY GROUPS

(Base : 1970-71=100)

	Rice	Wheat	Pulses	Raw cotton	Raw jute	Groundnuts	Coal	Mineral oils	Sugar khandsari & Gur	Edible oils	Cotton yarn	Cotton cloth (Mills)	Jute, Hemp, & Mesta Textiles	Fertilizers	Cement	Iron, Steel & Ferro Alloys
Weight	5.13	3.42	2.18	2.25	0.43	1.82	1.04	4.91	7.24	3.72	1.38	3.80	1.22	1.25	0.70	3.47
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Last week of :																
1971-72	105	103	118	83	103	83	111	112	164	86	120	114	118	104	170	12
1972-73	121	110	150	103	120	131	111	114	177	116	133	120	108	107	109	119
1973-74	162	120	199	178	184	159	122	236	172	161	176	150	159	126	117	169
1974-75	189	189	196	137	105	147	144	248	189	155	151	170	145	222	169	178
1975-76	147	153	148	144	131	95	198	267	181	103	144	158	132	190	172	190
1976-77	157	159	171	209	143	173	198	268	192	167	196	171	132	179	174	187
1977-78	149	162	244	179	151	151	212	272	154	157	197	182	158	176	185	191
1978-79	158	159	240	166	138	145	212	279	162	162	205	186	179	165	213	219
1979-80	191	165	240	167	131	201	336	321	281	204	230	202	231	170	234	262
Average of weeks :																
1971-72	103	100	111	108	96	88	102	108	141	88	118	111	114	101	105	106
1972-73	116	107	138	92	110	104	111	112	188	99	123	115	111	106	110	118
1973-74	140	108	177	138	99	166	122	142	192	148	152	134	120	114	112	143
1974-75	183	183	216	169	104	173	144	240	200	172	178	173	158	203	148	171
1975-76	179	160	182	136	117	129	184	257	214	135	141	162	131	215	171	184
1976-77	157	152	146	198	127	142	198	268	218	143	178	166	125	187	174	187
1977-78	162	157	215	193	149	172	199	268	185	176	197	179	142	177	177	188
1978-79	161	154	247	169	147	146	212	270	147	159	200	184	161	175	197	213
1979-80	183	161	244	164	139	183	300	306	231	193	220	193	232	167	229	258
1978-79 :																
April	155	154	233	175	156	152	212	271	146	160	196	182	158	176	188	191
May	159	149	228	174	159	153	212	271	141	161	194	182	151	176	188	191
June	162	148	239	174	159	154	212	271	150	162	195	182	148	176	188	208
July	165	149	239	171	163	152	212	271	152	160	195	183	144	176	190	215
August	164	150	249	168	144	152	212	271	156	159	195	183	143	176	190	215
September	163	151	266	168	136	151	212	271	152	161	203	184	154	176	190	217
October	164	152	271	167	142	137	212	271	154	161	203	185	163	176	190	218
November	165	153	269	168	146	137	212	271	155	159	203	185	168	176	190	218
December	160	158	256	167	141	137	212	271	143	158	203	185	171	176	207	218
January	158	161	246	165	138	143	212	260	137	156	204	185	175	176	213	219
February	158	162	235	162	138	142	212	260	132	149	208	186	179	176	213	219
March	158	161	236	164	138	144	212	278	146	157	206	186	177	167	213	219
1979-80 :																
April	163	154	237	167	135	148	212	279	169	166	206	186	206	165	213	253
May	171	150	236	164	136	152	212	279	176	165	212	186	209	165	227	256
June	169	150	238	162	143	163	212	279	191	172	212	185	206	165	227	256
July	178	153	242	163	147	187	274	279	213	186	215	185	209	167	229	256
August	184	155	251	162	152	211	336	303	239	202	223	187	233	167	229	258
September	190	159	253	165	148	218	336	323	246	213	238	191	237	167	229	259
October	193	162	248	166	135	196	336	321	240	204	225	194	248	168	232	258
November	192	166	246	167	130	172	336	321	225	200	220	197	254	168	232	259
December	191	172	246	165	132	183	336	321	260	204	223	198	259	168	232	262
January	191	169	244	162	136	183	336	328	248	196	221	200	251	168	234	262
February*	188	170	244	164	136	190	336	321	280	203	222	201	240	168	234	260
March*	190	168	246	166	132	199	336	321	289	210	225	202	229	169	234	262

*Provisional.

5.3 : ALL-INDIA CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS

	Food Index		General Index		Urban Non-manual Employees
	1949 = 100	1960 = 100	1949 = 100	1960 = 100	General Index (1960=100)
Last month of :					
1965-66	177	..	174	..	135
1970-71	226	195	224	184	174
1971-72	237	205	236	194	184
1972-73	273	236	263	216	199
1973-74	353	305	334	275	238
1974-75	416	359	390	321	277
1975-76	343	296	348	286	265
1976-77	384	332	379	312	285
1977-78	389	336	390	321	297
1978-79	395	341	404	332	308
1979-80	..	..	453	373	343
Average of months :					
1965-66	174	..	169	..	132
1970-71	233	202	226	186	174
1971-72	237	205	233	192	180
1972-73	258	223	251	207	192
1973-74	323	279	304	250	221
1974-75	414	358	385	317	270
1975-76	396	342	380	313	277
1976-77	367	317	366	301	277
1977-78	399	345	394	324	296
1978-79	400	346	402	331	306
1979-80	..	..	438	360	330
1978-79 :					
April	390	337	391	322	298
May	391	338	393	323	300
June	398	344	397	327	303
July	402	347	401	330	306
August	403	348	402	331	306
September	410	354	408	336	309
October	417	360	413	340	310
November	414	358	413	340	310
December	405	350	407	335	308
January	399	345	404	332	307
February	391	338	400	329	304
March	395	341	404	332	308
1979-80 :					
April	399	345	410	337	311
May	403	348	412	339	314
June	412	356	419	345	318
July	426	368	429	353	325
August	435	376	438	360	329
September	437	378	441	363	332
October	440	380	444	365	333
November	443	383	447	368	334
December	453	391	455	374	341
January	444	384	451	371	341
February	440	380	448	369	341
March	..	..	453	373	343

NOTE: New Series of All India Index on base 1960 = 100 was introduced with effect from August 1968. The interim series on base 1949 = 100 was simultaneously discontinued. Index Numbers from August 1968 on base 1949 = 100 have been estimated by equating 100 of new series to 121.54 of interim series in regard to General Index and 115.74 in regard to Food Index

Figures are in round numbers.

5.4 : INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES—RELATIVE PRICES OF MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS AND AGRICULTURAL (Including Animal Husbandry) PRODUCTS

(Base : 1970-71 = 100)

	General Index of Wholesale Prices	Index for Manufactured Products	Index for Agricultural Products*	Prices of manufactured products as per cent of the prices of Agricultural products Col. (3) over Col. (4)
Weight	100.00	49.87	40.42	
1	2	3	4	5
Average of months :				
1971-72	105.6	109.5	100.4	109.1
1972-73	116.2	121.9	110.3	110.5
1973-74	139.7	139.5	139.2	100.2
1974-75	174.9	168.8	169.9	99.4
1975-76	173.0	171.2	157.3	108.8
1976-77	176.6	175.2	158.5	110.5
1977-78	185.8	179.2	174.8	102.5
1978-79	185.8	179.5	171.9	104.4
1979-80	216.8	215.3	188.6	114.2
1978-79 :				
April	182.5	174.7	170.0	102.8
May	183.1	174.4	171.9	101.5
June	184.7	177.2	172.2	102.9
July	186.8	178.8	175.2	102.1
August	186.9	179.2	174.8	102.5
September	186.6	179.7	173.5	103.6
October	187.5	180.9	174.1	103.9
November	187.5	181.8	173.1	105.0
December	185.4	180.6	169.4	106.6
January	185.6	181.1	169.9	106.6
February	184.7	180.6	167.9	107.6
March	189.1	185.3	170.8	108.5
1979-80 :				
April	195.5	194.5	173.3	112.2
May	198.5	195.9	177.4	110.4
June	202.4	201.0	181.9	110.5
July	211.7	207.6	188.2	110.3
August	218.5	214.7	194.0	110.7
September	221.2	219.5	192.1	114.3
October	221.9	219.8	192.8	114.0
November	221.6	219.1	189.6	115.6
December	226.7	225.3	193.1	116.7
January	226.2	224.4	192.9	116.9
February (P)	227.7	228.8	191.2	119.7
March (P)	230.2	231.8	193.5	119.8

P = Provisional

*Composite Index for the groups Food Articles and Non-food Articles of the Major group Primary Articles.

6.1 INDIA'S FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES

(Rs. crores)

End of	Reserves			Transactions with IMF		
	Gold* (In Rs. crores)	SDRs (In millions of SDRs)	Foreign exchange (In Rs. crores)	Drawings	Repur-chases	Outstanding Repurchase Obligations (In Rs. crores)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1950-51	117.8	..	911.4	..	..	47.62
1955-56	117.8	..	784.6	..	7.14	5.95
1956-57	117.8	..	563.3	60.71	5.95	60.71
1957-58	117.8	..	303.4	34.52	..	95.24
1958-59	117.8	..	261.1	..	..	95.24
1959-60	117.8	..	245.1	..	23.81	71.43
1960-61	117.8	..	185.8	..	10.71	60.72
1961-62	117.8	..	179.5	119.05	60.72	119.05
1962-63	117.8	..	177.3	11.90	..	130.95
1963-64	117.8	..	188.0	..	23.81	107.14
1964-65	133.8	..	115.9	47.62	47.62	107.14
1965-66	115.9	..	182.1	65.47	35.71	136·90
1966-67	182.5	..	295.9	89.29 (187.5)	43.09 (57.5)	313.13 (417.5)
1967-68	182.5	..	356.1	67.50	43.13	337.50
1968-69	182.5	..	394.2	..	58.50	279.00
1969-70	182.5	122.7	546.4	..	125.25	153.75
1970-71	182.5	148.9	438.1	..	153.75	..
1971-72	182.5	247.7	480.4	..	..	..
1972-73	182.5	246.5	478.9	..	..	..
1973-74	182.5	244.9	580.8	62.0	..	62.0
1974-75	182.5	234.9	610.5	484.7	..	546.7
1975-76	182.5	202.8	1491.7	207.1	..	753.8
1976-77	187.8	187.4	2863.0	..	302.8	451.0
1977-78	193.1	161.6	4499.8	..	248.6	206.9
1978-79	219.5	364.9	5219.9	..	206.9	..
1979-80	224.7	529.1	5163.7	..	..	..
1979-80						
June	219.5	332.0	5346.2	..	..	..
September	219.5	352.0	5635.9	..	..	..
December	224.7	371.0	5395.0	..	..	..
March	224.7	529.1	5163.7	..	..	..
1980-81						
April**	224.7	N.A	4854.4	..	..	..

*Gold is valued at Rs. 53.58 per 10 grams upto May 1966 and at Rs. 84.39 per 10 grams thereafter; the increase in gold holdings by Rs. 5.3 crores each in January 1977, December, 1977, December 1978 and by Rs. 5.2 crores in December 1979 are due to restitution of gold by IMF to India. The increase by Rs. 21.1 crores in June 1978 is on account of purchase of gold under the non-Competitive bid at IMF's gold auction.

**Provisional.

NOTES : 1. Figures below the line are not comparable with those above the line due to devaluation of rupee in June 1966.

2. Data on the transactions with IMF shown in brackets for the year 1966-67 are in millions of U.S. Dollars at the rate of Rs. 7.50 per US dollar.

6.2 : INDIA'S BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (ADJUSTED)*

(Rs. crores)

	1961-62 Final	1965-66 Final	1966-67 Final	1973-74 Preliminary	1974-75 Preliminary	1975-76 Preliminary	1976-77 Preliminary	1977-78 Preliminary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Imports[1]— c.i.f.	996.3	1367.9	1991.1	2729.3	4156.9	4744.1	4816.9	5541.0
(*a*) PL-480 Title I**	86.3	250.3	309.0	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Others	910.0	1117.6	1682.1	2729.3	4156.9	4744.1	4816.9	5541.0
2. Exports—f.o.b.	668.3	784.5	1086.5	2350.7	3179.7	4177.6	5133.1	5433.5
3. Trade Balance (2-1)	—328.0	—583.4	—904.6	—378.6	—977.2	—566.5	316.2	—107.5
4. Non-monetary gold movement (net)	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.3	5.3
5. Invisibles :								
(*i*) Receipts[2]	173.5	206.2	260.6	484.8	775.9	1254.3	1763.9	2382.7
(*ii*) Payments	203.0	272.1	398.8	561.2	559.3	744.1	939.9	960.6
of which interest and service payments on foreign loans and credits[6]	(46.0)	(94.4)	(150.2)	(241.3)	(216.7)	(198.8)	(216.6)	(266.8)
(*iii*) Net	—29.5	—65.9	—138.2	—76.4	216.6	510.2	824.0	1422.1
6. Current Account (net)	—357.5	—649.3	—1042.8	—455.0	—760.6	—56.3	1145.5	1319.9
7. Capital transactions—								
(a) Private[3]								
(*i*) Receipts	30.4	34.9	24.5	7.9	10.9	18.0	69.8	116.6
(*ii*) Payments	36.4	49.7	57.5	32.9	23.7	54.5	72.5	31.1
(*iii*) Net	—6.0	—14.8	—33.0	—25.0	—12.8	—36.5	—2.7	85.5
(*b*) Government[4]								
(*i*) Receipts	108.4	178.6	158.3	330.1	481.2	395.0	338.7	364.1
(*ii*) Payments	96.7	166.4	72.5	264.6	735.6	801.6	787.5	851.7
(*iii*) Net	11.7	12.2	85.8	65.5	—254.4	—406.6	—448.8	—487.6
(*c*) Amortisation Payments[6] (gross)	—60.3	—84.7	—143.8	—297.6	—269.8	—320.4	—362.0	—481.1
(*d*) Repurchase of rupees from IMF	—60.7	—35.7	—43.1	..	..	..	—302.8	—288.9
(*e*) Banking capital[5] (net)	—2.5	2.6	5.7	10.9	—47.3	26.8	116.8	67.8
8. Errors and Omissions	7.8	—12.4	—13.4	—207.5	—296.1	—242.0	—324.1	—15.1
9. Total deficit (6 to 8)	—467.5	—782.1	—1157.8	—908.7	—1641.0	—1035.0	—178.1	200.5
Total deficit financed by :								
10. External Assistance:								
(*a*) Loans (excluding PL 480 rupee Loans)	225.3	471.1	598.4	859.4	1103.8	1361.0	1237.3	984.0
(*b*) Grants (excluding PL 480 Title I grants)	30.5	43.5	124.6	71.2	59.7	296.6	336.9	370.5
(*c*) PL–480 Title I (gross)	86.3	250.3	309.0	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL (a + b + c)	342.1	764.9	1032.0	930.6	1163.5	1657.6	1574.2	1354.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11. Drawings from the IMF (gross)	119.1	65.5	89.3	62.0	484.8	207.1	..	..
12. Allocation of SDRs . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Decline in reserves (+)/ increase(—)	6.3	—48.3	36.5	—83.9	—7.3	—829.7	—1396.1	—1555.0
TOTAL (10 to 13)	467.5	782.1	1157.8	908.7	1641.0	1035.0	178.1	—200.5

NOTE : Figures shown in this table for some items do not correspond with the similar statistics published by the Reserve Bank of India. The difference is due to adjustments made in the above table in receipts and payments in respect of PL-480 assistance which have been grouped together under External Assistance and imports respectively, and excluded from other heads of account. The presentation of balance of payments statistics in the table above also differs from adjusted balance of payments table in issues of the Economic Survey prior to 1966-67. In the table above, interest and service payments on foreign loans and credits (unlike in those issues) are inclusive of payments in respect of loans repayable in rupees.

*The rupee equivalent of all foreign currency transactions upto end-May 1966 has been arrived at by applying the pre-devaluation exchange rates and of those during the subsequent period by using the current exchange rates.

**PL-480 Title I shown under imports item 1 (a) and under external assistance item 10(c) represents the commodity assistance which is payable in rupees. PL-480 convertable currency assistance is included in item 10(a) and imports there against in Item 1(b).

1. Exclude freight on PL-480 imports initially borne by India but subsequently refunded by the U.S. Authorities.

2. Exclude receipts on account of freight on PL-480 imports initially borne by India but subsequently refunded by the U.S. Authorities and U.S. Embassy expenditure out of PL-480 Title I Funds and Miscellaneous receipts out of PL-665; these also exclude grants under Colombo Plan, PL-480 Title I, II and III etc.

3. Receipts by way to drawings on loans extended to private sector under the External Assistance programme including loans out of Cooley Fund and correspondingly amortisation payments are excluded from items 7(a) (i) and 7(a) (ii) and included under items 10(a) and 7(c) respectively.

4. Include all official Capital transactions not enumerated separately but exclude changes in PL-480/665 balances.

5. The net movement shown here has been adjusted to exclude changes in Cooley Fund Account balances arising out of disbursement by way of loans and transfers from and to other accounts.

6. Includes those payable in Rupees as follows :—

(Rs. crores)

Payable in Rupees, other than R.P.A.	1961-62	1965-66	1966-67	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Interest and service payments on foreign loans and credits .	7.8	28.7	40.1	73.8	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2. Amortisation payments .	4.1	14.7	25.3	35.5	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

NOTES : Following the agreement of February 18, 1974, between the Government of India and the U.S.A. on the disposition of PL-480 and other funds, transaction in these accounts have been omitted. Interest and amortisation payments payable in rupees other than R.P.A. are, therefore, Nil from 1974-75 onwards.

6.3 : INDIA'S BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (ADJUSTED)

	Third Plan Annual Average		1974-75 P		1975-76 P		1976-77 P		1977-78 P	
	Rs. crores	$ Million	Rs. crores	$ Million	Rs. crores	$ Million	Rs. crores	$ Million	Rs. crores	$ Million
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Imports 1 c.i.f.	1209.6	2540.2	4156.9	5237.1	4744.1	5472.3	4816.9	5371.3	5541.0	6458.0
(*a*) PL-480 Title I**	170.9	358.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Others	1038.7	2181.3	4156.9	5237.1	4744.1	5472.3	4816.9	5371.3	5541.0	6458.0
2. Exports—f.o.b.	747.2	1569.1	3179.7	4003.0	4177.6	4795.2	5133.1	5717.7	5433.5	6332.7
3. Trade Balance (2—1)	—462.4	—971.1	—977.2	—1234.1	—566.5	—677.1	316.2	346.4	—107.5	—125.3
4. Non-monetary gold movement (net)	3.2	6.7	..	..	..	..	5.3	6.0	5.3	6.2
5. Invisibles—										
(*i*) Receipts[2]	182.5	383.2	775.9	977.5	1254.3	1441.8	1763.9	1965.6	2382.7	2777.0
(*ii*) Payments	236.8	497.2	559.3	705.9	744.1	857.6	939.9	1047.0	960.6	1119.6
of which interest and service payments on foreign loans and credits[6]	(68.4)	(143.6)	(216.7)	(273.6)	(198.8)	(229.0)	(216.6)	(241.6)	(266.8)	(310.9)
(*iii*) Net	—54.3	—114.0	216.6	271.6	510.2	584.2	824.0	918.5	1422.1	1657.4
6. Current account (net)	—513.5	—1078.4	—760.6	—962.5	—56.3	—92.9	1145.5	1270.9	1319.9	1538.3
7. Capital Transactions										
(*a*) Private[3]										
(*i*) Receipts	34.4	72.2	10.9	13.7	18.0	20.3	69.8	77.8	116.6	135.9
(*ii*) Payments	41.6	87.3	23.7	29.9	54.5	62.7	72.5	80.8	31.1	36.2
(*iii*) Net	—7.2	—15.1	—12.8	—16.2	—36.5	—42.4	—2.7	—3.0	85.5	99.7
(b) Government[4]										
(*i*) Receipts	99.5	208.9	481.2	606.1	395.0	455.4	338.7	376.8	364.1	424.4
(*ii*) Payments	72.6	152.4	735.6	925.5	801.6	936.8	787.5	873.1	851.7	992.7
(*iii*) Net	26.9	56.5	—254.4	—319.4	—406.4	—481.4	—448.8	—496.3	—487.6	—568.3
(*c*) Amortisation payments[6] (Gross)	—66.5	—139.7	—269.8	—339.6	—320.4	—368.8	—362.0	—403.4	—481.1	—560.7
(*d*) Repurchase of rupees from IMF.	—33.6	—70.5	..	..	..	..	—302.8	—335.4	—288.9	—336.7
(*e*) Banking capital[5] (Net)	—0.8	—1.7	—47.3	—58.0	26.8	28.6	116.8	130.7	67.8	79.0
8. Errors and Omissions	—20.3	—42.6	—296.1	—368.4	—242.0	—255.3	—324.1	—361.7	—15.1	—17.6
9. Total deficit (6 to 8)	—615.0	—1291.5	—1641.0	2064.1	—1035.0	—1212.2	—178.1	—198.2	200.5	233.7
Total deficit financed by :										
10. External Assistance :										
(*a*) Loans (excluding PL-480 loans)	364.8	766.1	1183.8	1392.3	1361.0	1553.3	1237.3	1381.7	984.0	1146.9
(*b*) Grants (excluding PL-480 Title I-grants)	29.3	61.5	59.7	75.3	296.6	341.5	336.9	376.7	370.5	431.8
(*c*) PL-480 Title I (Gross)	170.9	358.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total (a + b + c)	565.0	1186.5	1163.5	1467.6	1657.6	1894.8	1574.2	1758.4	1354.5	1578.7
11. Drawings from the IMF (Gross)	48.8	102.5	484.8	611.4	207.1	237.0	..	..	..	..
12. Allocation of SDRs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Decline in reserves(+)/increase(—)	1.2	2.5	—7.3	—14.9	—829.7	—919.6	—1396.1	—1560.2	—1555.0	—1812.9
TOTAL 10 to 13	615.0	1291.5	1641.0	2064.1	1035.0	1212.2	178.1	198.2	—200.5	—233.7

For Footnotes please refer to table 6.2.

P = Preliminary

NOTE : The Dollar equivalents have been arrived at by applying the pre-devaluation exchange rates upto end-May 1966 and by using the current exchange rates thereafter.

6.4 : INDIA'S BALANCE OF PAYMENTS: INVISIBLES ON CURRENT ACCOUNT

(Excluding Grants)

(Rs. Crores)

	Third Plan Annual average		1973-74P	1974-75P	1975-76P	1976-77P	1977-78P
	Rs. crores	$ million	Rs. crores	Rs. crores	Rs. crores	Rs. crores	Rs. crores
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Foreign Travel :							
Receipts	16.0	33.6	56.5@	94.0@	189.4@	284.5@	530.0@
Payments	11.0	23.1	17.0	15.1	21.8	38.2	44.4
Net	5.0	10.5	39.5	78.9	167.9	246.3	485.6
2. Transportation :							
Receipts	52.9	111.1	144.0	216.3	259.9	313.0	281.2
Payments	28.7	60.3	107.4	132.6	195.8	247.7	215.7
Net	24.2	50.8	36.6	83.7	64.1	65.3	65.5
3. Insurance :							
Receipts	8.4	17.6	21.1	27.3	38.3	50.5	33.8
Payments	5.4	11.3	13.6	13.9	23.4	29.7	31.1
Net	3.0	6.3	7.5	13.4	13.9	20.8	2.7
4. Investment Income :							
Receipts	11.2	23.5	42.0@	94.0@	116.2@	187.1@	266.4@
Payments	106.4	223.4	289.5@	253.7@	281.4@	308.3@	357.8@
of which interest and service payments on foreign loans and credits	(68.4)	(143.6)	(241.3)@	(216.7)@	(198.8)@	(216.6)@	(266.8)@
Net	—95.2	—199.9	—247.5@	—159.7@	—165.2@	—121.2@	—91.4@
5. Government not included elsewhere :							
Receipts[1]	15.1	31.7	23.4	34.7	54.1	40.8	30.2
Payments[2]	20.8	43.7	21.9	28.8	32.2	50.0	44.0
Net	—5.7	—12.0	1.5	5.9	21.9	—9.2	—13.8
6. Miscellaneous :							
Receipts[3]	28.2	59.2	54.0	89.1	172.1	255.9	309.8
Payments	44.9	94.3	91.3	100.0	171.2	252.2	258.2
Net	—16.7	—35.1	—37.3	—10.9	0.9	3.7	51.6
7. Transfer Payments :							
(*a*) Official :							
Receipts	0.7	1.5	1.4	0.3	0.6	8.4	14.0
Payments[4]	4.4	9.2	8.5	9.0	3.9	7.0	2.9
Net	—3.7	—7.7	—7.1	—8.7	—3.3	1.4	11.1
(*b*) Private :							
Receipts	49.9	104.8	142.4	220.2	423.7	623.7	917.3
Payments	15.2	31.9	12.0	6.2	13.4	6.8	6.5
Net	34.7	72.9	130.4	214.0	410.3	616.9	910.8
8. Total (1 to 7)							
RECEIPTS	182.5	383.2	484.8	775.9	1254.3	1763.9	2382.7
PAYMENTS	236.8	497.2	561.2	559.3	744.1	939.9	960.6
NET	—54.3	—114.0	—76.4	216.6	510.2	824.0	1422.1

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[1] Exclude freight on PL 480 imports initially borne by India but, subsequently refunded by the US authorities. Also exclude receipts from US Embassy expenditure from PL 480 counterpart Funds.

[2] Include Rs. 8.3 crores in each of the years from 1961-62 to 1963-64 paid to the IBRD as India's contribution to the Indus Basin Development Fund under the terms of the Indus Water Treaty.

[3] Exclude receipts out of PL 665.

[4] Include Rs. 8.3 crores in 1964-65 and 1965-66 paid to the IBRD as India's contribution to the Indus Development Basin Fund under terms of Indus Water Treaty.

NOTES : (*i*) This table is a break-down of item 5 in table 6.3.

(*ii*) The rupee equivalent of all foreign currency transactions upto end–May 1966 has been arrived at by applying the pre-devaluation exchange rates and of those during the subsequent period by using the current exchange rates.

(*iii*) Constituent items may not always add upto total due to rounding.

= Provisional estimates.

P = Preliminary.

6.5 : INDIA'S BALANCE OF PAYMENTS : SELECTED ITEMS OF CAPITAL ACCOUNT

	Third Plan Annual Average		1973-74P	1974-75P	1975-76P	1976-77P	1977-78P
	Rs. crores	$ million	Rs. crores	Rs. crores	Rs. crores	Rs. crores	Rs. crores
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Private (non-Banking) :							
Receipts	34.4	72.2	7.9	10.9	18.0	69.8	116.6
Payments	41.6	87.3	32.9	23.7	54.5	72.5	31.1
Net	—7.2	—15.1	—25.0	—12.8	—36.5	—2.7	85.5
(*a*) Long-term							
Receipts	29.1	61.1	7.3	10.4	16.9	68.5	115.5
Payments	35.0	73.5	30.5	21.9	52.8	68.1	31.0
Net	—5.9	—12.4	—23.2	—11.5	—35.9	0.4	84.5
(*b*) Short-term							
Receipts	5.3	11.1	0.6	0.5	1.1	1.3	1.1
Payments	6.6	13.8	2.4	1.8	1.7	4.4	0.1
Net	—1.3	—2.7	—1.8	—1.3	—0.6	—3.1	1.0
2. Banking (excluding RBI) :							
Receipts	47.0	98.7	61.4	107.0	129.5	235.6	392.1
Payments	47.8	100.4	50.5	154.3	102.7	118.8	324.3
Net	—0.8	—1.7	10.9	—47.3	26.8	116.8	67.8
3. Government Miscellaneous :							
Receipts[1]	99.5	208.9	330.1	481.2	395.0	338.7	364.1
Payments	72.6	152.4	264.6	735.6	801.6	787.5	851.7
Net	26.9	56.5	65.5	—254.4	—406.6	—448.8	—487.6
4. Total of above items :							
RECEIPTS	180.9	379.8	399.4	599.1	542.5	644.1	872.8
PAYMENTS	162.0	340.1	348.0	913.6	958.8	978.8	1207.1
NET	18.9	39.7	51.4	—314.5	—416.3	—334.7	—334.3

1. Including amortisation receipts.

NOTES : (*i*) The break-down in this table is of items 7(a) 7(b) and 7(c) of table 6.3.

(*ii*) The rupee equivalent of all foreign currency transactions upto end-May 1966 has been arrived at by applying the pre-devaluation exchange rates and of those during the subsequent period by using the current exchange rates.

(*iii*) Constituent items may not always add upto total due to rounding.

P = Preliminary.

6.6 : PRINCIPAL IMPORTS

(Rs. crores)

Commodity	1970-71	1972-73	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Consumer Goods	**213.0**	**80.8**	**763.8**	**1342.8**	**867.6**	**122.4**	**86.9**
Cereals and cereal preparations	213.0	80.8	763.8	1342.8	867.6	122.4	86.9
II. Raw Materials and Intermediate Manufactures	**891.1**	**1092.4**	**2863.8**	**2763.2**	**2904.8**	**4384.8**	**4875.0**
(*a*) Cashew nuts (unprocessed)	29.4	31.8	36.6	33.6	18.3	18.0	9.2
(*b*) Copra	3.2	0.7	Nil	Nil	1.6	3.2	16.9
(*c*) Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	3.8	3.7	7.0	7.0	8.4	10.7	28.2
(*d*) Fibres	126.7	114.9	67.1	73.0	203.4	419.3	258.4
of which :							
(*i*) Raw wool	15.1	8.9	26.3	24.5	26.2	28.6	29.9
(*ii*) Raw cotton	98.8	90.9	27.4	28.2	129.5	198.9	29.1
(*iii*) Raw jute	0.1	1.1	3.8	3.3	6.8	Neg.	1.2
(*e*) Petroleum oil and lubricants	135.9	204.0	1156.9	1225.7	1413.4	1551.0	1676.8
(*f*) Animal and vegetable oils and fats	38.5	24.9	34.9	17.0	118.0	737.9	552.4
of which :							
Edible oils	23.1	15.5	12.3	14.2	100.6	711.6	537.1
(*g*) Fertilisers and chemical products	216.5	281.8	827.4	824.2	506.1	727.8	911.5
of which :							
(*i*) Fertilisers and fertiliser materials	99.9	145.7	532.5	533.8	261.2	338.0	449.6
(*ii*) Chemical elements and compounds	68.0	64.9	129.7	122.2	137.8	194.6	226.3
(*iii*) Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	9.2	9.1	11.4	11.8	15.1	17.2	23.5
(*iv*) Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	24.3	23.2	34.2	36.3	42.2	63.6	79.2
(*v*) Plastic materials regenerated cellulose and artificial resins	8.1	11.9	18.4	19.5	27.3	66.1	70.6
(*h*) Pulp and waste paper	12.3	10.1	9.8	16.0	6.1	21.2	41.9
(*i*) Paper, paper board and manufactures thereof	25.1	31.4	59.5	57.7	61.1	81.7	104.8
(*j*) Non-metallic mineral manufactures	33.3	54.2	62.2	96.7	191.8	362.6	557.9
of which:							
(*a*) Pearls and precious and semi-precious stones, unworked or worked.	24.6	41.6	53.0	84.2	180.6	330.7	466.1
(*k*) Iron and steel	147.0	225.8	423.7	311.9	219.5	259.9	469.5
(*l*) Non-ferrous metals	119.4	109.1	178.7	100.4	157.1	191.5	247.5
III. Capital Goods	**404.0**	**550.8**	**723.3**	**967.7**	**1079.4**	**1158.8**	**1274.0**
(*a*) Manufactures of metals	9.3	18.8	27.6	33.1	31.9	38.0	46.2
(*b*) Non-electrical machinery, apparatus & appliances	257.8	297.9	403.5	576.7	731.5	714.8	783.9
(*c*) Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	70.4	134.0	161.0	200.8	145.3	173.4	173.4
(*d*) Transport equipment	66.5	100.1	131.2	157.1	170.7	232.6	270.5
IV. Others (Unclassified)	**126.1**	**143.4**	**167.5**	**191.5**	**222.0**	**354.2**	**578.4**
TOTAL	**1634.2**	**1867.4**	**4518.4**	**5265.2**	**5073.8**	**6020.2**	**6814.3**

*Provisional.

Source : Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade, D.G.C.I.&S., Calcutta.

6.7 : PRINCIPAL EXPORTS

(Rs. crores)

Commodity	Unit of Qty.	1970-71 Qty.	1970-71 Value	1972-73 Qty.	1972-73 Value	1974-75 Qty.	1974-75 Value	1975-76 Qty.	1975-76 Value	1976-77 Qty.	1976-77 Value	1977-78 Qty.	1977-78 Value	1978-79* Qty.	1978-79* Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1. Jute manufactures	'000 tonnes	561	190.4	581	250.0	589	296.8	522	250.9	457	201.1	521	244.0	328	165.7
2. Tea	Million Kgs.	199	148.3	193	147.3	230	228.1	212	236.9	244	293.1	224	569.7	172	340.5
3. Cotton fabrics	Value	..	75.3	..	100.9	..	158.9	..	161.2	..	267.3	..	224.8	..	200.1
(*i*) Mill-made	Mn. Sq. mtrs.	415	67.5	449	84.4	370	129.6	423	121.6	596	213.1	359	143.4	323	139.0
(*ii*) Handloom	Mn. mtrs.	28	7.8	47	16.5	50	29.3	58	39.6	76	54.2	105	81.4	84	61.1
4. Coir yarn and manufactures	'000 tonnes	49	13.0	47	14.3	42	17.9	36	19.0	N.A.	24.0	N.A.	23.9	N.A.	26.3
5. Iron ore	Mn. tonnes	21	117.3	21	109.8	22	160.4	23	213.9	23	238.5	22	240.8	21	232.9
6. Oil cakes	'000 tonnes	879	55.4	1001	74.8	835	96.0	1095	96.5	1793	234.4	854	133.3	885	115.8
7. Leather & leather manufactures (excluding footwear)	Value	—	72.2	..	174.5	..	145.0	..	201.5	..	264.2	..	248.0	..	326.3
8. Cashew kernels	Million Kgs.	50	52.1	66	68.8	65	118.2	54	96.1	52	106.1	40	149.5	27	80.2
9. Tobacco	Million Kgs.	50	32.6	98	63.9	78	82.2	79	98.4	86	102.4	93	117.2	84	116.3
10. Engineering goods	Value	..	130.4	..	141.0	..	356.6	..	413.0	..	566.3	..	617.4	—	699.4
11. Coffee	Million Kgs.	32	25.1	51	32.9	50	51.4	59	66.7	51	126.0	58	194.4	66	144.1
12. Mica	Million Kgs.	27	15.6	27	16.6	34	18.2	18	14.7	16	17.3	15	17.3	15	18.9
13. Sugar	'000 tonnes	348	27.6	102	13.3	695	339.0	1201	472.3	580	148.1	70	19.5	738	131.9
14. Pepper	Million Kgs.	18	15.3	20	14.3	26	34.5	24	33.9	21	38.4	25	49.1	16	28.9
15. Manganese ore	'000 tonnes	1636	14.0	832	8.7	1046	17.6	787	17.6	783	19.1	443	10.9	628	15.4
16. Raw cotton	'000 tonnes	32	14.0	38	21.6	20	15.2	55	41.3	31	27.0	Neg.	0.7	12	16.0
17. Mineral fuel, lubricants etc.	Value	..	12.6	..	32.0	..	20.4	..	37.0	..	33.0	..	27.8	..	19.4
18. Iron & steel (excluding ferro-manganese and ferro-alloys)	Value	..	67.2	..	23.1	..	21.1	..	68.0	..	290.5	..	185.4	..	115.1
19. Chemicals and allied products	Value	..	29.4	..	35.3	..	92.9	..	85.3	..	110.8	..	116.7	..	146.3
20. Fish and fish preparations	Million Kgs.	33	30.5	35	54.5	39	66.2	52	127.2	59	180.6	63	174.3	78	228.3
21. Art silk fabrics	Million mtrs.	20	5.3	25	9.6	29	18.4	26	15.4	N.A.	29.2	N.A.	26.8	N.A.	38.9
22. Footwear	Million pairs	13	11.4	14	12.6	18	20.3	13	21.3	18	29.3	15	24.0	13	26.9
23. Vegetable oils (essential & non-essential)	Value	..	10.8	..	29.6	..	43.0	..	39.5	..	54.6	..	26.1	..	18.9
24. Cotton apparel	Value	..	8.6	..	29.9	..	96.9	..	146.4	..	263.1	..	235.1	..	345.5
25. Handicrafts	Value	..	69.9	..	119.7	..	186.6	..	252.0	..	455.7	..	751.8	..	952.3
of which															
(*i*) Pearls & precious & semi-precious stones, unworked or worked	Value	..	41.9	..	77.9	..	98.4	..	148.5	..	287.0	..	545.8	..	710.6
26. Silver	'000 Kgs.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	642	77.9	1444	174.1	..	170.8	..	78.6	..	94.4
27. Others	Value	..	290.9	..	371.8	..	549.1	..	642.7	..	851.8	..	900.8	—	1081.6
TOTAL	Value	..	1535.2	..	1970.8	..	3328.8	..	4042.8	..	5142.7	..	5407.9	..	5726.3

*Provisional.

Source : Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade, D.G.C.I. & S., Calcutta.

6.8 : INDICES OF QUANTITY AND UNIT VALUE OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

(Base : 1968-69 = 100)

Year	Quantum Index		Unit Value Index		Net Terms of Trade
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1970-71	106	87	106	100	106
1971-72	107	105	108	93	116
1972-73	120	99	120	97	124
1973-74	125	114	146	138	106
1974-75	133	100	183	239	77
1975-76	147	111	197	280	70
1976-77	174	97	210	278	76
1977-78	168	130	236	249	95
1978-79	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

Source : DGCI & S, Calcutta.

6.9 : DIRECTION OF TRADE

(Rs. crores)

Countries	1970-71		1972-73		1974-75		1975-76		1976-77		1977-78		1978-79	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1. U.S.A.	207.34	452.95	275.74	234.87	374.93	736.78	519.98	1285.22	569.06	1053.01	671.78	755.90	768.50	759.20
2. Canada	27.96	117.23	28.20	107.61	44.18	130.58	45.80	232.01	49.54	129.40	44.77	181.20	48.68	240.10
3. E.C.M.	279.61	318.67	407.04	576.42	698.98	867.76	854.20	1095.53	1395.30	1008.14	1392.14	1511.10	1569.66	2073.60
of which :														
(*i*) Belgium	20.33	11.51	30.13	51.04	52.66	104.38	45.41	86.49	115.03	57.22	202.21	153.20	232.72	356.40
(*ii*) France	17.98	21.33	45.90	39.85	86.32	83.79	86.22	196.53	178.39	140.30	146.01	158.50	177.58	225.20
(*iii*) F.R.G.	32.31	107.47	62.28	172.58	106.17	316.39	117.91	369.96	229.98	316.81	244.04	554.80	273.37	626.30
(*iv*) Netherlands	13.98	19.09	35.40	36.69	71.74	54.93	82.23	63.82	194.56	65.43	137.00	82.10	181.22	157.80
(*v*) U.K.	170.44	126.76	172.53	237.25	312.26	220.10	421.32	284.00	521.44	366.67	524.42	461.10	527.99	565.80
4. E.S.C.A.P.	378.79	172.48	537.98	278.40	645.05	653.45	871.49	600.57	1045.48	673.49	1107.56	889.30	1307.59	1117.80
of which :														
(*i*) Australia	24.46	36.58	25.98	33.55	61.41	118.48	48.21	101.67	66.04	249.33	82.55	72.50	87.98	91.60
(*ii*) Japan	203.48	83.43	217.16	178.53	296.88	454.84	432.76	361.18	544.38	297.36	504.74	427.40	594.25	564.40
5. O.P.E.C.	103.00	125.85	89.37	199.90	466.57	1099.81	633.14	1165.65	707.19	1296.03	692.90	1311.44	725.88	1382.11
of which :														
(*i*) Iran	26.65	91.64	24.77	121.98	214.83	472.66	272.29	459.88	146.98	507.97	116.59	543.50	92.48	349.30
(*ii*) Iraq	9.63	3.09	10.98	6.60	72.86	251.46	63.81	247.77	47.63	280.17	51.17	331.10	47.05	583.20
(*iii*) Kuwait	15.74	5.62	14.95	25.52	38.40	63.70	47.24	62.64	117.42	77.29	112.74	68.70	120.04	103.60
6. East European Countries	362.43	227.65	469.73	231.07	684.84	664.30	688.20	576.86	790.66	496.60	869.75	622.50	612.00	645.80
of which :														
(*i*) Poland	22.14	28.03	44.18	36.25	77.47	94.33	89.90	81.04	116.87	38.13	66.01	58.90	64.84	43.50
(*ii*) Czechoslovakia	29.46	20.20	46.10	15.91	60.38	33.38	34.71	53.01	44.86	34.19	52.04	29.10	37.27	30.80
(*iii*) G.D.R.	24.56	18.63	15.11	19.16	34.76	34.28	25.87	36.59	42.87	30.86	34.11	33.90	35.49	30.70
(*iv*) Rumania	13.70	16.58	15.93	13.55	24.51	31.28	54.52	38.35	39.54	26.41	28.83	16.80	40.63	45.00
(*v*) U.S.S.R.	209.85	106.13	304.82	114.37	421.35	408.92	416.69	309.78	453.81	316.05	660.04	446.40	410.59	468.90
7. Others	176.03	219.37	162.74	239.17	414.25	366.12	423.45	308.94	585.02	417.12	628.96	748.76	693.95	595.69
GRAND TOTAL	1535.16	1634.20	1970.80	1867.44	3328.80	4518.80	4036.26	5264.78	5142.25	5073.79	5407.86	6020.20	5726.26	6814.30

Source : D.G.C.I. & S., Calcutta.

6.10 : INDIA'S SHARE IN WORLD EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (value in U.S Million Dollars)

Sl. No.	Commodities	1970			1974			1975			1976			1977			1978		
		World	India	India's Share (%)	World	India	India's Share (%)	World	India	India's Share (%)	World	India	India's Share (%)	World	India	India's Share (%)	World	India	India's Share (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Meat fresh, chilled, frozen	3241.9	4.3	0.1	5839.6	8.1	0.1	6723.6	8.7	0.1	7741.2	19.5	0.3	9020.0	26.7	0.3	1162.8	11.6	1.0
2.	Rice	925.0	5.6	0.6	2390.1	26.2	1.1	1997.6	12.0	0.6	2035.3	13.9	0.7	2479.9	6.0	0.2	2731.2	40.0	1.5
3.	Veg. etc. fresh simply preserved	1471.1	17.4	1.2	2770.4	10.7	0.4	3330.3	17.2	0.5	4193.5	36.6	0.9	4211.2	21.6	0.5	4835.7	19.0	0.4
4.	Sugar and honey	2525.6	25.6	1.0	9563.2	245.0	2.6	11085.6	554.2	5.0	7459.4	298.0	4.0	7331.8	65.1	0.9	7494.3	158.0	2.1
5.	Coffee	3205.1	31.0	1.0	4670.5	64.4	1.4	4579.7	72.6	1.6	8850.5	110.2	1.2	13203.9	212.5	1.6	10894.4	201.5	1.8
6.	Tea and mate	587.4	196.2	33.4	796.3	235.1	29.5	939.8	292.1	31.1	971.7	304.9	31.4	1778.8	604.6	34.0	1689.7	425.7	25.2
7.	Spices	254.9	52.2	20.5	457.0	77.9	17.1	552.5	73.0	13.2	583.6	75.4	12.9	734.2	140.6	19.1	NA	161.9	..
8.	Animal feeding stuff	2087.7	75.5	3.6	4560.7	156.0	3.4	4125.0	109.9	2.7	5757.1	218.8	3.8	7137.0	226.0	3.2	7285.7	159.2	2.2
9.	Tobacco unmanufactured	1058.3	42.1	4.0	2116.0	102.5	4.8	2272.5	118.8	5.2	2515.4	103.8	4.1	2633.1	132.3	5.0	3450.4	118.0	3.4
10.	Leather	701.0	94.1	13.4	1456.7	183.8	12.6	1539.7	188.8	12.3	2039.9	271.8	13.3	2341.6	257.5	11.0	2679.3	202.0	7.5
11.	Leather manufactures	131.7	0.8	0.6	330.2	4.9	1.5	354.7	3.6	1.0	392.6	6.7	1.7	515.8	17.0	3.3	648.2	23.7	3.7
12.	Furskins, tanned dressed	214.1	Neg.	Neg.	486.0	9.8	2.0	486.4	7.6	1.6	627.3	9.2	1.5	788.3	5.6	0.7	945.3	107.2	11.3
13.	Fish fresh simply preserved	1568.8	36.2	2.3	3531.1	86.7	2.5	4000.2	131.2	3.3	4991.1	187.9	3.8	6095.1	188.8	3.1	7747.2	242.7*	3.1
14.	Fish tinned prepared	552.6	5.0	0.9	1137.7	6.5	0.6	1117.1	0.8	0.1	1336.5	0.8	0.1	1510.0	Nil	Nil	1883.5	..	..
15.	Machinery other than electric	33995.2	37.6	0.1	75516.1	96.9	0.1	91541.7	136.7	0.1	97384.7	123.3	0.1	109543.3	153.9	0.1	133788.5	220.6	0.2
16.	Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	16240.2	22.2	0.1	39375.5	61.2	0.2	44341.7	77.2	0.2	54248.6	85.3	0.2	62906.2	102.7	0.2	75869.3	83.9	0.1
17.	Clothing not of fur	5105.6	36.4	0.7	11667.0	163.5	1.4	13313.5	194.7	1.5	16448.4	333.6	2.0	18694.9	339.8	1.8	22487.5	342.1	1.5
18.	Pearls, precious, semi-precious stones, worked or unworked	2431.4	52.4	2.2	5701.7	134.2	2.4	5765.9	128.3	2.2	7563.0	242.1	3.2	10589.7	448.3	4.2	15357.7	713.7	4.6
19.	Oilseeds, nuts, kernels	2064.4	8.0	0.4	5983.6	48.8	0.8	5221.5	53.4	1.0	5727.1	88.8	1.6	7294.0	17.8	0.2	8065.2	9.3	0.1
20.	Cotton fabrics woven	1436.3	98.3	6.8	3411.6	238.1	7.0	3154.9	160.8	5.1	3834.2	274.5	7.2	4628.8	301.2	6.5	5183.9	219.8	4.2
21.	Woven textiles (Non-cotton)	3967.5	189.1	4.8	8136.4	280.1	3.4	8046.9	191.2	2.4	8610.3	182.5	2.1	9383.7	206.1	2.2	11520.8	55.9	0.5
22.	Transport equipment	29880.0	45.7	0.2	69792.7	66.5	0.1	83292.6	106.3	0.1	97589.0	106.5	0.1	112676.3	118.4	0.1	132313.9	153.8	0.1
23.	Manufacture of metals	6082.1	32.9	0.5	14518.3	79.3	0.5	16683.4	92.4	0.6	18436.4	130.0	0.7	22461.1	181.7	0.8	26660.6	235.2	0.9
24.	Iron ore concentrates	2373.3	158.3	6.7	3830.4	170.3	4.4	4692.4	246.8	5.3	5092.1	259.5	5.1	4970.6	288.5	5.8	N.A.	267.2	..
25.	Chemicals and allied products	20318.8	47.1	0.2	60257.9	123.4	0.2	56349.9	115.9	0.2	64279.3	118.9	0.2	72795.5	122.4	0.2	88483.9	155.4	0.2
26.	Iron and steel	14540.0	131.8	0.9	42890.7	95.1	0.2	40783.8	116.4	0.3	39417.2	366.7	0.9	41339.4	373.2	0.9	51126.6	146.7	0.3

Source : Year Book of International Trade Statistics, U.N.O.

For 1978, data on India's exports have been worked out using D.G.C. I & S. data and rupee-dotller conversion rate given in International Financial Statistics.

* Includes fish tinned prepared also.

7.1 : OVERALL EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE

(Rs. crores)

	Loans	Grants	Total (2+3)	PL 480/665 etc. assistance		Grand Total
				Repayable in rupees	Repayable in convertible currency	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A. AUTHORISATIONS :						
Up to the end of Third Plan	3808.8	392.0	4200.8	1510.8	..	5711.6
1966-67	1034.1	79.7	1113.8	392.7	..	1506.5
1967-68	398.5	16.8	415.3	235.9	67.6	718.8
1968-69	753.1	68.4	821.5	71.6	53.7	946.8
1969-70	421.8	26.0	447.8	73.6	112.9	634.3
1970-71	705.4	56.5	761.9	..	..	761.9
1971-72	774.5	36.0	810.5	22.5	96.2	929.2
1972-73	639.6	36.6	676.2	..	..	676.2
1973-74	1129.5	41.1	1170.6	..	..	1170.6
1974-75	1481.4	189.8	1671.2	..	..	1671.2
1975-76	2192.8	440.7	2633.5	..	20.0	2653.5
1976-77	806.7	386.1	1192.8	..	93.6	1286.4
1977-78	1536.6	337.6	1874.2	..	22.8	1897.0
1978-79	1894.6	439.6	2334.2	..	..	2334.2
TOTAL	17577.4	2546.9	20124.3	2307.1	466.8	22898.2
B. UTILISATIONS :						
Up to the end of Third Plan	2768.7	336.9	3105.6	1403.2	..	4508.8
1966-67	674.7	97.1	771.8	359.6	..	1131.4
1967-68	793.2	60.7	853.9	310.9	30.8	1195.6
1968-69	679.8	65.2	745.0	84.5	73.1	902.6
1969-70	660.7	26.1	686.8	107.5	62.0	856.3
1970-71	658.9	43.5	702.4	37.7	51.3	791.4
1971-72	671.7	50.5	722.2	8.8	103.1	834.1
1972-73	649.9	12.0	661.9	..	4.3	666.2
1973-74	1015.0	20.7	1035.7	..	..	1035.7
1974-75	1220.4	93.9	1314.3	..	..	1314.3
1975-76	1464.9	283.3	1748.2	..	92.3	1840.5
1976-77	1285.3	245.8	1531.1	..	67.8	1598.9
1977-78	1007.5	260.6	1268.1	..	21.9	1290.0
1978-79	992.4	273.4	1265.8	..	..	1265.8
TOTAL	14543.1	1869.7	16412.8	2312.2	506.6	19231.6

NOTES :—1. Conversions in rupees are at the pre-devaluation rate of exchange ($ 1=Rs. 4.7619) up to the end of the Third Plan, and at the post-devaluation rate of exchange ($ 1=Rs. 7.50) for the subsequent years up to 1970-71. For the year 1971-72, pre-May 1971 exchange rates have been retained for conversion into rupees. For 1972-73, the rupee figures have been derived on the basis of the central rates which prevailed following the currency realignment of December 1971. From 1973-74, the quarterly average of the exchange rate of the rupee with individual donor currency has been applied to the corresponding quarterly data in respect of utilisation for arriving at the equivalent rupee figure. For 1974-75, utilisation figures have been worked out at current rates which is the monthly average exchange rate of the rupee with individual donor currency. Authorisation figures in rupee-terms have been arrived at by applying annual exchange rate of the rupee with individual donor currency from 1973-74 onwards. Utilisation figures for 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 are based on actual daily rates of the rupee with the donor currency on the respective dates.

2. Loan amounts are net of surrenders, de-obligations and cancellations, etc. In case of PL 480, amounts are net of lapsed agreement.

3. Figures for utilisations are inclusive of suppliers' credits, which may not be fully reflected in authorisation figures.

4. Constituent items may not add up to totals because of rounding.

5. Broad indicators for 1979-80 are given in Table 7.5.

7.2 AUTHORISATIONS OF EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE CLASSIFIED BY SOURCE

(Rs. crores)

Source and type of assistance	Up to the end of Third Plan	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I. Consortium Members												
(*a*) Loans . .	3181.1	753.1	421.8	705.4	774.5	639.6	1028.1	1297.4	1172.3	681.1	1229.8	1865.6
(*b*) Grants . .	356.6	64.6	19.3	53.7	33.7	36.6	41.1	121.0	369.7	325.0	315.6	465.8
(*c*) PL 480/665 etc. Assistance:												
(*i*) repayable in rupees .	1510.8	71.6	73.6	..	22.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) repayable in convertible currency .	..	53.7	112.9	..	96.2	..	..	..	20.0	93.6	22.8	..
(*d*) Total .	5048.5	943.0	627.6	759.1	926.9	676.2	1069.2	1418.4	1562.0	1099.7	1568.2	2271.4
Country-wise Distribution												
(*i*) Austria												
(*a*) Loans .	8.4	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.7	2.1	2.3	3.2	2.6	2.7	2.3@@	..
(*b*) Grants .	..	0.4	0.4	0.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*c*) Total . .	8.4	1.1	1.2	1.5	0.7	2.1	2.3	3.2	2.6	2.7	2.3@@	..
(*ii*) Belgium												
(*a*) Loans .	11.4	9.4	2.3	10.1	3.0	3.6	5.0	6.0	7.5	9.0	9.4	9.5
(*b*) Grants .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.6	..	..	..
(*c*) Total . .	11.4	9.4	2.3	10.1	3.0	3.6	5.0	6.0	8.1	9.0	9.4	9.5
(*iii*) Canada												
(*a*) Loans .	45.6	26.0	49.5	26.9	39.1	55.9	56.8	8.2	12.9	9.1	30.5	10.7
(*b*) Grants .	174.5	52.8	7.0	31.9	27.9	10.8	13.6	38.6	45.8	60.9	17.6	12.5
(*c*) Total . .	220.1	78.8	56.5	58.8	67.0	66.7	70.4	46.8	58.7	70.0	48.1	23.2
(*iv*) Denmark .												
(*a*) Loans .	2.4	4.0	..	..	..	4.1	..	6.9	..	12.1	..	..
(*b*) Grants .	..	..	0.8	..	..	0.1	..	34.3	2.3	7.5	..	..
(*c*) Total . .	2.4	4.0	0.8	..	..	4.2	..	41.2	2.3	19.6	..	..
(*v*) France . .												
(*a*) Loans .	67.1	40.7	..	41.9*	24.0	66.1	56.2	67.3	63.3	74.2	5.4	..
(*b*) Grants .	..	..	1.4	..	..	..	..	..	3.8	..	..	..
(*c*) Total . .	67.1	40.7	1.4	41.9	24.0	66.1	56.2	67.3	67.1	74.2	5.4	..
(*vi*) West Germany												
(*a*) Loans .	442.5	45.4	46.8	51.8	51.4	58.3	87.3	112.3	124.9	131.8	106.9	150.4
(*b*) Grants .	2.7	4.0	6.5	3.5	3.9	5.0	6.7	3.2	5.0	2.0	..	2.6
(*c*) Total . .	445.2	49.4	53.3	55.3	55.3	63.3	94.0	115.5	129.9	133.8	106.9	153.0
(*vii*) Italy												
(*a*) Loans .	81.0	4.1	17.5	6.0	6.0	10.1	13.6	..	..	5.8	..	..
(*viii*) Japan . .												
(*a*) Loans .	165.4	33.8	33.8	24.3+110.1		59.1	96.3	81.3	87.5	68.9	131.6	64.3
(*b*) Grants .	0.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19.3
(*c*) Total . .	165.9	33.8	33.8	24.3	110.1	59.1	96.3	81.3	87.5	68.9	131.6	83.6
(*ix*) Netherlands .												
(*a*) Loans .	22.8	6.8	8.3	8.3	10.4	15.3	19.3	25.4	57.7	82.7	68.4	81.6
(*b*) Grants .	..	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	4.2	29.6	20.8	24.3	4.3
(*c*) Total . .	22.8	7.2	8.8	8.8	10.9	15.8	19.9	29.6	87.3	103.5	92.7	85.9
(*x*) Norway												
(*a*) Loans .	..	1.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Grants .	5.1	..	..	1.3	..	..	..	6.0	8.2	10.0	..	..
(*c*) Total . .	5.1	1.5	..	1.3	..	..	..	6.0	8.2	10.0	..	..

(Rs. crores)

Source and type of assistance	Up to the end of Third Plan	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
(*xi*) Sweden												
(*a*) Loans	2.2	10.9	..	18.1	3.7	26.5	12.5	23.5	14.4	..	..	..
(*b*) Grants	3.8	0.8	..	..	..	20.2	20.2	30.8	33.0	48.1	45.4	50.2
(*c*) Total	6.0	11.7	..	18.1	3.7	46.7	32.7	54.3	47.4	48.1	45.4	50.2
(*xii*) U.K.												
(*a*) Loans	356.2	64.8	98.1	84.8	98.1	108.8	164.6	111.8	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Grants	1.8	5.1	2.2	1.0	1.4	..	..	3.9	241.4	175.7	228.3	232.9
(*c*) Total	358.0	69.9	100.3	85.8	99.5	108.8	164.6	115.7	241.4	175.7	228.3	232.9
(*xiii*) U.S.A.												
(*a*) Loans	1251.5	400.1	35.0	264.9@	48.5	30.2	22.9	140.2	..	..	..	48.0
(*b*) Grants	168.2	1.1	0.6	15.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.7
(*c*) PL 480/665 etc. Assistance:												
(*i*) repayable in rupees	1510.8	71.6	73.6	..	22.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) repayable in convertible currency	..	53.7	112.9	..	96.2	..	..	..	20.0	93.6	22.8	..
(*d*) Total	2930.5	526.5	222.2	280.0	167.2	30.2	22.9	140.2	20.0	93.6	22.8	49.7
(*xiv*) I.B.R.D.	449.5	11.3	41.6	41.3	45.0	..	54.7	128.8	87.4	284.8	163.4	227.7
(*xv*) I.D.A.	275.1	93.8	88.1	125.9	334.5	199.5	436.6	582.5	714.1	..	711.9	1287.1
II. U.S.S.R. & East European Countries												
(*a*) Loans	604.9	..	..	..	..	..	80.0	..	..	..	208.3	..
(*b*) Grants	5.4	0.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*c*) Total	610.3	0.7	..	..	..	..	80.0	..	..	..	208.3	..
Country-wise Distribution												
(*i*) Bulgaria												
(*a*) Loans	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Czechoslovakia												
(*a*) Loans	61.1	..	..	..	..	..	80.0	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Grants	0.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*c*) Total	61.5	..	..	..	..	..	80.0	..	..	..	..	..
(*iii*) Hungary												
(*a*) Loans	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*iv*) Poland												
(*a*) Loans	36.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*v*) U.S.S.R.												
(*a*) Loans	489.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	208.3	..
(*b*) Grants	5.0	0.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*c*) Total	494.6	0.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	208.3	..
(*vi*) Yugoslavia												
(*a*) Loans	18.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III. Others												
(*a*) Loans	22.9	..	..	..	..	..	21.4	184.0	1020.5	125.6	120.6	29.0
(*b*) Grants	30.0	3.2	6.7	2.8	2.3	..	..	68.8	71.0	61.1	..	33.8
(*c*) Total	52.9	3.2	6.7	2.8	2.3	..	21.4	252.8	1091.5	186.7	120.6	62.8

(Rs. crores)

Source and type of of assistance	Up to the end of Third Plan	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Country-wise Distribution												
(*i*) Australia												
(*a*) Grants .	25.7	3.2	2.9	2.8	2.3	..	..	2.8	6.8	7.6	..	..
(*ii*) New Zealand												
(*a*) Grants .	4.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*iii*) Switzerland												
(*a*) Loans .	22.9	..	..	..	..	..	21.4	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Grants .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33.8
(*c*) Total . .	22.9	..	..	..	..	..	21.4	..	..	..	..	33.8
(*iv*) European Economic Community/United Nations Emergency Operations												
(*a*) Grants .	..	..	3.8	..	..	..	..	66.0	64.2	53.5	22.1	..
(*v*) Oil Producing Countries												
(*a*) Loans .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	184.0	1020.5	125.6	..	..
(*vi*) O.P.E.C. (Special Fund) .												
(*a*) Loans .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.1	..
(*vii*) Saudi Arab Fund for Development												
(*a*) Loans .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		86.4	..
(*viii*) Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development												
(*a*) Loans .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29.0
GRAND TOTAL .	**5711.6**	**946.8**	**634.3**	**761.9**	**929.2**	**676.2**	**1170.6**	**1671.2**	**2653.5**	**1286.4**	**1897.0**	**2334.2**
(*a*) Loans .	3808.8	753.1	421.8	705.4	774.5	639.6	1129.5	1481.4	2192.8	806.7	1536.6	1894.6
(*b*) Grants .	392.0	68.4	26.0	56.5	36.0	36.6	41.1	189.8	440.7	386.1	337.6	439.6
(*c*) PL 480/665 etc. Assistance												
(*i*) repayable in rupees .	1510.8	71.6	73.6	..	22.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) repayable in convertible currency	..	53.7	112.9	..	96.2	..	..	..	20.0	93.6	22.8	..

NOTES:—1. Conversions in rupees are at the pre-devaluation rate of exchange ($1=Rs 4.7619) up to the end of the Third Plan and at the post-devaluation rate of exchange ($1=Rs. 7.50) for the subsequent years up to 1970-71. For the year 1971-72, pre-May 1971 exchange rates have been retained for conversion into rupees. For 1972-73, the rupee figures have been derived on the basis of the central rates which prevailed following realignment of December, 1971. From 1973-74 onwards, the annual average of exchange rate of the rupee with individual donor currency has been used for arriving at the equivalent figures.

2. Constituent items may not add up to total because of rounding.

3. Authorisation figures for 1973-74 and 1974-75 exclude wheat assistance from the USSR.

*Of this, Rs. 20.6 crores is for 1969-70.

+Excludes Rs. 19.0 crores for the tenth Yen Credit signed in April 1971 which is for 1970-71.

@Includes Rs. 120 crores Production Loan No. 207 which is for 1969-70.

@@Assistance for 1976-77.

7.3 UTILISATIONS OF EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE CLASSIFIED BY SOURCE

(Rs. crores)

Source and type of assistance	Up to the end of Third Plan	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Consortium Members												
(*a*) Loans	2446.9	591.4	586.7	601.9	651.8	624.0	794.4	897.0	985.4	968.7	740.0	844.7
(*b*) Grants	308.4	61.0	18.6	42.2	47.9	12.0	20.4	44.3	186.2	235.5	229.7	256.7
(*c*) PL 480/665 etc. Assistance												
(*i*) repayable in rupees	1403.2	84.5	107.5	37.7	8.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) repayable in convertible currency	..	73.1	62.0	51.3	103.1	4.3	..	..	92.3	67.8	21.9	..
(*d*) TOTAL	4158.5	810.0	774.8	733.1	811.6	640.3	814.8	941.3	1263.9	1272.0	991.6	1101.4
Country-wise Distribution												
(*i*) Austria												
(*a*) Loans	4.7	3.2	2.7	1.7	0.7	1.8	2.4	1.4	2.7	4.2	1.7	27.6
(*b*) Grants	..	0.4	0.4	0.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*c*) Total	4.7	3.6	3.1	2.1	0.7	1.8	2.4	1.4	2.7	4.2	1.7	27.6
(*ii*) Belgium												
(*a*) Loans	4.9	2.1	2.9	5.1	4.2	3.0	2.8	16.3	19.0	8.6	6.8	10.8
(*b*) Grants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.6	..	0.5	..
(*c*) Total	4.9	2.1	2.9	5.1	4.2	3.0	2.8	16.3	19.6	8.6	7.3	10.8
(*iii*) Canada												
(*a*) Loans	27.3	29.7	39.4	46.5	49.4	55.3	47.6	45.4	28.4	16.5	27.0	19.7
(*b*) Grants	134.4	48.2	10.0	34.6	27.8	5.6	12.3	32.6	44.1	51.4	16.9	3.6
(*c*) Total	161.7	77.9	49.4	81.1	77.2	60.9	59.9	78.0	72.5	67.9	43.9	23.3
(*iv*) Denmark												
(*a*) Loans	0.6	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.0	2.1	1.9	2.1	1.4	3.7	3.8
(*b*) Grants	..	..	0.8	..	..	0.1	..	0.3	0.8	1.3	1.1	1.1
(*c*) Total	0.6	1.5	2.0	1.4	1.4	1.1	2.1	2.2	2.9	2.7	4.8	4.9
(*v*) France												
(*a*) Loans	21.6	15.6	15.6	36.8	44.8	39.1	52.3	39.5	62.6	50.7	41.3	38.0
(*b*) Grants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.7	..	..
(*c*) Total	21.6	15.6	15.6	36.8	44.8	39.1	52.3	39.5	62.6	54.4	41.3	38.0
(*vi*) West Germany												
(*a*) Loans	339.6	57.6	61.3	53.6	68.2	81.8	81.4	100.8	156.8	131.6	77.3	128.4
(*b*) Grants	2.5	4.0	6.7	3.5	3.9	5.0	6.2	..	3.3	..	..	2.8
(*c*) Total	342.1	61.6	68.0	57.1	72.1	86.8	87.6	100.8	160.1	131.6	77.3	131.2
(*vii*) Italy												
(*a*)Loans	11.6	54.4	25.8	10.7	12.0	13.5	1.0	1.6	8.5	7.3	16.7	1.1
(*viii*) Japan												
(*a*) Loans	112.9	68.0	45.3	36.5	41.8	62.0	95.7	95.6	89.4	129.8	75.9	98.0
(*b*) Grants	0.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*c*) Total	113.4	68.0	45.3	36.5	41.8	62.0	95.7	95.6	89.4	129.8	75.9	98.0
(*ix*) Netherlands												
(*a*) Loans	9.5	5.7	9.1	16.2	11.6	11.0	20.1	24.4	23.0	45.0	51.2	62.9
(*b*) Grants	..	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	..	22.9	17.0	15.5	6.0
(*c*) Total	9.5	6.1	9.6	16.7	12.1	11.5	20.7	24.4	45.9	62.0	66.7	68.9
(*x*) Norway												
(*a*) Loans	..	..	..	..	0.1	1.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Grants	5.2	0.5	..	..	1.7	..	0.2	5.9	..	..	..	..
(*c*) Total	5.2	0.5	..	..	1.8	1.0	0.2	5.9	..	..	..	..

(Rs. crores)

Source and type of assistance	Up to the end of Third Plan	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
(*xi*) Sweden												
(*a*) Loans . .	..	2.1	0.9	4.0	8.4	12.5	7.9	33.0	26.9	5.9	2.2	..
(*b*) Grants . .	3.5	0.7	..	..	..	0.4	1.1	5.5	38.3	29.3	47.5	40.0
(*c*) Total . .	3.5	2.8	0.9	4.0	8.4	12.9	9.0	38.5	65.2	35.2	49.7	40.0
(*xii*) U.K.												
(*a*) Loans . .	292.3	54.9	81.1	75.3	91.4	125.7	130.5	112.7	63.4	21.3	13.5	12.5
(*b*) Grants . .	1.3	4.9	0.2	3.2	1.5	..	..	..	76.2	132.8	148.2	203.2
(*c*) Total . .	293.6	59.8	81.3	78.5	92.9	125.7	130.5	112.7	139.6	154.1	161.7	215.7
(*xiii*) U.S.A.												
(*a*) Loans .	1042.0	208.7	185.6	227.9	209.2	50.1	68.2	69.4	36.6	1.0	3.3	21.6
(*b*) Grants . .	161.0	1.9	Neg.	..	12.5	0.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*c*) PL 480/665 etc. Assistance												
(*i*) repayable in rupees . .	1403.2	84.5	107.5	37.7	8.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) repayable in convertible currency .	..	73.1	62.0	51.3	103.1	4.3	..	..	92.3	67.8	21.9	..
(*d*) Total . .	2606.2	368.2	355.1	316.9	333.6	54.8	68.2	69.4	128.9	68.8	25.2	21.6
(*xiv*) I.B.R.D. . .	380.0	30.5	32.1	41.7	29.1	34.9	27.1	35.2	35.8	68.9	130.3	149.4
(*xv*) I.D.A. . .	200.6	57.5	83.7	44.5	79.5	132.0	255.3	319.8	430.2	476.5	289.1	271.0
II. USSR & East European Countries												
(*a*) Loans . .	315.7	86.3	72.0	54.9	17.8	17.5	182.0*	162.0*	70.0	62.4	54.5	39.3
(*b*) Grants . .	5.4	0.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*c*) Total . .	321.1	87.0	72.0	54.9	17.8	17.5	182.0	162.0	70.0	62.4	54.6	39.3
Country-wise Distribution												
(*i*) Bulgaria												
(*a*) Loans . .	..	0.2	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Czechoslovakia												
(*a*) Loans . .	12.6	16.1	8.2	1.3	1.4	6.7	6.6	6.4	5.0	8.5	8.7	0.3
(*b*) Grants . .	0.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*c*) Total . .	13.0	16.1	8.2	1.3	1.4	6.7	6.6	6.4	5.0	8.5	8.7	0.3
(*iii*) Hungary												
(*a*) Loans . .	..	..	..	0.7	..	..	..	1.7	2.4	2.8	4.7	1.1
(*iv*) Poland												
(*a*) Loans . .	11.3	1.4	4.2	2.8	2.4	0.6	2.4	1.7	0.5	Neg.	Neg.	0.2
(*v*) U.S.S.R.												
(*a*) Loans . .	282.1	56.6	49.4	36.8	14.0	9.5	164.7	148.9	26.9	26.3	25.7	22.0
(*b*) Grants . .	5.0	0.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*c*) Total . .	287.1	57.3	49.4	36.8	14.0	9.5	164.7	148.9	26.9	26.3	25.7	22.0
(*vi*) Yugoslavia												
(*a*) Loans . .	9.7	12.0	10.0	13.3	..	0.7	..	..	16.6	17.7	15.5	15.8
(*vii*) German Democratic Republic												
(*a*) Loans .	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.3	3.3	8.0	..	..	..
(*viii*) Romania												
(*a*) Loans . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.0	..	10.6	7.1	..	..
III. Others												
(*a*) Loans . .	6.0	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	8.4	8.6	161.4	409.5	254.2	212.9	104.8
(*b*) Grants . .	23.3	3.5	7.5	1.3	2.6	..	0.3	49.6	97.1	10.3	30.9	16.6
(*c*) Total . .	29.3	5.6	9.5	3.4	4.7	8.4	8.9	211.0	506.6	264.5	243.8	121.4

(Rs. crores)

Source and type of assistance	Up to the end of Third Plan	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Country-wise Distribution												
(*i*) Australia												
(*a*) Grants . .	19.6	3.5	3.7	1.3	2.6	..	..	2.8	13.2	7.5	..	..
(*ii*) New Zealand												
(*a*) Grants . .	3.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*iii*) Switzerland												
(*a*) Loans . .	6.0	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.6	2.2	0.5	7.6	8.6	4.8	3.9
(*b*) Grants . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.4
(*c*) Total . .	6.0	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.6	2.2	0.5	7.6	8.6	4.8	4.3
(*iv*) Spain												
(*a*) Loans .	..	..	..	..	..	6.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*v*) European Economic Community/ United Nations Emergency Operations												
(*a*) Grants . .	..	..	3.8	..	..	..	0.3	46.8	83.9	2.8	30.9	16.2
(*vi*) Oil Producing Countries												
(*a*) Loans . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	36.4	160.9	401.9	245.6	208.1	11.5
(*vii*) Saudi Arab . Fund for Development												
(*a*) Loans . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.2
(*viii*) Iraq												
(*a*) Loans . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.8
(*ix*) Iran . .												
(*a*) Loans . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70.1
(*x*) Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development												
(*a*) Loans . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.3
GRAND TOTAL : . .	**4508.8**	**902.6**	**856.3**	**791.4**	**834.1**	**666.2**	**1035.7**	**1314.3**	**1840.5**	**1598.9**	**1290.0**	**1265.8**
(*a*) Loans . .	2768.7	679.8	660.7	658.9	671.7	649.9	1015.0	1220.4	1464.9	1285.3	1007.5	992.4
(*b*) Grants . .	336.9	65.2	26.1	43.5	50.5	12.0	20.7	93.9	283.3	245.8	260.6	273.4
(*c*) PL 480/665 etc. Assistance												
(*i*) repayable in rupees	1403.2	84.5	107.5	37.7	8.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) repayable in convertible currency	..	73.1	62.0	51.3	103.1	4.3	..	..	92.3	67.8	21.9	..

NOTES :—1. Conversions in rupees are at the pre-devaluation rate of exchange ($I=Rs. 4.7619) upto the end of the Third Plan and at the post-devaluation rate of exchange ($1=Rs. 7.50) for the subsequent years upto 1970-71. For the year 1971-72, pre-May 1971 exchange rates have been retained for conversion into rupees. For 1972-73, the rupee figures have been derived on the basis of the central rates which prevailed following the currency realignment of December, 1971. For 1973-74, the quarterly average rate of the rupee with individual donor currency has been applied to the quarterly data for arriving at the equivalent rupee figures. For 1974-75, figures have been worked out at current rates which is the monthly average exchange rate of the rupee with individual donor currencies. Utilisation figures for 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 are based on actual daily rates of the rupees with donor currency on the respective dates.

2. Constituent items may not add up to totals because of rounding.

3. Utilisation figures are inclusive of suppliers' credits.

* Figures include wheat assistance from the USSR for 1973-74 and 1974-75.

7.4 SHARE OF GRANTS AND UNTIED CREDITS IN EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE

(Rs. crores)

Period	Total External Assistance	Grants	Share of Grants in Total Assistance (per cent)	Untied Credits*	Share of Untied Credits in Total Assistance (per cent)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Up to the end of Third Plan	4508.8	336.9	7.5	1761.6	39.1
1966-67	1131.4	97.1	8.6	183.1	16.2
1967-68	1195.6	60.7	5.1	253.0	21.2
1968-69	902.6	65.2	7.2	156.5	17.3
1969-70	856.3	26.1	3.0	196.3	22.9
1970-71	791.4	43.5	5.5	160.6	20.3
1971-72	834.1	50.5	6.1	177.9	21.3
1972-73	666.2	12.0	1.8	277.6	41.7
1973-74	1035.7	20.7	2.4	451.1	52.1
1974-75	1314.3	93.9	7.0	647.9	48.5
1975-76	1840.5	283.3	15.4	854.8	46.5
1976-77	1598.9	245.8	15.4	886.2	55.4
1977-78	1290.0	260.6	20.2	288.4	22.4
1978-79	1265.8	273.4	21.6	306.2	24.2
TOTAL	19231.6	1869.7	9.7	6601.2	34.3

NOTE :—Amounts expressed in foreign currencies have been converted into rupees at the post-devaluation rate of exchange ($1 = Rs. 7.50) up to 1970-71. For the year 1971-72, pre-May 1971 exchange rates have been retained for conversion into rupees. For 1972-73, the rupee figures have been derived on the basis of the central rates which prevailed following the currency realignment of December 1971. For 1973-74, the quarterly average of the exchange rate of the rupee with individual donor currency has been applied to the quarterly data in respect of utilisation for arriving at the equivalent rupee figures. For 1974-75, utilisation figures have been worked out at current rates which is the monthly average exchange rate of the rupee with individual donor currencies. Utilisation figures for 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 are based on actual daily rates of the rupee with the donor currency on the respective dates.

*Comprise mainly loans from IBRD, Sweden, U.S.A. and West Germany and debt relief.

7.5 EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE DURING 1979-80*

(Rs. crores)

A. Authorisations : Countries/Institutions 1	Aid Agreements signed. 2
1. Austria	7.87
2. Belgium	9.80
3. Canada	31.50
4. Fed. Rep. of Germany	167.45
5. Japan	42.80
6. Netherlands	92.03
7. Sweden	55.68
8. Switzerland	19.60
9. U.K.	284.34
10. U.S.A.	73.35
11. I.B.R.D.	203.75
12. I.D.A.	461.29
13. Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries	16.30
14. International Fund for Agricultural Development	85.58
15. European Economic Community	54.71
TOTAL	1606.05
B. Utilisations	
1. Loans on Government account	952.03
2. Loans to non-Government agencies	48.10
3. Suppliers' Credits	11.61
4. Grants	370.11
TOTAL	1381·85

NOTE:—Authorisation figures have been arrived at by applying twelve months' average exchange rates of the rupee with individual donor currency. Utilisation figures are based on actual daily rates of the rupee with the donor currency on the respective dates.

*Provisional

7.6 EXTERNAL DEBT SERVICING

(Rs. crores)

Period	Amortisation	Interest Payments	Total Debt Servicing
1	2	3	4
First Plan	10.5	13.5	23.8
Second Plan	55.2	64.2	119.4
Third Plan	305.6	237.0	542.6
1966-67	159.7	114.8	274.5
1967-68	210.7	122.3	333.0
1968-69	236.2	138.8	375.0
1969-70	268.5	144.0	412.5
1970-71	289.5	160.5	450.0
1971-72	299.3	180.0	479.3
1972-73	327.0	180.4	507.4
1973-74	399.9	195.9	595.8
1974-75	411.0	215.0	626.0
1975-76	462.7	224.2	686.9
1976-77	507.4	247.3	754.7
1977-78	560.6	260.1	820.7
1978-79	593.7	288.4	882.1
1979-80*	563.0	295.5	858.5

*Estimates.

NOTE :—These figures relate to payments made in foreign exchange and through export of goods. Conversions in rupees are at the pre-devaluation rate of exchange ($ 1 = Rs. 4.7619) for the first three Plans and at the post-devaluation rate of exchange ($ 1 = Rs. 7.50) for the subsequent years up to 1970-71. For the year 1971-72, pre-May 1971 exchange rates have been retained for conversion into rupee of amortisation payments; but central rates have been used for computing the rupee equivalent of interest payments effected between December 20, 1971 and March 31,1972. For 1972-73, central rates have been used. For 1973-74, the quarterly average of the exchange rate of the rupee with individual donor currency has been applied for arriving at the equivalent of rupee figures. For arriving at the rupee equivelent of repayments of principal and interest from 1974-75 onwards, actual daily exchange rates of rupee with the individual donor currency applicable on the respective dates have been used.

MGIPRRND—S/34M of Fin/79—TSS-I—10-6-80—10,300.

5

The Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1980.

Bill No.99 of 1980

THE FINANCE (No. 2) BILL, 1980

(AS INTRODUCED IN LOK SABHA)

THE FINANCE (No.2) BILL, 1980

ARRANGEMENT OF CLAUSES

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PRELIMINARY

CLAUSES

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2. Income-tax.

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Income-tax

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5. Amendment of section 16.
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9. Amendment of section 36.
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12. Insertion of new section 80AA.
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CLAUSES

19. Amendment of section 80L.
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28. Amendment of section 171.
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36. Amendment of section 2.
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39. Insertion of new section 20A.
40. Amendment of section 21.
41. Amendment of Schedule I.

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42. Amendment of Act 18 of 1958.

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43. Amendment of Act 45 of 1974.

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44. Saving in certain cases.

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45. Amendment of Act 51 of 1975.
46. Amendment of Act 1 of 1944.
47. Amendment of Act 13 of 1980.
48. Amendment of Act 58 of 1957.
49. Amendment of Act 25 of 1978.
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51. Amendment of Act 6 of 1898.
52. Amendment of Act 32 of 1971.
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THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE.

THE FIFTH SCHEDULE.

AS INTRODUCED IN LOK SABHA
ON 18TH JUNE, 1980.

Bill No.99 of 1980

THE FINANCE (No.2) BILL, 1980

A

BILL

to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1980-81.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Thirty-first Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

Short title and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1980.

(2) Save as otherwise provided in this Act, sections 2 to 43 and sections 52 and 53 shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st day of April, 1980.

CHAPTER II

RATES OF INCOME-TAX

Income-tax.

2. (1) Subject to the provisions of sub-sections (2) and (3), for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1980, income-tax shall be charged at the rates specified in Part I of the First Schedule and shall be increased,—

(a) in the cases to which Paragraphs A, B, C and D of that Part apply, by a surcharge for purposes of the Union; and

(b) in the cases to which Paragraph E of that Part applies, by a surcharge,

calculated in each case in the manner provided therein.

(2) In the cases to which Sub-Paragraph I or Sub-Paragraph II of Paragraph A of Part I of the First Schedule applies, where the assessee has, in the previous year, any net agricultural income, in addition to total income, and the total income exceeds ten thousand rupees, then,—

(a) the net agricultural income shall be taken into account, in the manner provided in clause *(b)* (that is to say, as if the net agricultural income were comprised in the total income after the first eight thousand rupees of the total income but without being liable to tax), only for the purpose of charging income-tax in respect of the total income; and

(b) the income-tax chargeable shall be calculated as follows:—

(i) the total income and the net agricultural income shall be aggregated and the amount of income-tax shall be determined in respect of the aggregate income at the rates specified in Sub-Paragraph I or, as the case may be, Sub-Paragraph II of the said Paragraph A, as if such aggregate income were the total income:

Provided that for the purposes of determining the amount of income-tax in accordance with this sub-clause, the provisions of clause *(ii)* of the proviso below Sub-Paragraph I or, as the case may be, Sub-Paragraph II of the said Paragraph A and the provisions relating to surcharge on income-tax in the said Sub-Paragraphs shall not apply;

(ii) the net agricultural income shall be increased by a sum of eight thousand rupees and the amount of income-tax shall be determined in respect of the net agricultural income as so increased at the rates specified in Sub-Paragraph I or, as the case may be, Sub-Paragraph II of the said Paragraph A, as if the net agricultural income as so increased were the total income:

Provided that for the purposes of determining the amount of income-tax in accordance with this sub-clause, the provisions of clause *(i)* and clause *(ii)* of the proviso below Sub-Paragraph I or, as the case may be, Sub-Paragraph II of the said Paragraph A and the provisions relating to surcharge on income-tax in the said Sub-Paragraphs shall not apply;

(iii) the amount of income-tax determined in accordance with sub-clause *(i)* shall be reduced by the amount of income-tax determined in accordance with sub-clause *(ii)*:

Provided that where the sum so arrived at exceeds sixty per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds ten thousand rupees, the excess shall be disregarded;

(iv) the amount of income-tax determined in accordance with sub-clause *(iii)* shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of twenty per cent. of such income-tax and the sum so arrived at shall be the income-tax in respect of the total income.

(3) In cases to which the provisions of Chapter XII or section 164 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (hereinafter referred to as the Income-tax Act) apply, the tax chargeable shall be determined as provided in that Chapter or that section, and with reference to the rates imposed by sub-section *(1)* or the rates as specified in that Chapter or section, as the case may be.

43 of 1961.

(4) In cases in which tax has to be deducted under sections 193, 194, 194A, 194B, 194BB, 194D and 195 of the Income-tax Act at the rates in force, the deduction shall be made at the rates specified in Part II of the First Schedule.

(5) Subject to the provisions of sub-section *(6)*, in cases in which income-tax has to be calculated under the first proviso to sub-section *(5)* of section 132 of the Income-tax Act or charged under sub-section *(4)* of section 172 or sub-section *(2)* of section 174 or section 175 or sub-section *(2)* of section 176 of the said Act or deducted under section 192 of the said Act from income chargeable under the head "Salaries" or deducted under sub-section *(9)* of section 80E of the said Act from any payment referred to in the said sub-section *(9)* or in which the "advance tax" payable under Chapter XVII-C of the said Act has to be computed, at the rate or rates in force, such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" shall be so calculated, charged, deducted or computed at the rate or rates specified in Part III of the First Schedule:

Provided that in cases to which the provisions of Chapter XII or section 164 of the Income-tax Act apply, "advance tax" shall be computed with reference to the rates imposed by this sub-section or the rates as specified in that Chapter or section, as the case may be.

(6) In the cases to which Sub-Paragraph I or Sub-Paragraph II of Paragraph A of Part III of the First Schedule applies, where the assessee has, in the previous year or, if by virtue of any provision of the Income-tax Act, income-tax is to be charged in respect of the income of a period other than the previous year, in such other period, any net agricultural income exceeding six hundred rupees, in addition to total income and the total income exceeds twelve thousand rupees, then, in calculating income-tax under the first proviso to sub-section (5) of section 132 of the Income-tax Act or in charging income-tax under sub-section (2) of section 174 or section 175 or sub-section (2) of section 176 of the said Act or in computing the "advance tax" payable under Chapter XVII-C of the said Act, at the rate or rates in force,—

(*a*) the net agricultural income shall be taken into account, in the manner provided in clause (*b*) (that is to say, as if the net agricultural income were comprised in the total income after the first eight thousand rupees of the total income but without being liable to tax), only for the purpose of calculating, charging or computing such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" in respect of the total income; and

(*b*) such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" shall be so calculated, charged or computed as follows:-

(*i*) the total income and the net agricultural income shall be aggregated and the amount of income-tax or "advance tax" shall be determined in respect of the aggregate income at the rates specified in Sub-Paragraph I or, as the case may be, Sub-Paragraph II of the said Paragraph A, as if such aggregate income were the total income:

Provided that for the purposes of determining the amount of income-tax or "advance tax" in accordance with this sub-clause, the provisions of clause (*ii*) of the proviso below Sub-Paragraph I or, as the case may be, Sub-Paragraph II of the said Paragraph A and the provisions relating to surcharge on income-tax in the said Sub-Paragraphs shall not apply;

(*ii*) the net agricultural income shall be increased by a sum of eight thousand rupees and the amount of income-tax or "advance tax" shall be determined in respect of the net agricultural income as so increased at the rates specified in Sub-Paragraph I or, as the case may be, Sub-Paragraph II of the said Paragraph A, as if the net agricultural income as so increased were the total income:

Provided that for the purposes of determining the amount of income-tax or "advance tax" in accordance with this sub-clause, the provisions of clause *(i)* and clause *(ii)* of the proviso below Sub-Paragraph I or, as the case may be, Sub-Paragraph II of the said Paragraph A and the provisions relating to surcharge on income-tax in the said Sub-Paragraphs shall not apply;

(iii) the amount of income-tax or "advance tax" determined in accordance with sub-clause *(i)* shall be reduced by the amount of income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" determined in accordance with sub-clause *(ii)*:

Provided that where the sum so arrived at exceeds sixty per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds twelve thousand rupees, the excess shall be disregarded;

(iv) the amount of income-tax or "advance tax" determined in accordance with sub-clause *(iii)* shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of ten per cent. of such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" and the sum so arrived at shall be the income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" in respect of the total income.

(7) For the purposes of this section and the First Schedule,—

(a) "company in which the public are substantially interested" means a company which is such a company as is referred to in section 108 of the Income-tax Act;

(b) "domestic company" means an Indian company, or any other company which, in respect of its income liable to income-tax under the Income-tax Act for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1980, has made the prescribed arrangements for the declaration and payment within India of the dividends (including dividends on preference shares) payable out of such income in accordance with the provisions of section 194 of that Act;

(c) "industrial company" means a company which is mainly engaged in the business of generation or distribution of electricity or any other form of power or in the construction of ships or in the manufacture or processing of goods or in mining.

Explanation. — For the purposes of this clause, a company shall be deemed to be mainly engaged in the business of generation or distribution of electricity or any other form of power or in the construction of ships or in the manufacture or processing of goods or in mining, if the income attributable to any one or more of the aforesaid activities included in its total income of the previous year (as computed before making any deduction under Chapter VIA of the Income-tax Act) is not less than fifty-one per cent. of such total income;

(d) "insurance commission" means any remuneration or reward, whether by way of commission or otherwise, for soliciting or procuring insurance business (including business relating to the continuance, renewal or revival of policies of insurance);

(e) "net agricultural income", in relation to a person, means the total amount of agricultural income, from whatever source derived, of that person computed in accordance with the rules contained in Part IV of the First Schedule;

(f) "tax-free security" means any security of the Central Government issued or declared to be income-tax free, or any security of a State Government issued income-tax free, the income-tax whereon is payable by the State Government;

(g) all other words and expressions used in this section or in the First Schedule but not defined in this sub-section and defined in the Income-tax Act shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in that Act.

CHAPTER III

DIRECT TAXES

Income-tax

Amendment of section 2.

3. In section 2 of the Income-tax Act, in clause *(24)*, aft sub-clause *(iv)*, the following sub-clause shall be inserted, namely:—

'*(iva)* the value of any benefit or perquisite, whether convertible into money or not, obtained by any representative assessee mentioned in clause *(iii)* or clause *(iv)* of sub-section *(1)* of section 160 or by any person on whose behalf or for whose benefit any income is receivable by the representative assessee (such person being hereafter in this sub-clause referred to as the "beneficiary") and any sum paid by the representative assessee in respect of any obligation which, but for such payment, would have been payable by the beneficiary;'.

Amendment of section 10.

4. In section 10 of the Income-tax Act, after clause *(23A)*, the following clause shall be inserted and shall be deemed always to have been inserted, namely:—

"*(23AA)* any income received by any person on behalf of any Regimental Fund or Non-Public Fund established by the armed forces of the Union for the welfare of the past and present members of such forces or their dependants;".

Amendment of section 16.

5. In section 16 of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1981,—

(a) in clause *(i)*,—

(i) for the words "in respect of expenditure incidental to the employment of the assessee,", the words "a deduction of" shall be substituted;

(ii) in sub-clauses *(a)* and *(b)*, the words "derived from such employment" shall be omitted;

(b) in clause *(ii)*, for the words "in respect of any allowance", the words "a deduction in respect of any allowance" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 32.

6. In section 32 of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1981,—

(a) in sub-section *(1)*, after clause *(ii)*, the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

'*(iia)* in the case of any new machinery or plant (other than ships and aircraft) which has been installed after the 31st day of March, 1980 but before the 1st day of April, 1985, a further sum equal to one-half of the amount admissible under clause *(ii)* (exclusive of extra allowance for double or multiple shift working of the machinery or plant and the extra allowance in respect of machinery or plant installed in any premises used as a hotel) in respect of the previous year in which such machinery or plant is installed :

Provided that no deduction shall be allowed under this clause in respect of—

(a) any machinery or plant installed in any office premises or any residential accommodation;

(b) any office appliances or road transport vehicles; and

(c) any machinery or plant, the whole of the actual cost of which is allowed as a deduction (whether by way of depreciation or otherwise) in computing the income charge-

able under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession" of any one previous year.

Explanation.— For the purposes of this clause,—

(*a*) "new machinery or plant" shall have the meaning assigned to it in clause (*2*) of the *Explanation* below clause (*vi*) of this sub-section;

(*b*) "residential accommodation" includes accommodation in the nature of a guest house but does not include premises used as a hotel;';

(*b*) in sub-section (*2*), after the words, brackets and figures "or clause (*ii*)", the words, brackets, figures and letter "or clause (*iia*)" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 35.

7. In section 35 of the Income-tax Act, —

(*a*) in sub-section (*2*), in clause (*iv*), —

(*i*) for the brackets and figures "(*ii*), (*iii*)", the brackets, figures and letter "(*ii*), (*iia*), (*iii*)" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1981;

(*ii*) for the words "for the same previous year", the words "for the same or any other previous year" shall be substituted and shall be deemed always to have been substituted;

(*b*) in sub-section (*2A*), with effect from the 1st day of September, 1980, —

(*i*) after the words, brackets and figures "clause (*ii*) of sub-section (*1*)", the words "or to a public sector company" shall be inserted;

(*ii*) the following *Explanation* shall be inserted at the end, namely:—

'*Explanation.* — For the purposes of this sub-section, "public sector company" shall have the same meaning as in clause (*b*) of the *Explanation* below sub-section (*2B*) of section 32A.';

(*c*) after sub-section (*2A*), the following sub-section shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of September, 1980, namely:—

"(*2B*) (*a*) Where an assessee has incurred any expenditure (not being in the nature of capital expenditure incurred on the acquisition of any land or building or construction of any building) on scientific research undertaken under a programme approved in this behalf by the prescribed authority having regard to the social, economic and industrial needs of India, he shall, subject to the provisions of this sub-section, be allowed a deduction of a sum equal to one and one-fourth times the amount of the expenditure certified by the prescribed authority to have been so incurred during the previous year.

(*b*) Where a deduction has been allowed under clause (*a*) for any previous year in respect of any expenditure, no deduction in respect of such expenditure shall be allowed under clause (*i*) of sub-section (*1*) or clause (*i a*) of sub-section (*2*) for the same or any other previous year.

(*c*) Where a deduction is allowed for any previous year under this sub-section in respect of expenditure represented wholly or partly by an asset, no deduction shall be allowed in respect of that asset under clauses (*i*), (*ii*), (*iia*) and (*iii*) of sub-section (*1*) or under sub-section (*1A*) of section 32 for the same or any subsequent previous year.

(*d*) Any deduction made under this sub-section in respect of any expenditure on scientific research in excess of the expenditure actually incurred shall be deemed to have been wrongly made for the purposes of this Act if the assessee fails to furnish within one year of the period allowed by the prescribed authority for completion of the programme, a certificate of its completion obtained from that authority, and the provisions of sub-section (*5B*) of section 155 shall apply accordingly.".

Amendment of section 35B.

8. In section 35B of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (*1*), with effect from the 1st day of April, 1981, —

(*a*) in clause (*b*), sub-clauses (*ii*), (*iii*), (*v*), (*vi*) and (*viii*) shall be omitted;

(*b*) for *Explanation* 2 below clause (b), the following *Explanation* shall be substituted, namely:—

"*Explanation* 2. — For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that nothing in clause (*b*) shall be construed to include any expenditure which is in the nature of purchasing and manufacturing expenses ordinarily debitable to the trading or manufacturing account and not to the profit and loss account.".

Amendment of section 36.

9. In section 36 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (*1*), after clause (*ii*), the following clause shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1981, namely:—

'(*ii a*) a sum equal to one and one-third times the amount of the expenditure incurred on payment of any salary to an employee who, as at the end of the previous year, —

(*a*) is totally blind, or

(*b*) is subject to or suffers from a permanent physical disability (other than blindness) which has the effect of reducing substantially his capacity to engage in a gainful employment or occupation:

Provided that the assessee produces before the Income-tax Officer, in respect of the first assessment year for which deduction is claimed in relation to each such employee under this clause, —

(*i*) in a case referred to in sub-clause (*a*), a certificate as to his total blindness from a registered medical practitioner being an oculist; and

(*ii*) in a case referred to in sub-clause (*b*), a certificate as to the permanent physical disability referred to in the said sub-clause from a registered medical practitioner:

Provided further that nothing contained in this clause shall apply in the case of an employee whose income in the previous year chargeable under the head "Salaries" exceeds twenty thousand rupees.

Explanation 1. — In this clause, "salary" includes the pay, allowances, bonus or commission payable monthly or otherwise.

Explanation 2. — For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that where a deduction under this clause is allowed for any assessment year in respect of any expenditure, deduction shall not be allowed in respect of such expenditure under any other provision of this Act for the same or any other assessment year;'.

Amendment of section 37.

10. In section 37 of the Income-tax Act, sub-sections (*3A*), (*3B*), (*3C*) and (*3D*) shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1981.

Amendment of section 41.

11. In section 41 of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1981, —

(*a*) in sub-section (*2*), after the proviso, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

'Provided further that where an asset representing expenditure of a capital nature on scientific research within the meaning of clause (*c*) of sub-section (*2B*) of section 35, read with clause (*4*) of section 43 owned by the assessee which was or has been used for the purposes of business after it ceased to be used for the purpose of scientific research related to the business is sold, discarded, demolished or destroyed, the provisions of this sub-section shall apply as if for the words "actual cost", at the first place where they occur, the words "actual cost as increased by twenty-five per cent. thereof" had been substituted.';

(*b*) in sub-section (*3*), —

(*i*) for the words, brackets and figures "clause (*iv*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 35", the words, brackets, figures and letters "clause *(iv)* of sub-section *(1)*,or clause *(c)* of sub-section *(2B)*, of section 35" shall be substituted;

(ii) for the words, brackets, figures and letter "clause *(ia)* of sub-section *(2)* of section 35", the words, brackets, figures and letters "clause *(ia)* of sub-section *(2)*, or clause *(c)* of sub-section *(2B)*, of section 35" shall be substituted.

Insertion of new section 80AA.

12. In the Income-tax Act, after section 80A, the following section shall be inserted and shall be deemed to have been inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1968, namely:—

Deductions to be made with reference to the income included in the gross total income.

'80AA. Where any deduction is required to be made or allowed under any section included in this Chapter under the heading "*C—Deductions in respect of certain incomes*" in respect of any income of the nature specified in that section which is included in the gross total income of the assessee, then, notwithstanding anything contained in that section, for the purpose of computing the deduction under that section, the amount of income of that nature as computed in accordance with the provisions of this Act (before making any deductions under this Chapter) shall alone be deemed to be the amount of income of that nature which is derived or received by the assessee and which is included in his gross total income.'.

Amendment of section 80C.

13. In section 80C of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1981, —

(a) for sub-section *(1)*, the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

"*(1)* In computing the total income of an assessee, there shall be deducted, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section, an amount calculated, with reference to the aggregate of the sums specified in sub-section *(2)*, at the following rates, namely:—

(a) where such aggregate does not exceed Rs. 5, 000	The whole of such aggregate;
(b) where such aggregate exceeds Rs. 5, 000 but does not exceed Rs. 10, 000	Rs. 5, 000 *plus* 50 per cent. of the amount by which such aggregate exceeds Rs. 5, 000;
(c) where such aggregate exceeds Rs. 10, 000	Rs. 7, 500 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by which such aggregate exceeds Rs. 10, 000. ";

(b) in sub-section *(4)*, in clause *(i)*, for the words "musician or actor", the words and brackets "musician, actor or sportsman (including an athlete)" shall be substituted.

Omission of section 80 FF.

14. Section 80FF of the Income-tax Act shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1981.

Amendment of section 80G.

15. In section 80G of the Income-tax Act,—

(a) for sub-section *(4)*, the following sub-section shall be substituted and shall be deemed to have been substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1978, namely:—

"*(4)* Where the aggregate of the sums referred to in sub-clauses *(iv)*, *(v)*, *(vi)* and *(vii)* of clause *(a)* and in clause *(b)* of sub-section *(2)* exceeds the smaller of the following amounts, that is to say,—

(i) ten per cent. of the gross total income (as reduced by any portion thereof on which income-tax is not payable under any provision of this Act and by any amount in respect of which the assessee is entitled to a deduction under any other provision of this Chapter), and

(ii) five hundred thousand rupees,

then, the amount by which such aggregate exceeds such smaller amount shall be ignored for the purpose of computing the aggregate of the sums in respect of which deduction is to be allowed under sub-section *(1)*.";

(b) after sub-section *(5)* and before *Explanation* 1, the following sub-section shall be inserted and shall be deemed always to have been inserted, namely:—

"*(5A)* Where a deduction under this section is claimed and allowed for any assessment year in respect of any sum specified in sub-section *(2)*, the sum in respect of which deduction is so allowed shall not qualify for deduction under any other provision of this Act for the same or any other assessment year.".

Insertion of new section 80-I.

16. In the Income-tax Act, after section 80HHA, the following section shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1981, namely:—

Deduction in respect of profits and gains from industrial undertakings after a certain date, etc.

'80-I. *(1)* Where the gross total income of an assessee includes any profits and gains derived from an industrial undertaking or a ship or the business of a hotel, to which this section applies, there shall, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section, be allowed, in computing the total income of the assessee, a deduction from such profits and gains of an amount equal to twenty per cent. thereof:

Provided that in the case of an assessee, being a company, the provisions of this sub-section shall have effect as if for the words "twenty per cent.", the words "twenty-five per cent." had been substituted.

(2) This section applies to any industrial undertaking which fulfils all the following conditions, namely:—

(i) it is not formed by the splitting up, or the reconstruction, of a business already in existence;

(ii) it is not formed by the transfer to a new business of machinery or plant previously used for any purpose;

(iii) it manufactures or produces any article or thing, not being any article or thing specified in the list in the Eleventh Schedule, or operates one or more cold storage plant or plants, in any part of India, and begins to manufacture or produce articles or things or to operate such plant or plants, at any time within the period of four years next following the 31st day of March, 1981, or such further period as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify with reference to any particular industrial undertaking;

(iv) in a case where the industrial undertaking manufactures or produces articles or things, the undertaking employs ten or more workers in a manufacturing process carried on with the aid of power, or employs twenty or more workers in a manufacturing process carried on without the aid of power:

Provided that the condition in clause (i) shall not apply in respect of any industrial undertaking which is formed as a result of the re-establishment, reconstruction or revival by the assessee of the business of any such industrial undertaking as is referred to in section 33B, in the circumstances and within the period specified in that section:

Provided further that the condition in clause (iii) shall, in relation to a small-scale industrial undertaking, apply as if the words "not being any article or thing specified in the list in the Eleventh Schedule" had been omitted.

Explanation 1.— For the purposes of clause (ii) of this sub-section, any machinery or plant which was used outside India by any person other than the assessee shall not be regarded as machinery or plant previously used for any purpose, if the following conditions are fulfilled, namely:—

(a) such machinery or plant was not, at any time previous to the date of the installation by the assessee, used in India;

(b) such machinery or plant is imported into India from any country outside India; and

(c) no deduction on account of depreciation in respect of such machinery or plant has been allowed or is allowable under the provisions of this Act in computing the total income of any person for any period prior to the date of the installation of the machinery or plant by the assessee.

Explanation 2.— For the purposes of this sub-section, "small-scale industrial undertaking" shall have the same meaning as in clause (*b*) of the *Explanation* below sub-section (8) of section 80HHA.

(3) This section applies to any ship, where all the following conditions are fulfilled, namely:—

(*i*) it is owned by an Indian company and is wholly used for the purposes of the business carried on by it;

(*ii*) it was not, previous to the date of its acquisition by the Indian company, owned or used in Indian territorial waters by a person resident in India; and

(*iii*) it is brought into use by the Indian company at any time within the period of four years next following the 1st day of April, 1981.

(4) This section applies to the business of any hotel, where all the following conditions are fulfilled, namely:—

(*i*) the business of the hotel is not formed by the splitting up, or the reconstruction, of a business already in existence or by the transfer to a new business of a building previously used as a hotel or of any machinery or plant previously used for any purpose;

(*ii*) the business of the hotel is owned and carried on by a company registered in India with a paid-up capital of not less than five hundred thousand rupees;

(*iii*) the hotel is for the time being approved for the purposes of this sub-section by the Central Government;

(*iv*) the business of the hotel starts functioning after the 31st day of March, 1981 but before the 1st day of April, 1985.

(5) The deduction specified in sub-section (1) shall be allowed in computing the total income in respect of the assessment year relevant to the previous year in which the industrial undertaking begins to manufacture or produce articles or things, or to operate its cold storage plant or plants or the ship is first brought into use or the business of the hotel starts functioning (such assessment year being hereafter in this section referred to as the initial assessment year) and each of the six assessment years immediately succeeding the initial assessment year:

Provided that in the case of an assessee, being a co-operative society, the provisions of this sub-section shall have effect as if for the words "six assessment years", the words "nine assessment years" had been substituted.

(6) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other provision of this Act, the profits and gains of an industrial undertaking or a ship or the business of a hotel to which the provisions of sub-section *(1)* apply shall, for the purposes of determining the quantum of deduction under sub-section (1) for the assessment year immediately succeeding the initial assessment year or any subsequent assessment year, be computed as if such industrial undertaking or ship or the business of the hotel were the only source of income of the assessee during the previous years relevant to the initial assessment year and to every subsequent assessment year up to and including the assessment year for which the determination is to be made.

(7) Where the assessee is a person other than a company or a co-operative society, the deduction under sub-section *(1)* from profits and gains derived from an industrial undertaking shall not be admissible unless the accounts of the industrial undertaking for the previous year relevant to the assessment year for which the deduction is claimed have been audited by an accountant, as defined in the *Explanation* below sub-section *(2)* of section 288, and the assessee furnishes, along with his return of income, the report of such audit in the prescribed form duly signed and verified by such accountant.

(8) Where any goods held for the purposes of the business of the industrial undertaking or the hotel or the operation of the ship are transferred to any other business carried on by the assessee, or where any goods held for the purposes of any other business carried on by the assessee are transferred to the business of the industrial undertaking or the hotel or the operation of the ship and, in either case, the consideration, if any, for such transfer as recorded in the accounts of the business of the industrial undertaking or the hotel or the operation of the ship does not correspond to the market value of such goods as on the date of the transfer, then, for the purposes of the deduction under this section, the profits and gains of the industrial undertaking or the business of the hotel or the operation of the ship shall be computed as if the transfer, in either case, had been made at the market value of such goods as on that date:

Provided that where, in the opinion of the Income-tax Officer, the computation of the profits and gains of the industrial undertaking or the business of the hotel or the operation of the ship in the manner hereinbefore specified presents exceptional difficulties, the Income-tax Officer may compute such profits and gains on such reasonable basis as he may deem fit.

Explanation.— In this sub-section, "market value", in relation to any goods, means the price that such goods would ordinarily fetch on sale in the open market.

(9) Where it appears to the Income-tax Officer that, owing to the close connection between the assessee carrying on the business

of the industrial undertaking or the hotel or the operation of the ship to which this section applies and any other person, or for any other reason, the course of business between them is so arranged that the business transacted between them produces to the assessee more than the ordinary profits which might be expected to arise in the business of the industrial undertaking or the hotel or the operation of the ship, the Income-tax Officer shall, in computing the profits and gains of the industrial undertaking or the hotel or the ship for the purposes of the deduction under this section, take the amount of profits as may be reasonably deemed to have been derived therefrom.

(10) The Central Government may, after making such inquiry as it may think fit, direct, by notification in the Official Gazette, that the exemption conferred by this section shall not apply to any class of industrial undertakings with effect from such date as it may specify in the notification.'.

Amendment of section 80J.

17. In section 80J of the Income-tax Act, —

(a) in sub-section *(1)*, for the words "computed in the prescribed manner", the words, brackets, figure and letter "computed in the manner specified in sub-section *(1A)*" shall be substituted and shall be deemed to have been substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1972;

(b) after sub-section *(1)*, the following sub-section shall be inserted and shall be deemed to have been inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1972, namely :—

'*(1A)* *(I)* For the purposes of this section, the capital employed in an industrial undertaking or the business of a hotel shall, except as otherwise expressly provided in this section, be computed in accordance with clauses *(II)* to *(IV)* and the capital employed in a ship shall be computed in accordance with clause *(V)*.

(II) The aggregate of the amounts representing the values of the assets as on the first day of the computation period of the undertaking or of the business of the hotel to which this section applies shall first be ascertained in the following manner:—

(i) in the case of assets entitled to depreciation, their written down value;

(ii) in the case of assets acquired by purchase and not entitled to depreciation, their actual cost to the assessee;

(iii) in the case of assets acquired otherwise than by purchase and not entitled to depreciation, the value of the assets when they became assets of the business;

(iv) in the case of assets, being debts due to the person carrying on the business, the nominal amount of those debts;

(*v*) in the case of assets, being cash in hand or bank, the amount thereof.

Explanation 1. — In this clause, "actual cost" has the same meaning as in clause (*1*) of section 43.

Explanation 2. — In this clause and in clause (*III*), "computation period" means the period for which profits and gains of the industrial undertaking or business of the hotel are computed under sections 28 to 43A.

Explanation 3. — In this clause and in clause (*V*), "written down value" has the same meaning as in clause (*6*) of section 43.

Explanation 4. — Where the cost of any asset has been satisfied otherwise than in cash, the then value of the consideration actually given for the asset shall be treated as the actual cost of the asset.

(*III*) From the aggregate of the amounts as ascertained under clause (*II*) shall be deducted the aggregate of the amounts, as on the first day of the computation period, of borrowed moneys and debts owed by the assessee (including amounts due towards any liability in respect of tax).

Explanation. — For the purposes of this clause, —

(*i*) "tax" means —

(*a*) income-tax or super-tax (including advance tax) due under any provision of this Act;

(*b*) wealth-tax due under any provision of the Wealth-tax Act, 1957; 27 of 1957.

(*c*) gift-tax due under any provision of the Gift-tax Act, 1958; 18 of 1958.

(*d*) super profits tax due under any provision of the Super Profits Tax Act, 1963; 14 of 1963.

(*e*) surtax due under any provision of the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, 1964; 7 of 1964.

(*ii*) any liability in respect of tax shall be deemed to have become due —

(*a*) in the case of advance tax due under any provision of this Act, on the date on which such advance tax is payable; and

(*b*) in the case of any other tax, on the first day of the period within which it is required to be paid.

(IV) The resultant sum as determined under clause *(III)* shall be diminished by the value, as ascertained under clause *(II)*, of any investments the income from which is not taken into account in computing the profits of the business and any moneys not required for the purpose of the business, in so far as the aggregate of such investments or moneys exceed the amount of the borrowed moneys which under clause *(III)* are required to be deducted in computing the capital.

(V) The capital employed in a ship shall be taken to be the written down value of the ship as reduced by the aggregate of the amounts owed by the assessee as on the computation date on account of moneys borrowed or debts incurred in acquiring that ship.

Explanation.— In this clause, "computation date" in relation to a ship, means —

(a) in respect of the previous year in which the ship is first brought into use, the date on which it is so brought into use;

(b) in respect of any subsequent previous year, the first day of such previous year.'.

Amendment of section 80JJ.

18. In section 80JJ of the Income-tax Act, for the portion beginning with the words "a deduction as specified hereunder, namely:—" and ending with the words "whichever is higher", the following shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1981, namely:—

"a deduction from such profits and gains of an amount equal to one-third of the aggregate amount of such profits and gains or fifteen thousand rupees, whichever is less".

Amendment of section 80L.

19. In section 80L of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section *(1)*, for clause *(vii)*, the following clause shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1981, namely:—

"*(vii)* interest on deposits with a financial corporation which is engaged in providing long-term finance for industrial development in India or with a public company formed and registered in India with the main object of carrying on the business of providing long-term finance for construction or purchase of houses in India for residential purposes:

Provided that the corporation or, as the case may be, the company is for the time being approved by the Central Government for the purposes of clause *(viii)* of sub-section *(1)* of section 36;".

Amendment of section 80RR.

20. In section 80RR of the Income-tax Act, for the words "musician or actor", the words and brackets "musician, actor or sportsman (including an athlete)" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 80T.

21. In section 80T of the Income-tax Act, in clause *(a)*, the words "where the gross total income does not exceed ten thousand rupees or" shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1981.

Amendment of section 80TT.

22. In section 80TT of the Income-tax Act, in clause *(a)*, the words "where the gross total income does not exceed ten thousand rupees or" shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1981.

Amendment of section 80U.

23. In section 80U of the Income-tax Act, for the words "five thousand rupees", the words "ten thousand rupees" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1981.

Amendment of section 139.

24. In section 139 of the Income-tax Act, after sub-section (8), the following sub-section shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of September, 1980, namely:—

"(9) Where the Income-tax Officer considers that the return of income furnished by the assessee is defective, he may intimate the defect to the assessee and give him an opportunity to rectify the defect within a period of fifteen days from the date of such intimation or within such further period which, on an application made in this behalf, the Income-tax Officer may, in his discretion, allow; and if the defect is not rectified within the said period of fifteen days or, as the case may be, the further period so allowed, then, notwithstanding anything contained in any other provision of this Act, the return shall be treated as an invalid return and the provisions of this Act shall apply as if the assessee had failed to furnish the return:

Provided that where the assessee rectifies the defect after the expiry of the said period of fifteen days or the further period allowed, but before the assessment is made, the Income-tax Officer may condone the delay and treat the return as a valid return.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this sub-section, a return of income shall be regarded as defective unless all the following conditions are fulfilled, namely:—

(a) the annexures, statements and columns in the return of income relating to computation of income chargeable under each head of income, computation of gross total income and total income have been duly filled in;

(b) the return is accompanied by a statement showing the computation of the tax payable on the basis of the return;

(c) the return is accompanied by proof of —

(i) the tax, if any, claimed to have been deducted at source and the advance tax and tax on self-assessment, if any, claimed to have been paid;

(*ii*) the amount of compulsory deposit, if any, claimed to have been made under the Compulsory Deposit Scheme (Income-tax Payers) Act, 1974;

38 of 1974.

(*d*) where regular books of account are maintained by the assessee, the return is accompanied by copies of—

(*i*) manufacturing account, trading account, profit and loss account or, as the case may be, income and expenditure account or any other similar account and balance sheet;

(*ii*) in the case of a proprietary business or profession, the personal account of the proprietor; in the case of a firm, association of persons or body of individuals, personal accounts of the partners or members; and in the case of a partner or member of a firm, association of persons or body of individuals, also his personal account in the firm, association of persons or body of individuals; or

(*e*) where the accounts of the assessee have been audited, the return is accompanied by copies of the audited profit and loss account and balance sheet and the auditor's report;

(*f*) where regular books of account are not maintained by the assessee, the return is accompanied by a statement indicating the amounts of turnover or, as the case may be, gross receipts, gross profit, expenses and net profit of the business or profession and the basis on which such amounts have been computed, and also disclosing the amounts of total sundry debtors, sundry creditors, stock-in-trade and cash balance as at the end of the previous year.".

Amendment of section 143.

25. In section 143 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (*1*), in clause (*b*), sub-clauses (*ii*) and (*iii*) shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 155.

26. In section 155, after sub-section (*5A*), the following sub-section shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1981, namely:—

"(*5B*) Where any deduction in respect of any expenditure on scientific research has been made in any assessment year under sub-section (*2B*) of section 35 and the assessee fails to furnish a certificate of completion of the programme obtained from the prescribed authority within one year of the period allowed for its completion by such authority, the deduction originally made in excess of the expenditure actually incurred shall be deemed to have been wrongly made, and the Income-tax Officer may, notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, recompute the total income of the assessee for the relevant previous year and make the necessary amendment; and the provisions of section 154 shall, so far as may be, apply thereto, the period of four years specified in sub-section (7) of that section being reckoned from the end of the previous year in which the period allowed for the completion of the programme by the prescribed authority expired.".

Amendment of section 164.

27. In section 164 of the Income-tax Act, —

(*a*) in sub-section (1), —

(*i*) for the portion beginning with the words "tax shall be charged—" and ending with the words "more beneficial to the revenue:", the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"tax shall be charged on the relevant income or part of relevant income at the maximum marginal rate:";

(*ii*) in the proviso, —

(1) for clause (*i*), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"(*i*) none of the beneficiaries has any other income chargeable under this Act exceeding the maximum amount not chargeable to tax in the case of an association of persons or is a beneficiary under any other trust; or";

(2) in clause (*ii*), for the words "under a trust declared by will", the words "under a trust declared by any person by will and such trust is the only trust so declared by him" shall be substituted;

(3) in the concluding portion, for the words "as if the relevant income or part of relevant income", the words "on the relevant income or part of relevant income as if it" shall be substituted;

(*b*) in sub-section (3), —

(*i*) for the portion beginning with the words "is not specifically receivable" and ending with the words "whichever course would be more beneficial to the revenue:", the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"is not specifically receivable on behalf or for the benefit of any one person or the individual shares of the beneficiaries in the income so applicable are indeterminate or unknown, the tax chargeable on the relevant income shall be the aggregate of —

(*a*) the tax which would be chargeable on that part of the relevant income which is applicable to charitable or religious purposes (as reduced by the income, if any, which is exempt under section 11) as if such part (or such part as so reduced) were the total income of an association of persons; and

(*b*) the tax on that part of the relevant income which is applicable to purposes other than charitable or religious purposes, and which is either not specifically receivable on behalf or for the benefit of any one person or in respect of which the shares of the beneficiaries are indeterminate or unknown, at the maximum marginal rate:";

(*ii*) in the proviso, —

(*1*) for clause (*i*), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"(*i*) none of the beneficiaries in respect of the part of the relevant income which is not applicable to charitable or religious purposes has any other income chargeable under this Act exceeding the maximum amount not chargeable to tax in the case of an association of persons or is a beneficiary under any other trust; or";

(*2*) in clause (*ii*), for the words "under a trust declared by will", the words "under a trust declared by any person by will and such trust is the only trust so declared by him" shall be substituted;

(*3*) in the concluding portion, for the words "as if the relevant income", the words "on the relevant income as if the relevant income" shall be substituted;

(*c*) after sub-section (*3*), the following *Explanations* shall be inserted, namely:—

'*Explanation 1*.— For the purposes of this section, —

(*i*) any income in respect of which the persons mentioned in clause (*iii*) and clause (*iv*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 160 are liable as representative assessee or any part thereof shall be deemed as being not specifically receivable on behalf or for the benefit of any one person unless the person on whose behalf or for whose benefit such income or such part thereof is receivable during the previous year is expressly stated in the order of the court or the instrument of trust or wakf deed, as the case may be, and is identifiable as such on the date of such order, instrument or deed;

(*ii*) the individual shares of the persons on whose behalf or for whose benefit such income or such part thereof is received shall be deemed to be indeterminate or unknown unless the individual shares of the persons on whose behalf or for whose benefit such income or such part thereof is receivable, are expressly stated in the order of the court or the instrument of trust or wakf deed, as the case may be, and are ascertainable as such on the date of such order, instrument or deed.

Explanation 2.— In this section, "maximum marginal rate" means the rate of income-tax (including surcharge on income-tax, if any) applicable in relation to the highest slab of income in the case of an association of persons as specified in the Finance Act of the relevant year.'.

Amendment of section 171.

28. In section 171 of the Income-tax Act, after sub-section (*8*) and before the *Explanation*, the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

"(*9*) Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing provisions of this section, where a partial partition has taken place after the 31st day of December, 1978 among the members of a Hindu undivided family hitherto assessed as undivided, —

(*a*) no claim that such partial partition has taken place shall be inquired into under sub-section (*2*) and no finding shall be recorded under sub-section (*3*) that such partial partition had taken place and any finding recorded under sub-section (*3*) to that effect whether before or after the 18th day of June, 1980, being the date of introduction of the Finance (No.2) Bill, 1980, shall be null and void;

(*b*) such family shall continue to be liable to be assessed under this Act as if no such partial partition had taken place;

(*c*) each member or group of members of such family immediately before such partial partition and the family shall be jointly and severally liable for any tax, penalty, interest, fine or other sum payable under this Act by the family in respect of any period, whether before or after such partial partition;

(*d*) the several liability of any member or group of members aforesaid shall be computed according to the portion of the joint family property allotted to him or it at such partial partition,

and the provisions of this Act shall apply accordingly.".

Amendment of section 208.

29. In section 208 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (*2*), for clause (*c*), the following clause shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of September, 1980, namely:—

"(*c*) in any other case —Rs. 12,000.".

Amendment of section 209A.

30. In section 209A of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (*4*), after the proviso, the following proviso shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of September, 1980, namely:—

'Provided further that in the case of an assessee, being a company, the provisions of this sub-section shall have effect as if for the figures and words "33 1/3 per cent.", the figures and words "20 per cent." had been substituted.'.

Amendment of section 212.

31. In section 212 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section *(3A)*, after the proviso, the following proviso shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of September, 1980, namely:—

'Provided further that in the case of an assessee, being a company, the provisions of this sub-section shall have effect as if for the figures and words "33 1/3 per cent.", the figures and words "20 per cent." had been substituted.'.

Amendment of section 215.

32. In section 215 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section *(1)*, the following proviso shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of September, 1980, namely:—

'Provided that in the case of an assessee, being a company, the provisions of this sub-section shall have effect as if for the words "seventy-five per cent.", the words "eighty-three and one-third per cent." had been substituted.'.

Amendment of section 273.

33. In section 273 of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of September, 1980,—

(i) in sub-section *(1)*, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

'Provided that in the case of an assessee, being a company, the provisions of this sub-section shall have effect as if for the words "seventy-five per cent.", at both the places where they occur, the words "eighty-three and one-third per cent." had been substituted.';

(ii) in sub-section *(2)*, before the *Explanation*, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

'Provided that in the case of an assessee, being a company, the provisions of this sub-section shall have effect as if for the words "seventy-five per cent.", wherever they occur, the words "eighty-three and one-third per cent." had been substituted.'.

Amendment of Fourth Schedule.

34. In the Fourth Schedule to the Income-tax Act, in Part A, in clause *(b)* of rule 6, the words "exceeds one-third of the salary of the employee or" shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1981.

Consequential amendments to certain sections.

35. The following amendments (being amendments of a consequential nature) shall be made in the Income-tax Act with effect from the 1st day of April, 1981, namely:—

(i) in sub-section *(2)* of section 34, in clause *(ii)*, after the words, brackets and figures "or clause *(ii)*", the words, brackets, figures and letter "or clause *(iia)*" shall be inserted;

(ii) in sub-section *(2)* of section 38, for the brackets, figures and word "*(ii)* and *(iii)*", the brackets, figures, letter and word "*(ii)*, *(ii a)* and *(iii)*" shall be substituted;

(*iii*) in sub-section (*3*) of section 80A, after the words, figures and letters "or section 80HHA", the words, figures and letter "or section 80-I" shall be inserted;

(*iv*) in sub-section (*9*) of section 80HH, for the words, figures and letter "under section 80J", the words, figures and letters "under section 80-I or section 80J" shall be substituted;

(*v*) in sub-section (*6*) of section 80HHA, for the words, figures and letter "under section 80J", the words, figures and letters "under section 80-I or section 80J" shall be substituted;

(*vi*) in sub-section (*3*) of section 80P, after the words, figures and letters "or section 80HHA", the words, figures and letter "or section 80-I" shall be inserted.

Wealth-tax

27 of 1957.

Amendment of section 2.

36. In the Wealth-tax Act, 1957 (hereinafter referred to as the Wealth-tax Act), in section 2, in sub-clause (*2*) of clause (*e*), for the words "Provided that", the following shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1981, namely:—

'Provided that in relation to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1981, or any subsequent assessment year, this sub-clause shall have effect subject to the modification that for item (*i*) thereof, the following item shall be substituted, namely:—

"(*i*)(*a*) agricultural land other than land comprised in any tea, coffee, rubber or cardamom plantation;

(*b*) any building owned or occupied by a cultivator of, or receiver of rent or revenue out of, agricultural land other than land comprised in any tea, coffee, rubber or cardamom plantation:

Provided that the building is on or in the immediate vicinity of the land and is a building which the cultivator or the receiver of the rent or revenue by reason of his connection with the land requires as a dwelling-house or a store-house or an out-house;

(*c*) animals;":

Provided further that'.

Amendment of section 5.

37. In section 5 of the Wealth-tax Act, in sub-section (*1*), with effect from the 1st day of April, 1981,—

(*a*) for clause (*iva*), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"(*iva*) agricultural land comprised in any tea, coffee, rubber or cardamom plantation belonging to the assessee;";

(*b*) in clause (*ivb*), for the words "agricultural land", the words "agricultural land comprised in any tea, coffee, rubber or cardamom plantation" shall be substituted;

(*c*) in clause (*viiib*), for the words "in an orchard or a plantation", the words "in any tea, coffee, rubber or cardamom plantation" shall be substituted;

(*d*) for clause (*xxvii*), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"(*xxvii*) any deposits with a financial corporation which is engaged in providing long-term finance for industrial development in India or with a public company formed and registered in India with the main object of carrying on the business of providing long-term finance for construction or purchase of houses in India for residential purposes:

Provided that the corporation or, as the case may be, the company is for the time being approved by the Central Government for the purposes of clause (*viii*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 36 of the Income-tax Act;".

Amendment of section 7.

38. In section 7 of the Wealth-tax Act, in sub-section (*1*), the following *Explanation* shall be inserted, namely:—

"*Explanation*.— For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that the price or other consideration for which any property may be acquired by or transferred to any person under the terms of a deed of trust or through or under any restrictive covenant in any instrument of transfer shall be ignored for the purpose of determining the price such property would fetch if sold in the open market on the valuation date.".

Insertion of new section 20A.

39. In the Wealth-tax Act, after section 20, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Assessment after partial partition of a Hindu undivided family.

'20A. Where a partial partition has taken place after the 31st day of December, 1978, among the members of a Hindu undivided family hitherto assessed as undivided,—

(*a*) such family shall continue to be liable to be assessed under this Act as if no such partial partition had taken place;

(*b*) each member or group of members of such family immediately before such partial partition and the family shall be jointly and severally liable for any tax, penalty, interest, fine or other sum payable under this Act by the family in respect of any period, whether before or after such partial partition;

(*c*) the several liability of any member or group of members aforesaid shall be computed according to the portion of the joint family property allotted to him or it at such partial partition,

and the provisions of this Act shall apply accordingly.

Explanation.— For the purposes of this section, "partial partition" shall have the meaning assigned to it in clause *(b)* of the *Explanation* to section 171 of the Income-tax Act.'.

Amendment of section 21.

40. In section 21 of the Wealth-tax Act,—

(a) in sub-section *(1)*, for the words "In the case of assets chargeable to tax under this Act", the words, brackets, figure and letter "Subject to the provisions of sub-section *(1A)*, in the case of assets chargeable to tax under this Act" shall be substituted;

(b) after sub-section *(1)*, the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

"*(1A)* Where the value or aggregate value of the interest or interests of the person or persons on whose behalf or for whose benefit such assets are held falls short of the value of any such assets, then, in addition to the wealth-tax leviable and recoverable under sub-section *(1)*, the wealth-tax shall be levied upon and recovered from the court of wards, administrator-general, official trustee, receiver, manager or other person or trustee aforesaid in respect of the value of such assets, to the extent it exceeds the value or aggregate value of such interest or interests, as if such excess value were the net wealth of an individual who is a citizen of India and resident in India for the purposes of this Act, and —

(i) at the rates specified in Part I of Schedule I; or

(ii) at the rate of three per cent.,

whichever course would be more beneficial to the revenue.";

(c) in sub-section *(4)*,—

(i) in clause *(b)*, for the words "one and one-half per cent.", the words "three per cent." shall be substituted;

(ii) in the proviso,—

(1) in clause *(i)*, for the words "under a trust declared by will", the words "under a trust declared by any person by will and such trust is the only trust so declared by him" shall be substituted;

(2) after clause *(i)*, the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"*(ia)* none of the beneficiaries has net wealth exceeding the amount not chargeable to wealth-tax in the case of an individual who is a citizen of India and resident in India for the purposes of this Act or is a beneficiary under any other trust; or";

(iii) the *Explanation* shall be numbered as *Explanation 2* and before that *Explanation*, the following *Explanation* shall be inserted, namely:—

"*Explanation 1.* — For the purposes of this sub-section, the shares of the persons on whose behalf or for whose benefit any such assets are held shall be deemed to be indeterminate or unknown unless the shares of the persons on whose behalf or for whose benefit such assets are held on the relevant valuation date are expressly stated in the order of the court or instrument of trust or deed of wakf, as the case may be, and are ascertainable as such on the date of such order, instrument or deed.".

Amendment of Schedule I.

41. In the Wealth-tax Act, in Part I of Schedule I, —

(a) in item *(1)*, in the proviso, for the letters and figures "Rs. 1, 00, 000", at both the places where they occur, the letters and figures "Rs. 1, 50, 000" shall be substituted;

(b) in item *(2)*, —

(i) in the opening portion, for the words, letters and figures "assessment year exceeds Rs. 1, 00, 000", the words, letters and figures "assessment year exceeds Rs. 1, 50, 000" shall be substituted;

(ii) in the proviso, for the letters and figures "Rs. 1, 00, 000", at both the places where they occur, the letters and figures "Rs. 1, 50, 000" shall be substituted.

Gift-tax

Amendment of Act 18 of 1958.

42. In the Gift-tax Act, 1958, —

(a) in section 2, in sub-clause *(c)* of clause *(xxiv)*, after the words "power of appointment", the brackets and words "(whether general, special or subject to any restrictions as to the persons in whose favour the appointment may be made)" shall be inserted;

(b) in section 4, in sub-section *(1)*, after clause *(d)*, the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"*(e)* where a person who has an interest in property as a tenant for a term or for life or a remainderman surrenders or relinquishes his interest in the property or otherwise allows his interest to be terminated without consideration or for a consideration which is not adequate, the value of the interest so surrendered, relinquished or allowed to be terminated or, as the case may be, the amount by which such value exceeds the consideration received, shall be deemed to be a gift made by such person.".

Interest-tax

Amendment of Act 45 of 1974.

43. In the Interest-tax Act, 1974, with effect from the Ist day of September, 1980,—

(1) in section 2,—

(*a*) in clause (7),—

(*i*) in sub-clause (*i*), the word "and" shall be inserted at the end;

(*ii*) in sub-clause (*ii*), the word "and" shall be omitted;

(*iii*) sub-clause (*iii*) shall be omitted;

2 of 1934.

(*b*) in clause (9), after the words and figures "the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934", the following shall be inserted, namely:—

", and includes —

15 of 1948.

(*a*) the Industrial Finance Corporation of India, established under the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948;

18 of 1964.

(*b*) the Industrial Development Bank of India, established under the Industrial Developmnet Bank Act, 1964;

(*c*) the Industrial Re-construction Corporation of India Limited; and

(*d*) the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Limited";

(2) in section 6, in sub-section (2), for the words, figures and letters "after the 28th day of February, 1978", the words, figures and letters ", during the period commencing on the 1st day of March, 1978 and ending with the 30th day of June, 1980" shall be substituted.

Miscellaneous

Saving in certain cases.

44. Where before the 18th day of June, 1980 [being the date on which the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1980 was introduced], the Supreme Court has, on an appeal in respect of the assessment of an assessee for any particular assessment year, held that the deduction under any section included in Chapter VIA of the Income-tax Act under the heading *"C—Deductions in respect of certain incomes"* is to be allowed in a manner different from that provided in section 80AA of the Income-tax Act, as inserted by section 12 of this Act, then, nothing contained in the said section 80AA shall apply to the assessment of such assessee for that particular assessment year.

CHAPTER IV

INDIRECT TAXES

Amendment of Act 51 of 1975.

45. The Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (hereinafter referred to as the Customs Tariff Act), shall be amended in the manner specified in Parts I and II of the Second Schedule.

Amendment of Act 1 of 1944.

46. In the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (hereinafter referred to as the Central Excises Act), —

(*a*) in section 2, in clause (*f*), after sub-clause (*vii*), the following sub-clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(*viii*) in relation to aluminium, includes lacquering or printing or both of plain containers;";

(*b*) the First Schedule shall be amended in the manner specified in Parts I and II of the Third Schedule.

Amendment of Act 13 of 1980.

47. In section 5 of the Finance Act, 1980, in sub-section (*1*), for the words "five per cent.", the words "ten per cent." shall be substituted.

Amendment of Act 58 of 1957.

48. The Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957 (hereinafter referred to as the Additional Duties of Excise Act), shall be amended in the manner specified in the Fourth Schedule.

Amendment of Act 25 of 1978.

49. In the Customs, Central Excises and Salt and Central Boards of Revenue (Amendment) Act, 1978, in new section 11B, as directed by section 21 of that Act to be inserted in the Central Excises Act, —

(*a*) in sub-section (*1*), —

(*i*) for the words "from the date of payment of duty" occurring in the opening portion, the words "from the relevant date" shall be substituted;

(*ii*) the *Explanation* shall be omitted;

(*b*) for the *Explanation* at the end, the following *Explanation* shall be substituted, namely:—

'*Explanation.* — For the purposes of this section, -

(*A*) "refund" includes rebate of duty of excise on excisable goods exported out of India or on excisable materials used in the manufacture of goods which are exported out of India;

(*B*) "relevant date" means, —

(*a*) in the case of goods exported out of India where a refund of excise duty paid is available in respect of the goods themselves or, as the case may be, the excisable materials used in the manufacture of such goods, —

(*i*) if the goods are exported by sea or air, the date on which the ship or the aircraft in which such goods are loaded, leaves India, or

(*ii*) if the goods are exported by land, the date on which such goods pass the frontier, or

(*iii*) if the goods are exported by post, the date of despatch of goods by the Post Office concerned to a place outside India;

(*b*) in the case of goods returned for being remade, refined, reconditioned, or subjected to any other similar process, in any factory, the date of entry into the factory for the purposes aforesaid;

(*c*) in the case of goods to which banderols are required to be affixed if removed for home consumption but not so required when exported outside India, if returned to a factory after having been removed from such factory for export out of India, the date of entry into the factory;

(*d*) in a case where a manufacturer is required to pay a sum, for a certain period, on the basis of the rate fixed by the Central Government by notification in the Official Gazette in full discharge of his liability for the duty leviable on his production of certain goods, if after the manufacturer has made the payment on the basis of such rate for any period but before the expiry of that period such rate is reduced, the date of such reduction;

(*e*) in a case where duty of excise is paid provisionally under this Act or the rules made thereunder, the date of adjustment of duty after the final assessment thereof;

(*f*) in any other case, the date of payment of duty.'.

Amendment of Act 52 of 1962, etc., to provide for an Appellate Tribunal.

50. *(1)* The amendments directed in the Fifth Schedule, being amendments to provide for an Appellate Tribunal under the Customs Act, 1962, the Central Excises Act and the Gold (Control) Act, 1968 and for matters connected therewith, shall be made in the said Acts.

45 of 1968.

(2) The amendments directed to be made by sub-section *(1)* shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint; and different dates may be appointed for the amendments to different Acts.

(3) If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of any Act referred to in sub-section *(1)*, as amended by the amendments thereto directed in the Fifth Schedule (particularly in relation to the transition to the provisions of that Act as so amended), the Central Government may, by general or special order, do anything not inconsistent with such provisions as so amended which appears to be necessary or expedient for the purpose of removing the difficulty:

Provided that no such order shall be made after the expiry of two years from the date on which such amendments came into force.

CHAPTER V

MISCELLANEOUS

Amendment of Act 6 of 1898.

51. In the First Schedule to the Indian Post Office Act, 1898,—

(a) for the sub-heading "*Letters*" and the entries thereunder, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"*Letters*

For a weight not exceeding ten grams	35 paise
For every ten grams or fraction thereof, exceeding ten grams	15 paise.";

(b) for the sub-heading "*Parcels*" and the entries thereunder, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"*Parcels*

For a weight not exceeding five hundred grams	Rs. 2. 00
For every five hundred grams or fraction thereof, exceeding five hundred grams	Rs. 2. 00.".

Amendment of Act 32 of 1971.

52. In section 54 of the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1971, for the words "nine previous years", the words "fourteen previous years" shall be substituted.

Amendment of Act 38 of 1974.

53. In the Compulsory Deposit Scheme (Income-tax Payers) Act, 1974,—

(a) in section 2, after clause *(d)*, the following clause shall be inserted and shall be deemed to have been inserted

with effect from the 10th day of July, 1978, namely:—

'(*dd*) "Income-tax Officer" has the same meaning as in clause (*25*) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, and includes an Inspecting Assistant Commissioner who exercises or performs the powers or functions conferred on, or assigned to, him under section 125 or section 125A of the said Act;';

(*b*) after section 7, the following section shall be inserted and shall be deemed to have been inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1975, namely:—

Compulsory deposit to be exempt for purposes of wealth-tax.

27 of 1957.

10 of 1949.

"7A. For the purposes of exemption under section 5 of the Wealth-tax Act, 1957, the amount of compulsory deposit shall be deemed to be a deposit with a banking company to which the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 applies.";

(*c*) with effect from the 1st day of April, 1981, section 8 shall be re-numbered as sub-section (*1*) thereof and after sub-section (*1*) as so re-numbered, the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

"(*2*) Where any amount has become repayable or payable under sub-section (*1*), the depositor may, at his option, not withdraw such amount after it has become so repayable or payable, and if he does so, such amount shall carry interest for the period it is not withdrawn as if it were a compulsory deposit, and the provisions of this Act shall, so far as may be, apply in relation to such amount or interest thereon as they apply in relation to a compulsory deposit or, as the case may be, interest on such deposit.";

(*d*) in section 10, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1975,—

(*i*) in sub-section (*1*),—

(*1*) in clause (*a*), for the words "has failed to make", the words "has, without reasonable cause, failed to make" shall be substituted;

(*2*) in clause (*b*), for the words "the requisite amount", the words "the requisite amount and there is no reasonable cause for making such short payment" shall be substituted;

(*3*) for the words "the Income-tax Officer shall", the words "the Income-tax Officer may" shall be substituted;

(*ii*) in sub-section (*2*),—

(*1*) in clause (*a*), for the words "has failed to make", the words "has, without reasonable cause, failed to make" shall be substituted;

(*2*) in clause (*b*),—

(*A*) for the words "is less than", the words "falls short of" shall be substituted;

(*B*) for the words "his correct income", the words "his correct income and there is no reasonable cause for making such short payment" shall be substituted;

(*3*) for the words "the Income-tax Officer shall", the words "the Income-tax Officer may" shall be substituted;

(*e*) in section 11, with effect from the 10th day of July, 1978,—

(*i*) in sub-section (*1*), for the words "Additional Commissioner of Income-tax", the words and brackets "Commissioner of Income-tax (Appeals)" shall be substituted;

(*ii*) in sub-section (*2*), in clause (*b*) of the proviso, for the words "Appellate Assistant Commissioner", the words and brackets "Commissioner (Appeals) or the Appellate Assistant Commissioner" shall be substituted;

(*f*) with effect from the 10th day of July, 1978, section 12 shall be re-numbered as sub-section (*1*) thereof, and, —

(*i*) in sub-section (*1*), as so re-numbered, for the words "Any depositor", the words, brackets and figure "Subject to the provisions of sub-section (*2*), any depositor" shall be substituted;

(*ii*) after sub-section (*1*) as so re-numbered, the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

'(*2*) Where an order referred to in sub-section (*1*) is made by an Inspecting Assistant Commissioner in exercise of the powers or functions conferred on or assigned to him under section 125 or section 125A of the Income-tax Act, the provisions of that sub-section shall have effect as if for the words "Appellate Assistant Commissioner", the words and brackets "Commissioner (Appeals)" were substituted.';

(*g*) after section 12, the following section shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of September, 1980, namely:—

Special review in certain cases.

'12A. (*1*) Where any order imposing a penalty under section 10 made by the Income-tax Officer before the date on which the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1980 received the assent of the President (such order being hereafter in this section referred to as pre-amendment penalty order) has not been made the subject matter of any subsequent proceeding by way of appeal or revision under this Act, then, the depositor aggrieved by such order may, if he considers that no such penalty would have been levied if the amendments made to section 10 by the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1980 had been in force on the date of passing of such order, make an application to the Income-tax Officer for a special review.

(2) Where a pre-amendment penalty order has been made the subject matter of any subsequent proceeding by way of an appeal or revision under this Act, the depositor aggrieved by the order passed in any such proceeding or, as the case may be, the last of such proceedings may, if he considers that no such penalty would have been levied if the amendments made to section 10 by the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1980 had been in force on the date of passing of the pre-amendment penalty order, make an application to the authority which passed the order in such proceeding or, as the case may be, the last of such proceedings for a special review.

(3) The application referred to in sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) shall be presented before the 1st day of January, 1981:

Provided that the Income-tax Officer or the other authority to whom an application for special review is made may admit such application after the said date if he or it is satisfied that the depositor had sufficient cause for not presenting it before the said date.

(4) The Income-tax Officer or other authority to whom the application for special review is made under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2), may make such enquiry or cause such enquiry to be made and, subject to the provisions of this Act, may pass such order as he or it thinks fit.

(5) The provisions of section 12 shall, so far as may be, apply in relation to an order passed under sub-section (4) as they apply in relation to a pre-amendment penalty order or, as the case may be, an order passed by any other authority under that section.

(6) The special review under this section shall be in addition to and not in derogation of any other remedy which an aggrieved depositor may have under this Act.

Explanation. — For the purposes of this section, "authority" includes the Appellate Tribunal. ';

(h) in section 13, in sub-section (1), after the words "the Appellate Assistant Commissioner, ", the words and brackets "the Commissioner (Appeals)" shall be inserted.

13 of 1980. **54.** Section 2 of the Finance Act, 1980 is hereby repealed and shall be deemed never to have been enacted. Repeal.

Declaration under the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act, 1931.

It is hereby declared that it is expedient in the public interest that the provisions of clauses 45, 46, 47 and 48 of this Bill shall have immediate effect under the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act, 1931. 16 of 1931.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE

(*See* section 2)

PART I

INCOME-TAX AND SURCHARGE ON INCOME-TAX

Paragraph A

Sub-Paragraph I

In the case of every individual or Hindu undivided family or unregistered firm or other association of persons or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, or every artificial juridical person referred to in sub-clause *(vii)* of clause (31) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, not being a case to which Sub-Paragraph II of this Paragraph or any other Paragraph of this Part applies,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 8,000	Nil;
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 8,000 but does not exceed Rs. 15,000	15 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 8,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 1,050 *plus* 18 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	Rs. 1,950 *plus* 25 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 30,000	Rs. 3,200 *plus* 30 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(6) where the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 4,700 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000;
(7) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 70,000	Rs. 12,700 *plus* 50 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;

(8) where the total income exceeds Rs. 70,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 22,700 *plus* 55 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 70,000;
(9) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 39,200 *plus* 60 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000:

Provided that for the purposes of this Sub-Paragraph,—

(*i*) no income-tax shall be payable on a total income not exceeding Rs. 10,000;

(ii) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 12,000, the income-tax payable thereon shall not exceed thirty per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of twenty per cent. of such income-tax.

Sub-Paragraph II

In the case of every Hindu undivided family which at any time during the previous year has at least one member whose total income of the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1980 exceeds Rs. 10,000,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 8,000	*Nil;*
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 8,000 but does not exceed Rs. 15,000	18 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 8,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 1,260 *plus* 25 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	Rs. 2,510 *plus* 30 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000;

(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 30,000	Rs. 4,010 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(6) where the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 6,010 *plus* 50 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000;
(7) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 70,000	Rs. 16,010 *plus* 55 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;
(8) where the total income exceeds Rs. 70,000	Rs. 27,010 *plus* 60 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 70,000:

Provided that for the purposes of this Sub-Paragraph,—

(*i*) no income-tax shall be payable on a total income not exceeding Rs. 10,000;

(*ii*) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 13,000, the income-tax payable thereon shall not exceed thirty per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of twenty per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph B

In the case of every co-operative society,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000	15 per cent. of the total income;
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 1,500 *plus* 25 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000	Rs. 4,000 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of twenty per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph C

Sub-Paragraph I

In the case of every registered firm, not being a case to which Sub-Paragraph II of this Paragraph applies,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000	*Nil;*
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	5 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 750 *plus* 7 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 2,500 *plus* 15 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 10,000 *plus* 24 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of twenty per cent. of such income-tax.

Sub-Paragraph II

In the case of every registered firm whose total income includes income derived from a profession carried on by it and the income so included is not less than fifty-one per cent. of such total income,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000	*Nil;*
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	4 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 600 *plus* 7 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 2,350 *plus* 13 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 8,850 *plus* 22 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of twenty per cent. of such income-tax.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this Paragraph, "registered firm" includes an unregistered firm assessed as a registered firm under clause *(b)* of section 183 of the Income-tax Act.

Paragraph D

In the case of every local authority,—

Rate of income-tax

On the whole of the total income	50 per cent.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of twenty per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph E

In the case of a company, —

Rates of income-tax

I. In the case of a domestic company, —

(1) where the company is a company in which the public are substantially interested, —	
(*i*) in a case where the total income does not exceed Rs. 1, 00, 000	45 per cent. of the total income;
(*ii*) in a case where the total income exceeds Rs. 1, 00, 000	55 per cent. of the total income;
(2) where the company is not a company in which the public are substantially interested, —	
(*i*) in the case of an industrial company, —	
(*a*) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 2, 00, 000	55 per cent. of the total income;
(*b*) where the total income exceeds Rs. 2, 00, 000	60 per cent. of the total income;
(*ii*) in any other case	65 per cent. of the total income:

Provided that—

(*i*) the income-tax payable by a domestic company, being a company in which the public are substantially interested, the total income of which exceeds Rs. 1, 00, 000, shall not exceed the aggregate of —

(*a*) the income-tax which would have been payable by the company if its total income had been Rs. 1, 00, 000 (the income of Rs. 1, 00, 000 for this purpose being computed as if such income included income from various sources in the same proportion as the total income of the company); and

(*b*) eighty per cent. of the amount by which its total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000;

(*ii*) the income-tax payable by a domestic company, not being a company in which the public are substantially interested, which is an industrial company and the total income of which exceeds Rs. 2,00,000, shall not exceed the aggregate of—

(*a*) the income-tax which would have been payable by the company if its total income had been Rs. 2,00,000 (the income of Rs. 2,00,000 for this purpose being computed as if such income included income from various sources in the same proportion as the total income of the company); and

(*b*) eighty per cent. of the amount by which its total income exceeds Rs. 2,00,000.

II. In the case of a company other than a domestic company,—

(*i*) on so much of the total income as consists of—

(*a*) royalties received from an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern after the 31st day of March, 1961 but before the 1st day of April, 1976, or

(*b*) fees for rendering technical services received from an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern after the 29th day of February, 1964 but before the 1st day of April, 1976,

and where such agreement has, in either case, been approved by the Central Government — 50 per cent.;

(*ii*) on the balance, if any, of the total income — 70 per cent.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge calculated at the rate of seven and a half per cent. of such income-tax.';

PART II

Rates for deduction of tax at source in certain cases

In every case in which under the provisions of sections 193, 194, 194A, 194B, 194BB, 194D and 195 of the Income-tax Act, tax is to be deducted at the rates in force, deduction shall be made from the income subject to deduction at the following rates:—

	Income-tax	
	Rate of income-tax	Rate of surcharge
1. In the case of a person other than a company—		
(*a*) where the person is resident in India—		
(*i*) on income by way of interest other than "Interest on securities"	10 per cent.	Nil;
(*ii*) on income by way of winnings from lotteries and crossword puzzles	30 per cent.	3 per cent;
(*iii*) on income by way of winnings from horse races	30 per cent.	3 per cent;
(*iv*) on income by way of insurance commission	10 per cent.	Nil;
(*v*) on income by way of interest payable on —	10 per cent.	Nil;
(*A*) any security, other than a tax-free security, of the Central or a State Government;		
(*B*) any debentures or other securities for money issued by or on behalf of any local authority or a corporation established by a Central, State or Provincial Act;		
(*C*) any debentures issued by a company where such debentures are listed in a recognised stock exchange in India in accordance with the		

42 of 1956.

	Income-tax	
	Rate of income-tax	Rate of surcharge
Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956, and any rules made thereunder		
(*vi*) on any other income (excluding interest payable on a tax-free security)	21 per cent.	2 per cent.;
(*b*) where the person is not resident in India—		
(*i*) on the whole income (excluding interest payable on a tax-free security)	income-tax at 30 per cent. and surcharge at 3 per cent. of the amount of the income, or income-tax and surcharge on income-tax in respect of the income at the rates prescribed in Sub-Paragraph I of Paragraph A of Part III of this Schedule, if such income had been the total income, whichever is higher;	
(*ii*) on income by way of interest payable on a tax-free security	15 per cent.	1.5 per cent.;
2. In the case of a company—		
(*a*) where the company is a domestic company—		
(*i*) on income by way of interest other than "Interest on securities"	20 per cent.	1.5 per cent.;
(*ii*) on any other income (excluding interest payable on a tax-free security)	21.5 per cent.	1.5 per cent.;
(*b*) where the company is not a domestic company—		
(*i*) on income by way of dividends payable by any domestic company	25 per cent.	*Nil*;

	Income-tax	
	Rate of income-tax	Rate of surcharge
(*ii*) on income by way of royalty payable by an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern after the 31st day of March, 1976, where such royalty is in consideration for the transfer of all or any rights (including the granting of a licence) in respect of copyright in any book on a subject referred to in the proviso to sub-section (1A) of section 115A of the Income-tax Act, to the Indian concern	40 per cent.	Nil;
(*iii*) on income by way of royalty [not being royalty of the nature referred to in sub-item (*b*) (*ii*)] payable by an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern and which has been approved by the Central Government,—		
(*A*) where the agreement is made after the 31st day of March, 1961 but before the 1st day of April, 1976	50 per cent.	3.75 per cent.;
(*B*) where the agreement is made after the 31st day of March, 1976—		
(*1*) on so much of the amount of such income as consists of lump sum consideration for the transfer	20 per cent.	Nil;

	Income-tax	
	Rate of income-tax	Rate of surcharge
outside India of, or the imparting of information outside India in respect of, any data, documentation, drawing or specification relating to any patent, invention, model, design, secret formula or process, or trade mark or similar property		
(2) on the balance, if any, of such income	40 per cent.	*Nil;*
(iv) on income by way of fees for technical services payable by an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern and which has been approved by the Central Government—		
(A) where the agreement is made after the 29th day of February, 1964 but before the 1st day of April, 1976	50 per cent.	3.75 per cent.;
(B) where the agreement is made after the 31st day of March, 1976	40 per cent.	*Nil;*
(v) on income by way of interest payable on a tax-free security	44 per cent.	3.3 per cent.;
(vi) on any other income	70 per cent.	5.25 per cent.

PART III

Rates for calculating or charging income-tax in certain cases, deducting income-tax from income chargeable under the head "Salaries" or any payment referred to in sub-section (9) of section 80E and computing "advance tax".

In cases in which income-tax has to be calculated under the first proviso to sub-section (5) of section 132 of the Income-tax Act or charged under sub-section (4) of section 172 or sub-section (2) of section 174 or section 175 or sub-section (2) of section 176 of the said Act or deducted under section 192 of the said Act from income chargeable under the head "Salaries" or deducted under sub-section (9) of section 80E of the said Act from any payment referred to in the said sub-section (9) or in which the "advance tax" payable under Chapter XVII-C of the said Act has to be computed, at the rate or rates in force, such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" (not being "advance tax" in respect of any income chargeable to tax under Chapter XII or section 164 of the Income-tax Act at the rates as specified in that Chapter or section), shall be so calculated, charged, deducted or computed at the following rate or rates:—

Paragraph A

Sub-Paragraph I

In the case of every individual or Hindu undivided family or unregistered firm or other association of persons or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, or every artificial juridical person referred to in sub-clause (*vii*) of clause (*31*) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, not being a case to which Sub-Paragraph II of this Paragraph or any other Paragraph of this Part applies,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 8,000	*Nil;*
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 8,000 but does not exceed Rs. 15,000	15 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 8,000;

(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 1,050 *plus* 18 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	Rs. 1,950 *plus* 25 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 30,000	Rs. 3,200 *plus* 30 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(6) where the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 4,700 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000;
(7) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 70,000	Rs. 12,700 *plus* 50 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;
(8) where the total income exceeds Rs. 70,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 22,700 *plus* 55 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 70,000;
(9) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 39,200 *plus* 60 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000:

Provided that for the purposes of this Sub-Paragraph,—

(i) no income-tax shall be payable on a total income not exceeding Rs. 12,000;

(ii) where the total income exceeds Rs. 12,000 but does not exceed Rs. 16,250, the income-tax payable thereon shall not exceed thirty per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 12,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall be increased by a surchage for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of ten per cent. of such income-tax.

Sub-Paragraph II

In the case of every Hindu undivided family which at any time during the previous year has at least one member whose total income of the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1981 exceeds Rs. 12,000, —

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 8,000	*Nil;*
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 8,000 but does not exceed Rs. 15,000	22 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 8,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 1,540 *plus* 27 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	Rs. 2,890 *plus* 35 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 30,000	Rs. 4,640 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(6) where the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 6,640 *plus* 50 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000;
(7) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000	Rs. 16,640 *plus* 60 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000:

Provided that for the purposes of this Sub-Paragraph, —

(*i*) no income-tax shall be payable on a total income not exceeding Rs. 12,000;

(*ii*) where the total income exceeds Rs. 12,000 but does not exceed Rs. 17,610, the income-tax payable thereon shall not exceed forty per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 12,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of ten per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph B

In the case of every co-operative society,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000	15 per cent. of the total income;
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 1,500 *plus* 25 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000	Rs. 4,000 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of ten per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph C

Sub-Paragraph I

In the case of every registered firm, not being a case to which Sub-Paragraph II of this Paragraph applies,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000	Nil;
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	5 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 750 *plus* 7 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 2,500 *plus* 15 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 10,000 *plus* 24 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of ten per cent. of such income-tax.

Sub-Paragraph II

In the case of every registered firm whose total income includes income derived from a profession carried on by it and the income so included is not less than fifty-one per cent. of such total income,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000	Nil;
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	4 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 600 *plus* 7 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 2,350 *plus* 13 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 8,850 *plus* 22 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of ten per cent. of such income-tax.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this Paragraph, "registered firm" includes an unregistered firm assessed as a registered firm under clause *(b)* of section 183 of the Income-tax Act.

Paragraph D

In the case of every local authority,—

Rate of income-tax

On the whole of the total income	50 per cent.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of ten per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph E

In the case of a company, —

Rates of income-tax

I. In the case of a domestic company, —

(1) where the company is a company in which the public are substantially interested, —	
(*i*) in a case where the total income does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	45 per cent. of the total income;
(*ii*) in a case where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	55 per cent. of the total income;
(2) where the company is not a company in which the public are substantially interested, —	
(*i*) in the case of an industrial company, —	
(*a*) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 2,00,000	55 per cent. of the total income;
(*b*) where the total income exceeds Rs. 2,00,000	60 per cent. of the total income;
(*ii*) in any other case	65 per cent. of the total income:

Provided that —

(i) the income-tax payable by a domestic company, being a company in which the public are substantially interested, the total income of which exceeds Rs. 1,00,000, shall not exceed the aggregate of —

(*a*) the income-tax which would have been payable by the company if its total income had been Rs. 1,00,000 (the income of Rs. 1,00,000 for this purpose being computed as if such income included income from various sources in the same proportion as the total income of the company); and (*b*) eighty per cent. of the amount by which its total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000;

(*ii*) the income-tax payable by a domestic company, not being a company in which the public are substantially interested, which is an industrial company and the total income of which exceeds Rs.2,00,000, shall not exceed the aggregate of—

(*a*) the income-tax which would have been payable by the company if its total income had been Rs.2,00,000 (the income of Rs.2,00,000 for this purpose being computed as if such income included income from various sources in the same proportion as the total income of the company); and

(*b*) eighty per cent. of the amount by which its total income exceeds Rs.2,00,000.

II. In the case of a company other than a domestic company,—

(*i*) on so much of the total income as consists of — (*a*) royalties received from an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern after the 31st day of March, 1961 but before the 1st day of April, 1976, or (*b*) fees for rendering technical services received from an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern after the 29th day of February, 1964 but before the 1st day of April, 1976, and where such agreement has, in either case, been approved by the Central Government	50 per cent.;
(*ii*) on the balance, if any, of the total income	70 per cent.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge calculated at the rate of seven and a half per cent. of such income-tax.

PART IV

[*See* section 2(7)(*e*)]

RULES FOR COMPUTATION OF NET AGRICULTURAL INCOME

Rule 1. — Agricultural income of the nature referred to in sub-clause (*a*) of clause (1) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act shall be computed as if it were income chargeable to income-tax under that Act under the head "Income from other sources" and the provisions of sections 57 to 59 of that Act shall, so far as may be, apply accordingly:

Provided that sub-section (2) of section 58 shall apply subject to the modification that the reference to section 40A therein shall be construed as not including a reference to sub-sections (3) and (4) of section 40A.

Rule 2. — Agricultural income of the nature referred to in sub-clause (*b*) or sub-clause (*c*) of clause (1) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act [other than income derived from any building required as a dwelling house by the receiver of the rent or revenue or the cultivator or the receiver of rent-in-kind referred to in the said sub-clause (*c*) shall be computed as if it were income chargeable to income-tax under that Act under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession" and the provisions of sections 30, 31, 32, 34, 36, 37, 38, 40, 40A [other than sub-sections (3) and (4) thereof], 41, 43, and 43A of the Income-tax Act shall, so far as may be, apply accordingly.

Rule 3. — Agricultural income of the nature referred to in sub-clause (*c*) of clause (1) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, being income derived from any building required as a dwelling house by the receiver of the rent or revenue or the cultivator or the receiver of rent-in-kind referred to in the said sub-clause (*c*) shall be computed as if it were income chargeable to income-tax under that Act under the head "Income from house property" and the provisions of sections 23 to 27 of that Act shall, so far as may be, apply accordingly:

Provided that sub-section *(2)* of the said section 23 shall apply subject to the modifications that the references to "total income" therein shall be construed as references to net agricultural income and that the words, figures and letter "and before making any deduction under Chapter VIA" shall be omitted.

Rule 4. – Notwithstanding anything contained in any other provisions of these rules, in a case where the assessee derives income from sale of tea grown and manufactured by him in India, such income shall be computed in accordance with rule 8 of the Income-tax Rules, 1962, and sixty per cent. of such income shall be regarded as the agricultural income of the assessee.

Rule 5. – Where the assessee is a partner of a registered firm or an unregistered firm assessed as a registered firm under clause *(b)* of section 183 of the Income-tax Act, which in the previous year has any agricultural income, or is a partner of an unregistered firm which has not been assessed as a registered firm under clause *(b)* of the said section 183 and which in the previous year has either no income chargeable to tax under the Income-tax Act or has total income not exceeding the maximum amount not chargeable to tax in the case of an unregistered firm but has any agricultural income, then, the agricultural income or loss of the firm shall be computed in accordance with these rules and his share in the agricultural income or loss of the firm shall be computed in the manner laid down in sub-section *(1)*, sub-section *(2)* and sub-section *(3)* of section 67 of the Income-tax Act and the share so computed shall be regarded as the agricultural income or loss of the assessee.

Rule 6. — Where the assessee is a member of an association of persons or a body of individuals (other than a Hindu undivided family, a company or a firm) which in the previous year has either no income chargeable to tax under the Income-tax Act or has total income not exceeding the maximum amount not chargeable to tax in the case of an association of persons or a body of individuals (other than a Hindu undivided family, a company or a firm) but has any agricultural income, then, the agricultural income or loss of the association or body shall be computed in accordance with these rules and the share of the assessee in the agricultural income or loss so computed shall be regarded as the agricultural income or loss of the assessee.

Rule 7. – Where the result of the computation for the previous year in respect of any source of agricultural income is a loss, such loss shall be set off against the income of the assessee, if any, for that previous year from any other source of agricultural income:

Provided that where the assessee is a partner of an unregistered firm which has not been assessed as a registered firm under clause *(b)* of section 183 of the Income-tax Act or is a member of an association of persons or a body of individuals and the share of the assessee in the agricultural income of the firm, association or body, as the case may be, is a loss, such loss shall not be set off against any income of the assessee from any other source of agricultural income.

Rule 8. – Any sum payable by the assessee on account of any tax levied by the State Government on the agricultural income shall be deducted in computing the agricultural income.

Rule 9. – (1) Where the assessee has, in the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1980, any agricultural income and the net result of the computation of the agricultural income of the assessee for any one or more of the previous years relevant to the assessment years commencing on the 1st day of April, 1974 or the 1st day of April, 1975 or the 1st day of April, 1976 or the 1st day of April, 1977 or the 1st day of April, 1978 or the 1st day of April, 1979, is a loss, then, for the purposes of sub-section (2) of section 2 of this Act, –

(i) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1974, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1975 or the 1st day of April, 1976 or the 1st day of April, 1977 or the 1st day of April, 1978 or the 1st day of April, 1979,

(ii) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1975, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1976 or the 1st day of April, 1977 or the 1st day of April, 1978 or the 1st day of April, 1979,

(*iii*) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1976, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1977 or the 1st day of April, 1978 or the 1st day of April, 1979,

(*iv*) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1977, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1978 or the 1st day of April, 1979,

(*v*) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1978, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1979, and

(*vi*) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1979,

shall be set off against the agricultural income of the assessee for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1980.

(*2*) Where the assessee has, in the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1981 or, if by virtue of any provision of the Income-tax Act, income-tax is to be charged in respect of the income of a period other than that previous year, in such other period, any agricultural income and the net result of the computation of the agricultural income of the assessee for any one or more of the previous years relevant to the assessment years commencing on the 1st day of April, 1974 or the 1st day of April, 1975 or the 1st day of April, 1976 or the 1st day of April, 1977 or the 1st day of April, 1978 or the 1st day of April, 1979 or the 1st day of April, 1980, is a loss, then, for the purposes of sub-section (*6*) of section 2 of this Act, —

(*i*) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1974, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1975 or the 1st day of April, 1976 or the 1st day of April, 1977 or the 1st day of April, 1978 or the 1st day of April, 1979 or the 1st day of April, 1980, (*ii*) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1975, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1976 or the 1st day of April, 1977 or the 1st day of April, 1978 or the 1st day of April, 1979 or the 1st day of April, 1980,

(*iii*) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1976, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1977 or the 1st day of April, 1978 or the 1st day of April, 1979 or the 1st day of April, 1980,

(*iv*) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1977, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1978 or the 1st day of April, 1979 or the 1st day of April, 1980,

(*v*) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1978, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1979 or the 1st day of April, 1980,

(*vi*) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1979, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1980, and

(*vii*) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1980,

shall be set off against the agricultural income of the assessee for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1981, or the period aforesaid.

(*3*) Where a change has occurred in the constitution of a firm, nothing in sub-rule (*1*) or sub-rule (*2*) shall entitle the firm to set off so much of the loss proportionate to the share of a retired or deceased partner computed in the manner laid down in sub-section (*1*), sub-section (*2*) and sub-section (*3*) of section 67 of the Income-tax Act as exceeds his share of profits, if any, of the previous year in the firm, or entitle any partner to the benefit of any portion of the said loss (computed in the manner aforesaid) which is not apportionable to him.

(4) Where any person deriving any agricultural income from any source has been succeeded in such capacity by another person, otherwise than by inheritance, nothing in sub-rule *(1)* or sub-rule *(2)* shall entitle any person, other than the person incurring the loss, to have it set off under sub-rule *(1)* or, as the case may be, sub-rule *(2)*.

(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in this rule, no loss which has not been determined by the Income-tax Officer under the provisions of these rules or the rules contained in Part IV of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1974, or of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1975, or of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1976, or of the First Schedule to the Finance (No.2) Act, 1977, or of the Schedule to the Finance Act, 1978, or of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1979, shall be set off under sub-rule *(1)* or, as the case may be, sub-rule *(2)*.

20 of 1974.
25 of 1975.
66 of 1976.
29 of 1977.
19 of 1978.
21 of 1979.

Rule 10. — Where the net result of the computation made in accordance with these rules is a loss, the loss so computed shall be ignored and the net agricultural income shall be deemed to be *nil*.

Rule 11. — The provisions of the Income-tax Act relating to procedure for assessment (including the provisions of section 288A relating to rounding off of income) shall, with the necessary modifications, apply in relation to the computation of the net agricultural income of the assessee as they apply in relation to the assessment of the total income.

Rule 12. — For the purposes of computing the net agricultural income of the assessee, the Income-tax Officer shall have the same powers as he has under the Income-tax Act for the purposes of assessment of the total income.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE

(*See* section 45)

PART I

In the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act,—

(*i*) the entry in column (5) in sub-heading No. (5) of Heading No. 29.01/45, sub-heading No. (6) of Heading No. 29.01/45, Heading No. 50.01, Heading No. 50.02, sub-heading No. (1) of Heading No. 50.03/08 and sub-heading No. (1) of Heading No. 50.09/10 shall be omitted;

(*ii*) in sub-heading No. (2) of Heading No. 37.01/08, for the entry in column (3), the entry "Re. 1.00 per linear metre" shall be substituted;

(*iii*) in Heading No. 100.01, for the entry in column (3), the entry "300%" shall be substituted.

PART II

Heading No.	Sub-heading No. and description of article	Rate of duty		Duration when rates of duty are protective
		Standard	Preferential Areas	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	In the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, for Heading No. 100.02, the following Heading shall be substituted, namely:—			
"100.02	All dutiable articles, even if elsewhere specified, intended for personal use, imported by post or air, and exempt from any prohibition in respect of the import thereof under the Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947 (18 of 1947), but excluding articles falling under Heading No. 100.01 and alcoholic drinks:			
	(1) drugs and medicines	60%	..	..
	(2) others	100%	..	..".

THE THIRD SCHEDULE

(*See* section 46)

PART I

In the First Schedule to the Central Excises Act,—

(*i*) in Item No. 14A, for the entry in the third column, the entry "Fifteen per cent. *ad valorem.*" shall be substituted;

(*ii*) in Item No. 14B, for the entry in the third column, the entry "Fifteen per cent. *ad valorem.*" shall be substituted;

(*iii*) in Item No. 14G, for the entry in the third column, the entry "Fifteen per cent. *ad valorem.*" shall be substituted;

(*iv*) in Item No. 15C, for the entry in the third column, the entry "Fifteen per cent. *ad valorem.*" shall be substituted;

(*v*) in Item No. 16AA, for the entry in the third column, the entry "Ten per cent. *ad valorem.*" shall be substituted;

(*vi*) in Item No. 26A, in the entry in the second column,—

(*a*) the words "AND COPPER ALLOYS CONTAINING NOT LESS THAN FIFTY PER CENT. BY WEIGHT OF COPPER" shall be omitted;

(*b*) the following *Explanation* shall be inserted at the end, namely:-

'*Explanation*.— "COPPER" shall include any alloy in which copper predominates by weight over each of the other metals.';

(*vii*) in Item No. 26B, in the second column, the following *Explanation* shall be inserted at the end, namely:—

'*Explanation*.— "ZINC" shall include any alloy in which zinc predominates by weight over each of the other metals.';

(*viii*) in Item No. 27A, in the second column, the following *Explanation* shall be inserted at the end, namely:—

'*Explanation*.— "LEAD" shall include any alloy in which lead predominates by weight over each of the other metals.';

(*ix*) in Item No. 68, in the second column, the following *Explanation* shall be inserted at the end, namely:—

"*Explanation*.— For the purposes of this Item, goods which are referred to in any preceding Item in this Schedule for the purpose of excluding such goods from the description of goods in that Item (whether such exclusion is by means of an *Explanation* to such Item or by words of exclusion in the description itself or in any other manner) shall be deemed to be goods not specified in that Item.".

PART II

Item No.	Description of goods	Rate of duty
(1)	(2)	(3)
	In the First Schedule to the Central Excises Act,—	
	(*i*) after Item No. 15C, the following Item shall be inserted, namely:—	
"15CC.	MOLASSES	Thirty rupees per metric tonne.";
	(*ii*) for Item No. 16B, the following Item shall be substituted, namely:—	
"16B.	PLYWOOD, BLOCKBOARD, LAMINBOARD, BATTEN BOARD, HARD OR SOFT WALL BOARDS OR INSULATING BOARD AND VENEERED PANELS, WHETHER OR NOT CONTAINING ANY MATERIAL OTHER THAN WOOD; CELLULAR WOOD PANELS; BUILDING BOARDS OF WOOD PULP OR OF VEGETABLE FIBRE, WHETHER OR NOT BONDED WITH NATURAL OR ARTIFICIAL RESINS OR WITH SIMILAR BINDERS; AND ARTIFICIAL OR RECONSTITUTED WOOD BEING WOOD SHAVINGS, WOOD CHIPS, SAW DUST, WOOD FLOUR OR OTHER LIGNEOUS WASTE AGGLOMERATED WITH NATURAL OR ARTIFICIAL RESINS OR OTHER ORGANIC BINDING SUBSTANCES, IN SHEETS, BLOCKS, BOARDS OR THE LIKE.	Thirty per cent. *ad valorem.*";
	(*iii*) for Item No. 19, the following Item shall be substituted, namely:—	
'19.	COTTON FABRICS— "Cotton fabrics" means all varieties of fabrics manufactured either wholly or partly from cotton and includes dhoties,	

Item No.	Description of goods	Rate of duty
(1)	(2)	(3)
	sarees, chaddars, bed-sheets, bed-spreads, counter-panes, table-cloths, embroidery in the piece, in strips or in motifs, fabrics impregnated, coated or laminated with preparations of cellulose derivatives or of other artificial plastic materials and fabrics covered partially or fully with textile flocks or with preparations containing textile flocks, if *(i)* in such fabrics cotton predominates in weight, or *(ii)* such fabrics contain more than 40 per cent, by weight of cotton and 50 per cent. or more by weight of non-cellulosic fibres or yarn or both:	
	Provided that in the case of embroidery in the piece, in strips or in motifs, fabrics impregnated, coated or laminated with preparations of cellulose derivatives or of other artificial plastic materials and fabrics covered partially or fully with textile flocks or with preparations containing textile flocks, such predominance or percentages, as the case may be, shall be in relation to the base fabrics which are embroidered or impregnated, coated or laminated or covered, as the case may be—	
	I. Cotton fabrics, other than *(i)* embroidery in the piece, in strips or in motifs, *(ii)* fabrics impregnated, coated or laminated with preparations of cellulose derivatives or of other artificial plastic materials and *(iii)* fabrics covered partially or fully with textile flocks or with preparations containing textile flocks —	
	(a) cotton fabrics, not subjected to any process.	Twenty per cent. *ad valorem*.
	(b) cotton fabrics, subjected to the process of bleaching, mercerising, dyeing, printing, water-proofing, rubberising, shrink-proofing, organdie	Twenty per cent. *ad valorem*.

Item No.	Description of goods	Rate of duty
(1)	(2)	(3)
	processing or any other process or any two or more of these processes,	
	II. Embroidery in the piece, in strips or in motifs, in or in relation to the manufacture of which any process is ordinarily carried on with the aid of power.	The duty for the time being leviable on the base fabrics, if not already paid, *plus* twenty per cent. *ad valorem*.
	III. Cotton fabrics impregnated, coated or laminated with preparations of cellulose derivatives or of other artificial plastic materials.	The duty for the time being leviable on the base fabrics, if not already paid, *plus* thirty per cent. *ad valorem*.
	IV. Cotton fabrics covered partially or fully with textile flocks or with preparations containing textile flocks such as flock printed fabrics and flock coated fabrics.	The duty for the time being leviable on the base fabrics, if not already paid, *plus*. thirty per cent. *ad valorem*.
	Explanation I.— "Base fabrics" means fabrics falling under sub-item I of this Item which are subjected to the process of embroidery or which are impregnated, coated or laminated with preparations of cellulose derivatives or of other plastic materials or which are covered partially or fully with textile flocks or with preparations containing textile flocks.	
	Explanation II.—Where two or more of the following fibres, that is to say, (*a*) man-made fibre of cellulosic origin; (*b*) cotton;	

Item No.	Description of goods	Rate of duty
(1)	(2)	(3)

(*c*) wool;

(*d*) silk (including silk noil);

(*e*) jute (including Bimlipatam jute or mesta fibre);

(*f*) man-made fibre of non-cellulosic origin;

(*g*) flax;

(*h*) ramie,

in any fabric are equal in weight, then, such one of those fibres the predominance of which would render such fabric fall under that Item (hereafter in this *Explanation* referred to as the applicable Item) among the Items Nos. 19, 20, 21, 22, 22A and 22AA, which, read with the relevant notification, if any, for the time being in force issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944, involves the highest amount of duty, shall be deemed to be predominant in such fabric and accordingly such fabric shall be deemed to fall under the applicable Item.

Explanation III. — This Item does not include floor coverings, falling under Item No. 22G.';

(*iv*) for Item No. 22, the following Item shall be substituted, namely:—

'22. MAN-MADE FABRICS —

"Man-made fabrics" means all varieties of fabrics manufactured either wholly or partly from man-made fibres or yarn and includes embroidery in the piece, in strips or in motifs, fabrics impregnated, coated or laminated with preparations of cellulose derivatives or of other artificial plastic materials and fabrics covered partially or

Item No.	Description of goods	Rate of duty
(1)	(2)	(3)
	fully with textile flocks or with preparations containing textile flocks, in each of which man-made (*i*) cellulosic fibre or yarn, or (*ii*) non-cellulosic fibre or yarn, predominates in weight: Provided that in the case of embroidery in the piece, in strips or in motifs, fabrics impregnated, coated or laminated with preparations of cellulose derivatives or of other artificial plastic materials and fabrics covered partially or fully with textile flocks or with preparations containing textile flocks, such predominance shall be in relation to the base fabrics which are embroidered or impregnated, coated or laminated or covered, as the case may be—	
	(1) Man-made fabrics other than (*i*) embroidery in the piece, in strips or in motifs, (*ii*) fabrics impregnated, coated or laminated with preparations of cellulose derivatives or of other artificial plastic materials and (*iii*) fabrics covered partially or fully with textile flocks or with preparations containing textile flocks—	
	(*a*) man-made fabrics, not subjected to any process.	Twenty per cent. *ad valorem plus* rupees five per square metre.
	(*b*) man-made fabrics, subjected to the process of bleaching, dyeing, printing, shrink-proofing, tentering, heat-setting, crease resistant processing or any other process or any two or more of these processes.	Twenty per cent. *ad valorem* plus rupees five per square metre.
	(2) Embroidery in the piece, in strips or in motifs, in or in relation to the manufacture of which any process is ordinarily carried on with the aid of power.	The duty for the time being leviable on the base fabric, if not already paid, *plus* twenty per cent. *ad valorem*.

Item No.	Description of goods	Rate of duty
(1)	(2)	(3)
	(3) Fabrics impregnated, coated or laminated with preparations of cellulose derivatives or of other artificial plastic materials.	The duty for the time being leviable on the base fabrics, if not already paid, *plus* thirty per cent. *ad valorem*.
	(4) Fabrics covered partially or fully with textile flocks or with preparations containing textile flocks such as flock printed fabrics and flock coated fabrics.	The duty for the time being leviable on the base fabrics, if not already paid, *plus* thirty per cent. *ad valorem*.
	Explanation I. - "Base fabrics" means fabrics falling under sub-item (1) of this Item which are subjected to the process of embroidery or which are impregnated, coated or laminated with preparations of cellulose derivatives or of other plastic materials or which are covered partially or fully with textile flocks or with preparations containing textile flocks.	
	Explanation II. - This Item does not include glass fabrics or fabrics falling under Item No. 19 or Item No. 21.	
	Explanation III. - *Explanation II* under Item No. 19 shall, so far as may be, apply in relation to this Item as it applies in relation to that Item.	
	Explanation IV. - This Item does not include floor coverings, falling under Item No. 22G.';	

(*v*) for Item No. 22F, the following Item shall be substituted, namely:—

"22F. MINERAL FIBRES AND YARN, AND MANUFACTURES THEREFROM, IN OR IN RELATION TO THE MANUFACTURE OF WHICH ANY PROCESS IS ORDINARILY CARRIED ON WITH THE AID OF

Item No.	Description of goods	Rate of duty
(1)	(2)	(3)
	POWER, THE FOLLOWING, NAMELY:—	
	(1) Glass fibre and yarn including glass tissues and glass wool;	Fifteen per cent. *ad valorem*.
	(2) Asbestos fibre and yarn;	Fifteen per cent. *ad valorem*.
	(3) Any other mineral fibre or yarn, whether continuous or otherwise, such as slag wool and rock wool;	Fifteen per cent. *ad valorem*.
	(4) Other manufactures in which mineral fibres or yarn or both predominate or predominates in weight.	Fifteen per cent. *ad valorem*.
	Explanation .- This Item does not include asbestos cement products.";	
	(*vi*) in Item No. 27,—	
	(*a*) for sub-item (*f*), the following sub-item shall be substituted, namely:—	
	"(*f*) containers, plain, lacquered, or printed, or lacquered and printed.	Fifty per cent. *ad valorem* plus two thousand rupees per metric tonne.";
	(*b*) the *Explanation* shall be numbered as *Explanation* I, and, —	
	(*i*) in *Explanation* I, as so numbered, for the word "casks", the words "collapsible tubes, casks" shall be substituted; and	
	(*ii*) after *Explanation* I, as so numbered, the following *Explanation* shall be inserted, namely:—	
	'*Explanation* II. - In this Item, the expression "Aluminium" shall include any alloy in which aluminium predominates by weight over each of the other metals.'.	

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE

(*See* section 48)

Item No.	Description of goods	Rate of duty
(1)	(2)	(3)
	In the First Schedule to the Additional Duties of Excise Act,—	
	(*i*) in Item No. 19,	
	(*a*) for sub-item I, the following sub-item shall be substituted, namely:—	
	"I. Cotton fabrics, other than (*i*) embroidery in the piece, in strips or in motifs, (*ii*) fabrics impregnated, coated or laminated with preparations of cellulose derivatives or of other artificial plastic materials and (*iii*) fabrics covered partially or fully with textile flocks or with preparations containing textile flocks —	
	(*a*) cotton fabrics, not subjected to any process.	Five per cent. *ad valorem*.
	(*b*) cotton fabrics, subjected to the process of bleaching, mercerising, dyeing, printing, water-proofing, rubberising, shrink-proofing, organdie processing or any other process or any two or more of these processes.	Five per cent. *ad valorem*. ";
	(*b*) after sub-item III, the following sub-item shall be inserted, namely:—	
	"IV. Cotton fabrics covered partially or fully with textile flocks or with preparations containing textile flocks such as flock printed fabrics and flock coated fabrics.	The duty for the time being leviable on the base fabrics, if not already paid. ";

Item No.	Description of goods	Rate of duty
(1)	(2)	(3)
	(ii) in Item No. 22,	
	(a) for sub-item (1), the following sub-item shall be substituted, namely:—	
	"(1) Man-made fabrics, other than *(i)* embroidery in the piece, in strips or in motifs, *(ii)* fabrics impregnated, coated or laminated with preparations of cellulose derivatives or of other artificial plastic materials and *(iii)* fabrics covered partially or fully with textile flocks or with preparations containing textile flocks —	
	(a) man-made fabrics, not subjected to any process.	Seven and a half per cent. *ad valorem plus* rupees two per square metre.
	(b) man-made fabrics, subjected to the process of bleaching, dyeing, printing, shrink-proofing, tentering, heat-setting, crease resistant processing or any other process or any two or more of these processes.	Seven and a half per cent. *ad valorem* plus rupees two per square metre.";
	(b) after sub-item (3), the following sub-item shall be inserted, namely:—	
	"(4) Fabrics covered partially or fully with textile flocks or with preparations containing textile flocks such as flock printed fabrics and flock coated fabrics.	The duty for the time being leviable on the base fabrics, if not already paid.".

THE FIFTH SCHEDULE

(*See* section 50)

PART I

AMENDMENTS IN THE CUSTOMS ACT, 1962

1. Section 2.—

(*a*) For clause (*1*), substitute —

'(*1*) "adjudicating authority" means any authority competent to pass any order or decision under this Act, but does not include the Board, Collector (Appeals) or Appellate Tribunal;

(*1A*) "aircraft" has the same meaning as in the Aircraft Act, 1934; 22 of 1934.

(*1B*) "Appellate Tribunal" means the Customs, Excise and Gold (Control) Appellate Tribunal constituted under section 129;';

(*b*) After clause (*7*), insert—

'(*7A*) "Collector (Appeals)" means a person appointed to be a Collector of Customs (Appeals) under sub-section (*1*) of section 4;'.

2. Section 3.— For clause (*b*), substitute —

"(*b*) Collectors of Customs (Appeals);".

3. Section 5, in sub-section (*3*).— For "an Appellate Collector of Customs", substitute "a Collector (Appeals)".

4. For Chapter XV, substitute —

'CHAPTER XV

APPEALS

Appeals to Collector (Appeals).

128.(*1*) Any person aggrieved by any decision or order passed under this Act by an officer of customs lower in rank than a Collector of Customs may appeal to the Collector (Appeals) within three months from the date of the communication to him of such decision or order:

Provided that the Collector (Appeals) may, if he is satisfied that the appellant was prevented by sufficient cause from presenting the appeal within the aforesaid period of three months, allow it to be presented within a further period of three months.

(2) Every appeal under this section shall be in such form and shall be verified in such manner as may be specified by rules made in this behalf.

Procedure in appeal.

128A. (1) The Collector (Appeals) shall give an opportunity to the appellant to be heard if he so desires.

(2) The Collector (Appeals) may, at the hearing of an appeal, allow the appellant to go into any ground of appeal not specified in the grounds of appeal, if the Collector (Appeals) is satisfied that the omission of that ground from the grounds of appeal was not wilful or unreasonable.

(3) The Collector (Appeals) may, after making such further inquiry as may be necessary, pass such order as he thinks fit confirming, modifying or annulling the decision or order appealed against, or may refer the case back to the adjudicating authority with such directions as he may think fit for a fresh adjudication or decision, as the case may be, after taking additional evidence, if necessary:

Provided that an order enhancing any penalty or fine in lieu of confiscation or confiscating goods of greater value or reducing the amount of refund shall not be passed unless the appellant has been given a reasonable opportunity of showing cause against the proposed order:

Provided further that where the Collector (Appeals) is of opinion that any duty has not been levied or has been short-levied or erroneously refunded, no order requiring the appellant to pay any duty not levied, short-levied or erroneously refunded shall be passed unless the appellant is given notice within the time-limit specified in section 28 to show cause against the proposed order.

(4) The order of the Collector (Appeals) disposing of the appeal shall be in writing and shall state the points for determination, the decision thereon and the reasons for the decision.

(5) On the disposal of the appeal, the Collector (Appeals) shall communicate the order passed by him to the appellant, the adjudicating authority and the Collector of Customs.

Appellate Tribunal.

129. (1) The Central Government shall constitute an Appellate Tribunal to be called the Customs, Excise and Gold (Control) Appellate Tribunal consisting of as many judicial and technical members as it thinks fit to exercise the powers and discharge the functions conferred on the Appellate Tribunal by this Act.

(2) A judicial member shall be a person who has for at least ten years held a civil judicial post or who has been a member of the Central Legal Service (not below Grade I) for at least three years or who has been in practice as an advocate for at least ten years; and a technical member shall be a person who has been

a member of the Indian Customs and Central Excise Service—Group A and has held the post of Collector of Customs or Central Excise, Level I or any equivalent or higher post for at least three years.

(3) The Central Government shall appoint one of the members of the Appellate Tribunal to be the President thereof.

(4) The Central Government may appoint one or more members of the Appellate Tribunal to be the Vice-President, or, as the case may be, Vice-Presidents, thereof.

(5) The Vice-President shall exercise such of the powers and perform such of the functions of the President as may be delegated to him by the President by a general or special order in writing.

Appeals to the Appellate Tribunal.

129A. *(1)* Any person aggrieved by any of the following orders may appeal to the Appellate Tribunal against such order—

(a) a decision or order passed by the Collector of Customs as an adjudicating authority;

(b) an order passed by the Collector (Appeals) under section 128A;

(c) an order passed by the Board or the Appellate Collector of Customs under section 128, as it stood immediately before the appointed day;

(d) an order passed by the Board or the Collector of Customs, either before or after the appointed day, under section 130, as it stood immediately before that day:

Provided that the Appellate Tribunal may, in its discretion, refuse to admit an appeal in respect of an order referred to in clause *(b)* or clause *(c)* or clause *(d)* where —

(i) the value of the goods confiscated without option having been given to the owner of the goods to pay a fine in lieu of confiscation under section 125; or

(ii) in any disputed case other than a case where the determination of any question having a relation to the rate of duty of customs or to the value of goods for purposes of assessment is in issue or is one of the points in issue, the difference in duty involved or the duty involved; or

(iii) the amount of fine or penalty determined by such order,

does not exceed ten thousand rupees.

x

(2) The Collector of Customs may, if he is of opinion that an order passed by the Appellate Collector of Customs under section 128, as it stood immediately before the appointed day, or the Collector (Appeals) under section 128A, is not legal or proper, direct the proper officer to appeal on his behalf to the Appellate Tribunal against such order.

(3) Every appeal under this section shall be filed within three months from the date on which the order sought to be appealed against is communicated to the Collector of Customs, or as the case may be, the other party preferring the appeal.

(4) On receipt of notice that an appeal has been preferred under this section, the party against whom the appeal has been preferred may, notwithstanding that he may not have appealed against such order or any part thereof, file, within forty-five days of the receipt of the notice, a memorandum of cross-objections verified in such manner as may be specified by rules made in this behalf against any part of the order appealed against and such memorandum shall be disposed of by the Appellate Tribunal as if it were an appeal presented within the time specified in sub-section *(3)*.

(5) The Appellate Tribunal may admit an appeal or permit the filing of a memorandum of cross-objections after the expiry of the relevant period referred to in sub-section *(3)* or sub-section *(4)*, if it is satisfied that there was sufficient cause for not presenting it within that period.

(6) An appeal to the Appellate Tribunal shall be in such form and shall be verified in such manner as may be specified by rules made in this behalf and shall, except in the case of an appeal referred to in sub-section *(2)* or a memorandum of cross-objections referred to in sub-section *(4)*, be accompanied by a fee of two hundred rupees.

Orders of Appellate Tribunal.

129B. *(1)* The Appellate Tribunal may, after giving the parties to the appeal, an opportunity of being heard, pass such orders thereon as it thinks fit, confirming, modifying or annulling the decision or order appealed against or may refer the case back to the authority which passed such decision or order with such directions as the Appellate Tribunal may think fit, for a fresh adjudication or decision, as the case may be, after taking additional evidence, if necessary.

(2) The Appellate Tribunal may, at any time within four years from the date of the order, with a view to rectifying any mistake apparent from the record, amend any order passed by it under sub-section *(1)* and shall make such amendments if the mistake is brought to its notice by the Collector of Customs or the other party to the appeal:

Provided that an amendment which has the effect of enhancing the assessment or reducing a refund or otherwise increasing the liability of the other party shall not be made under this sub-section, unless the Appellate Tribunal has given notice to him of its intention to do so and has allowed him a reasonable opportunity of being heard.

(3) The Appellate Tribunal shall send a copy of every order passed under this section to the Collector of Customs and the other party to the appeal.

(4) Save as otherwise provided in section 130 or section 130E, orders passed by the Appellate Tribunal on appeal shall be final.

Procedure of Appellate Tribunal.

129C. (1) The powers and functions of the Appellate Tribunal may be exercised and discharged by Benches constituted by the President from amongst the members thereof.

(2) Subject to the provisions contained in sub-sections (3) and (4), a Bench shall consist of one judicial member and one technical member.

(3) Every appeal against a decision or order relating, among other things, to the determination of any question having a relation to the rate of duty of customs or to the value of goods for purposes of assessment, shall be heard by a Special Bench constituted by the President for hearing such appeals and such Bench shall consist of not less than three members and shall include at least one judicial member and one technical member.

(4) The President or any other member of the Appellate Tribunal authorised in this behalf by the President may, sitting singly, dispose of any case which has been allotted to the Bench of which he is a member where—

(a) the value of the goods confiscated without option having been given to the owner of the goods to pay a fine in lieu of confiscation under section 125; or

(b) in any disputed case other than a case where the determination of any question having a relation to the rate of duty of customs or to the value of goods for purposes of assessment is in issue or is one of the points in issue, the difference in duty involved or the duty involved; or

(c) the amount of fine or penalty involved,

does not exceed ten thousand rupees.

(5) If the members of a Bench differ in opinion on any point, the point shall be decided according to the opinion of the majority, if there is a majority, but if the members are equally divided, they shall state the point or points on which they differ and the case shall be referred by the President for hearing on such point or points by one or more of the other members of the Appellate Tribunal, and such point or points shall be decided

according to the opinion of the majority of the members of the Appellate Tribunal who have heard the case including those who first heard it.

(6) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Appellate Tribunal shall have power to regulate its own procedure and the procedure of the Benches thereof in all matters arising out of the exercise of its powers or of the discharge of its functions, including the places at which the Benches shall hold their sittings.

5 of 1908.

(7) The Appellate Tribunal shall, for the purposes of discharging its functions, have the same powers as are vested in a court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, when trying a suit in respect of the following matters, namely:—

(*a*) discovery and inspection;

(*b*) enforcing the attendance of any person and examining him on oath;

(*c*) compelling the production of books of account and other documents; and

(*d*) issuing commissions.

45 of 1860.

2 of 1974.

(8) Any proceeding before the Appellate Tribunal shall be deemed to be a judicial proceeding within the meaning of sections 193 and 228 and for the purpose of section 196 of the Indian Penal Code, and the Appellate Tribunal shall be deemed to be a Civil Court for all the purposes of section 195 and Chapter XXVI of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

Powers of Board or Collector of Customs to pass certain orders.

129D. (1) The Board may, of its own motion, call for and examine the record of any proceeding in which a Collector of Customs as an adjudicating authority has passed any decision or order under this Act for the purpose of satisfying itself as to the legality or propriety of any such decision or order and may, by order, direct such Collector to apply to the Appellate Tribunal for the determination of such points arising out of the decision or order as may be specified by the Board in its order.

(2) The Collector of Customs may, of his own motion, call for and examine the record of any proceeding in which an adjudicating authority subordinate to him has passed any decision or order under this Act for the purpose of satisfying himself as to the legality or propriety of any such decision or order and may, by order, direct such authority to apply to the Collector (Appeals) for the determination of such points arising out of the decision or order as may be specified by the Collector of Customs in his order.

(3) No order shall be made under sub-section (*1*) or sub-section (*2*) after the expiry of two years from the date of the decision or order of the adjudicating authority.

(4) Where in pursuance of an order under sub-section *(1)* or sub-section *(2)*, the adjudicating authority or any officer of customs authorised in this behalf by the Collector of Customs, makes an application to the Appellate Tribunal or the Collector (Appeals) within a period of three months from the date of communication of the order under sub-section *(1)* or sub-section *(2)* to the adjudicating authority, such application shall be heard by the Appellate Tribunal or the Collector (Appeals), as the case may be, as if such application were an appeal made against the decision or order of the adjudicating authority and the provisions of this Act regarding appeals, including the provisions of sub-section *(4)* of section 129A shall, so far as may be, apply to such application.

Deposit, pending appeal, of duty demanded or penalty levied.

129E. Where in any appeal under this Chapter, the decision or order appealed against relates to any duty demanded in respect of goods which are not under the control of the customs authorities or any penalty levied under this Act, the person desirous of appealing against such decision or order shall, pending the appeal, deposit with the proper officer the duty demanded or the penalty levied:

Provided that where in any particular case, the Collector (Appeals) or the Appellate Tribunal is of opinion that the deposit of duty demanded or penalty levied would cause undue hardship to such person, the Collector (Appeals) or, as the case may be, the Appellate Tribunal may dispense with such deposit subject to such conditions as he or it may deem fit to impose so as to safeguard the interests of revenue.

Statement of case to High Court.

130. *(1)* The Collector of Customs or the other party may, within sixty days of the date upon which he is served with notice of an order under section 129B (not being an order relating, among other things, to the determination of any question having a relation to the rate of duty of customs or to the value of goods for purposes of assessment), by application in such form as may be specified by rules made in this behalf, accompanied, where the application is made by the other party, by a fee of two hundred rupees, require the Appellate Tribunal to refer to the High Court any question of law arising out of such order and, subject to the other provisions contained in this section, the Appellate Tribunal shall, within one hundred and twenty days of the receipt of such application, draw up a statement of the case and refer it to the High Court:

Provided that the Appellate Tribunal may, if it is satisfied that the applicant was prevented by sufficient cause from presenting the application within the period hereinbefore specified, allow it to be presented within a further period not exceeding thirty days.

(2) On receipt of notice that an application has been made under sub-section *(1)*, the person against whom such application has been made, may, notwithstanding that he may not have filed

such an application, file, within forty-five days of the receipt of the notice, a memorandum of cross-objections verified in such manner as may be specified by rules made in this behalf against any part of the order in relation to which an application for reference has been made and such memorandum shall be disposed of by the Appellate Tribunal as if it were an application presented within the time specified in sub-section *(1)*.

(3) If, on an application made under sub-section *(1)*, the Appellate Tribunal refuses to state the case on the ground that no question of law arises, the Collector of Customs, or, as the case may be, the other party may, within six months from the date on which he is served with notice of such refusal, apply to the High Court and the High Court may, if it is not satisfied with the correctness of the decision of the Appellate Tribunal, require the Appellate Tribunal to state the case and to refer it, and on receipt of any such requisition, the Appellate Tribunal shall state the case and refer it accordingly.

(4) Where in the exercise of its powers under sub-section (3), the Appellate Tribunal refuses to state a case which it has been required by an applicant to state, the applicant may, within thirty days from the date on which he receives notice of such refusal, withdraw his application and, if he does so, the fee, if any, paid by him shall be refunded.

Statement of case to Supreme Court in certain cases.

130A. If, on an application made under section 130, the Appellate Tribunal is of opinion that, on account of conflict in the decisions of High Courts in respect of any particular question of law, it is expedient that a reference should be made direct to the Supreme Court, the Appellate Tribunal may draw up a statement of the case and refer it through the President direct to the Supreme Court.

Power of High Court or Supreme Court to require statement to be amended.

130B. If the High Court or the Supreme Court is not satisfied that the statements in a case referred to it are sufficient to enable it to determine the questions raised thereby, the Court may refer the case back to the Appellate Tribunal for the purpose of making such additions thereto or alterations therein as it may direct in that behalf.

Case before High Court to be heard by not less than two judges.

130C. *(1)* When any case has been referred to the High Court under section 130, it shall be heard by a Bench of not less than two judges of the High Court and shall be decided in accordance with the opinion of such judges or of the majority, if any, of such judges.

(2) Where there is no such majority, the judges shall state the point of law upon which they differ and the case shall then be heard upon that point only by one or more of the other judges of the High Court, and such point shall be decided according to the opinion of the majority of the judges who have heard the case including those who first heard it.

Decision of High Court or Supreme Court on the case stated.

130D. *(1)* The High Court or the Supreme Court hearing any such case shall decide the questions of law raised therein, and shall deliver its judgment thereon containing the grounds on which such decision is founded and a copy of the judgment shall be sent under the seal of the Court and the signature of the Registrar to the Appellate Tribunal which shall pass such orders as are necessary to dispose of the case in conformity with such judgment.

(2) The costs of any reference to the High Court or the Supreme Court which shall not include the fee for making the reference shall be in the discretion of the Court.

Appeal to Supreme Court.

130E. An appeal shall lie to the Supreme Court from —

(a) any judgment of the High Court delivered on a reference made under section 130 in any case which, on its own motion or on an oral application made by or on behalf of the party aggrieved, immediately after the passing of the judgment, the High Court certifies to be a fit one for appeal to the Supreme Court; or

(b) any order passed by the Appellate Tribunal relating, among other things, to the determination of any question having a relation to the rate of duty of customs or to the value of goods for purposes of assessment.

Hearing before Supreme Court.

130F. *(1)* The provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, relating to appeals to the Supreme Court shall, so far as may be, apply in the case of appeals under section 130E as they apply in the case of appeals from decrees of a High Court: 5 of 1908.

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall be deemed to affect the provisions of sub-section *(1)* of section 130D or section 131.

(2) The costs of the appeal shall be in the discretion of the Supreme Court.

(3) Where the judgment of the High Court is varied or reversed in the appeal, effect shall be given to the order of the Supreme Court in the manner provided in section 130D in the case of a judgment of the High Court.

Sums due to be paid notwithstanding reference, etc.

131. Notwithstanding that a reference has been made to the High Court or the Supreme Court or an appeal has been preferred to the Supreme Court, sums due to the Government as a result of an order passed under sub-section *(1)* of section 129B shall be payable in accordance with the order so passed.

Exclusion of time taken for copy.

131A. In computing the period of limitation specified for an appeal or application under this Chapter, the day on which the order complained of was served, and if the party preferring the appeal or making the application was not furnished with a copy of the order when the notice of the order was served upon him, the time requisite for obtaining a copy of such order shall be excluded.

Transfer of certain pending proceedings and transitional provisions.

131B. (1) Every appeal which is pending immediately before the appointed day before the Board under section 128, as it stood immediately before that day, and any matter arising out of or connected with such appeal and which is so pending shall stand transferred on that day to the Appellate Tribunal and the Appellate Tribunal may proceed with such appeal or matter from the stage at which it was on that day:

Provided that the appellant may demand that before proceeding further with that appeal or matter, he may be re-heard.

(2) Every proceeding which is pending immediately before the appointed day before the Central Government under section 131, as it stood immediately before that day, and any matter arising out of or connected with such proceeding and which is so pending shall stand transferred on that day to the Appellate Tribunal and the Appellate Tribunal may proceed with such proceeding or matter from the stage at which it was on that day as if such proceeding or matter were an appeal filed before it:

Provided that if any such proceeding or matter relates to an order where —

(a) the value of the goods confiscated without option having been given to the owner of the goods to pay a fine in lieu of confiscation under section 125; or

(b) in any disputed case other than a case where the determination of any question having a relation to the rate of duty of customs or to the value of goods for purposes of assessment is in issue or is one of the points in issue, the difference in duty involved or the duty involved; or

(c) the amount of fine or penalty determined by such order,

does not exceed ten thousand rupees, such proceeding or matter shall continue to be dealt with by the Central Government as if the said section 131 had not been substituted:

Provided further that the applicant or the other party may make a demand to the Appellate Tribunal that before proceeding further with that proceeding or matter, he may be re-heard.

(3) Every proceeding which is pending immediately before the appointed day before the Board or the Collector of Customs under section 130, as it stood immediately before that day, and any matter arising out of or connected with such proceeding and which is so pending shall continue to be dealt with by the Board or the Collector of Customs, as the case may be, as if the said section had not been substituted.

(4) Any person who immediately before the appointed day was authorised to appear in any appeal or proceeding transferred under sub-section *(1)* or sub-section *(2)* shall, notwithstanding anything contained in section 146A, have the right to appear before the Appellate Tribunal in relation to such appeal or proceeding.

Definitions.

131C. In this Chapter —

(a) "appointed day" means the date of coming into force of the amendments to this Act specified in Part I of the Fifth Schedule to the Finance (No.2) Act, 1980;

(b) "High Court" means, —

(i) in relation to any State, the High Court for that State;

(ii) in relation to a Union territory to which the jurisdiction of the High Court of a State has been extended by law, that High Court;

(iii) in relation to the Union territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Goa, Daman and Diu, the High Court at Bombay;

(iv) in relation to any other Union territory, the highest court of civil appeal for that territory other than the Supreme Court of India;

(c) "President" means the President of the Appellate Tribunal.'.

5. After section 146, insert,—

Appearance by authorised representative.

'146A. *(1)* Any person who is entitled or required to appear before an officer of customs or the Appellate Tribunal in connection with any proceedings under this Act, otherwise than when required under section 108 to attend personally for examination on oath or affirmation, may, subject to the other provisions of this section, appear by an authorised representative.

(2) For the purposes of this section, "authorised representative" means a person authorised by the person referred to in sub-section *(1)* to appear on his behalf, being —

(a) his relative or regular employee; or

(b) a custom house agent licensed under section 146; or

(c) any legal practitioner who is entitled to practise in any civil court in India; or

(d) any person who has acquired such qualifications as the Central Government may specify by rules made in this behalf.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, no person who was a member of the Indian Customs and Central Excise Service - Group A and has retired or resigned from such Service after having served for not less than three years in any capacity in that Service shall be entitled to appear as an authorised representative in any proceedings before an officer of customs for a period of two years from the date of his retirement or resignation, as the case may be.

(4) No person, —

(a) who has been dismissed or removed from Government service; or

1 of 1944.
45 of 1968.

(b) who is convicted of an offence connected with any proceeding under this Act, the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 or the Gold (Control) Act, 1968; or

(c) who has become an insolvent,

shall be qualified to represent any person under sub-section (1), for all times in the case of a person referred to in clause (a), and for such time as the Collector of Customs or the competent authority under the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, or the Gold (Control) Act, 1968, as the case may be, may, by order, determine in the case of a person referred to in clause (b), and for the period during which the insolvency continues in the case of a person referred to in clause (c).

(5) If any person, —

(a) who is a legal practitioner, is found guilty of misconduct in his professional capacity by any authority entitled to institute proceedings against him, an order passed by that authority shall have effect in relation to his right to appear before an officer of customs or the Appellate Tribunal as it has in relation to his right to practise as a legal practitioner;

(b) who is not a legal practitioner, is found guilty of misconduct in connection with any proceedings under this Act by such authority as may be specified by rules made in this behalf, that authority may direct that he shall thenceforth be disqualified to represent any person under sub-section (1).

(6) Any order or direction under clause (b) of sub-section (4) or clause (b) of sub-section (5) shall be subject to the following conditions, namely:—

(a) no such order or direction shall be made in respect of any person unless he has been given a reasonable opportunity of being heard;

(*b*) any person against whom any such order or direction is made may, within one month of the making of the order or direction, appeal to the Board to have the order or direction cancelled; and

(*c*) no such order or direction shall take effect until the expiration of one month from the making thereof, or, where an appeal has been preferred, until the disposal of the appeal.'.

PART II

AMENDMENTS IN THE CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT ACT, 1944

1. Section 2.- Re-letter clause (*a*) as clause (*aaa*) and before clause (*aaa*) as so re-lettered, insert —

'(*a*) "adjudicating authority" means any authority competent to pass any order or decision under this Act, but does not include the Central Board of Excise and Customs constituted under the Central Boards of Revenue Act, 1963, Collector of Central Excise (Appeals) or Appellate Tribunal; 54 of 1963.

(*aa*) "Appellate Tribunal" means the Customs, Excise and Gold (Control) Appellate Tribunal constituted under section 129 of the Customs Act, 1962;'. 52 of 1962.

2. For Sections 35, 35A and 36, substitute —

'CHAPTER VIA

APPEALS

Appeals to Collector (Appeals).

35. (*1*) Any person aggrieved by any decision or order passed under this Act by a Central Excise Officer lower in rank than a Collector of Central Excise may appeal to the Collector of Central Excise (Appeals) [hereafter in this Chapter referred to as the Collector (Appeals)] within three months from the date of the communication to him of such decision or order:

Provided that the Collector (Appeals) may, if he is satisfied that the appellant was prevented by sufficient cause from presenting the appeal within the aforesaid period of three months, allow it to be presented within a further period of three months.

(*2*) Every appeal under this section shall be in the prescribed form and shall be verified in the prescribed manner.

Procedure in appeal.

35A. (*1*) The Collector (Appeals) shall give an opportunity to the appellant to be heard, if he so desires.

(*2*) The Collector (Appeals) may, at the hearing of an appeal, allow an appellant to go into any ground of appeal not specified in the grounds of appeal, if the Collector (Appeals) is satisfied that the omission of that ground from the grounds of appeal was not wilful or unreasonable.

(3) The Collector (Appeals) may, after making such further inquiry as may be necessary, pass such order as he thinks fit confirming, modifying or annulling the decision or order appealed against, or may refer the case back to the adjudicating authority with such directions as he may think fit for a fresh adjudication or decision, as the case may be, after taking additional evidence, if necessary:

Provided that an order enhancing any penalty or fine in lieu of confiscation or confiscating goods of greater value or reducing the amount of refund shall not be passed unless the appellant has been given a reasonable opportunity of showing cause against the proposed order:

Provided further that where the Collector (Appeals) is of opinion that any duty of excise has not been levied or paid or has been short-levied or short-paid or erroneously refunded, no order requiring the appellant to pay any duty not levied or paid, short-levied or short-paid or erroneously refunded shall be passed unless the appellant is given notice within the time-limit specified in section 11A to show cause against the proposed order.

(4) The order of the Collector (Appeals) disposing of the appeal shall be in writing and shall state the points for determination, the decision thereon and the reasons for the decision.

(5) On the disposal of the appeal, the Collector (Appeals) shall communicate the order passed by him to the appellant, the adjudicating authority and the Collector of Central Excise.

Appeals to the Appellate Tribunal.

35B. (1) Any person aggrieved by any of the following orders may appeal to the Appellate Tribunal against such order—

(a) a decision or order passed by the Collector of Central Excise as an adjudicating authority;

(b) an order passed by the Collector (Appeals) under section 35A;

54 of 1963.

(c) an order passed by the Central Board of Excise and Customs constituted under the Central Boards of Revenue Act, 1963 (hereafter in this Chapter referred to as the Board) or the Appellate Collector of Central Excise under section 35, as it stood immediately before the appointed day;

(d) an order passed by the Board or the Collector of Central Excise, either before or after the appointed day, under section 35A, as it stood immediately before that day:

Provided that the Appellate Tribunal may, in its discretion, refuse to admit an appeal in respect of an order referred to in clause *(b)* or clause *(c)* or clause *(d)* where —

(i) in any disputed case other than a case where the determination of any question having a relation to the rate of duty of excise or to the value of goods for purposes of assessment is in issue or is one of the points in issue, the difference in duty involved or the duty involved; or

(ii) the amount of fine or penalty determined by such order,

does not exceed ten thousand rupees.

(2) The Collector of Central Excise may, if he is of opinion that an order passed by the Appellate Collector of Central Excise under section 35, as it stood immediately before the appointed day, or the Collector (Appeals) under section 35A, is not legal or proper, direct any Central Excise Officer authorised by him in this behalf (hereafter in this Chapter referred to as the authorised officer) to appeal on his behalf to the Appellate Tribunal against such order.

(3) Every appeal under this section shall be filed within three months from the date on which the order sought to be appealed against is communicated to the Collector of Central Excise, or, as the case may be, the other party preferring the appeal.

(4) On receipt of notice that an appeal has been preferred under this section, the party against whom the appeal has been preferred may, notwithstanding that he may not have appealed against such order or any part thereof, file, within forty-five days of the receipt of the notice, a memorandum of cross-objections verified in the prescribed manner against any part of the order appealed against and such memorandum shall be disposed of by the Appellate Tribunal as if it were an appeal presented within the time specified in sub-section *(3)*.

(5) The Appellate Tribunal may admit an appeal or permit the filing of a memorandum of cross-objections after the expiry of the relevant period referred to in sub-section *(3)* or sub-section *(4)*, if it is satisfied that there was sufficient cause for not presenting it within that period.

(6) An appeal to the Appellate Tribunal shall be in the prescribed form and shall be verified in the prescribed manner and, shall, except in the case of an appeal referred to in sub-section *(2)* or a memorandum of cross-objections referred to in sub-section *(4)*, be accompanied by a fee of two hundred rupees.

Orders of Appellate Tribunal.

35C. *(1)* The Appellate Tribunal may, after giving the parties to the appeal an opportunity of being heard, pass such orders thereon as it thinks fit, confirming, modifying or annulling the decision or order appealed against or may refer the case back to the authority which passed such decision or order with such directions as the Appellate Tribunal may think fit, for a fresh adjudication or decision, as the case may be, after taking additional evidence, if necessary.

(2) The Appellate Tribunal may, at any time within four years from the date of the order, with a view to rectifying any mistake apparent from the record, amend any order passed by it under sub-section (1) and shall make such amendments if the mistake is brought to its notice by the Collector of Central Excise or the other party to the appeal:

Provided that an amendment which has the effect of enhancing an assessment or reducing a refund or otherwise increasing the liability of the other party, shall not be made under this sub-section, unless the Appellate Tribunal has given notice to him of its intention to do so and has allowed him a reasonable opportunity of being heard.

(3) The Appellate Tribunal shall send a copy of every order passed under this section to the Collector of Central Excise and the other party to the appeal.

(4) Save as provided in section 35G or section 35L, orders passed by the Appellate Tribunal on appeal shall be final.

Procedure of Appellate Tribunal.

52 of 1962.

35D. (1) The provisions of sub-sections (1), (2), (5) and (6) of section 129C of the Customs Act, 1962, shall apply to the Appellate Tribunal in the discharge of its functions under this Act as they apply to it in the discharge of its functions under the Customs Act, 1962.

(2) Every appeal against a decision or order relating, among other things, to the determination of any question having a relation to the rate of duty of excise or to be value of goods for purposes of assessment, shall be heard by a Special Bench constituted by the President for hearing such appeals and such Bench shall consist of not less than three members and shall include at least one judicial member and one technical member.

(3) The President or any other member of the Appellate Tribunal authorised in this behalf by the President may, sitting singly, dispose of any case which has been allotted to the Bench of which he is a member where —

(a) in any disputed case other than a case where the determination of any question having a relation to the rate of duty of excise or to the value of goods for purposes of assessment is in issue or is one of the points in issue, the difference in duty involved or the duty involved; or

(b) the amount of fine or penalty involved,

does not exceed ten thousand rupees.

Powers of Board or Collector of Central Excise to pass certain orders.

35E. (1) The Board may, of its own motion, call for and examine the record of any proceeding in which a Collector of

Central Excise as an adjudicating authority has passed any decision or order under this Act for the purpose of satisfying itself as to the legality or propriety of any such decision or order and may, by order, direct such Collector to apply to the Appellate Tribunal for the determination of such points arising out of the decision or order as may be specified by the Board in its order.

(2) The Collector of Central Excise may, of his own motion, call for and examine the record of any proceeding in which an adjudicating authority subordinate to him has passed any decision or order under this Act for the purpose of satisfying himself as to the legality or propriety of any such decision or order and may, by order, direct such authority to apply to the Collector (Appeals) for the determination of such points arising out of the decision or order as may be specified by the Collector of Central Excise in his order.

(3) No order shall be made under sub-section *(1)* or sub-section *(2)* after the expiry of two years from the date of the decision or order of the adjudicating authority.

(4) Where in pursuance of an order under sub-section *(1)* or sub-section *(2)*, the adjudicating authority or the authorised officer makes an application to the Appellate Tribunal or the Collector (Appeals) within a period of three months from the date of communication of the order under sub-section *(1)* or sub-section *(2)* to the adjudicating authority, such application shall be heard by the Appellate Tribunal or the Collector (Appeals), as the case may be, as if such application were an appeal made against the decision or order of the adjudicating authority and the provisions of this Act regarding appeals, including the provisions of sub-section *(4)* of section 35B shall, so far as may be, apply to such application.

Deposit, pending appeal, of duty demanded or penalty levied.

35F. Where in any appeal under this Chapter, the decision or order appealed against relates to any duty demanded in respect of goods which are not under the control of central excise authorities or any penalty levied under this Act, the person desirous of appealing against such decision or order shall, pending the appeal, deposit with the adjudicating authority the duty demanded or the penalty levied:

Provided that where in any particular case, the Collector (Appeals) or the Appellate Tribunal is of opinion that the deposit of duty demanded or penalty levied would cause undue hardship to such person, the Collector (Appeals) or, as the case may be, the Appellate Tribunal, may dispense with such deposit subject to such conditions as he or it may deem fit to impose so as to safeguard the interests of revenue.

Statement of case to High Court.

35G. *(1)* The Collector of Central Excise or the other party may, within sixty days of the date upon which he is served with notice of an order under section 35C (not being an order relating, among other things, to the determination of any question having a relation to the rate of duty of excise or to the value of goods for purposes of assessment), by application in the prescribed form, accompanied, where the application is made by the other party, by a fee of two hundred rupees, require the Appellate Tribunal to refer to the High Court any question of law arising out of such order and, subject to the other provisions contained in this section, the Appellate Tribunal shall, within one hundred and twenty days of the receipt of such application, draw up a statement of the case and refer it to the High Court:

Provided that the Appellate Tribunal may, if it is satisfied that the applicant was prevented by sufficient cause from presenting the application within the period hereinbefore specified, allow it to be presented within a further period not exceeding thirty days.

(2) On receipt of notice that an application has been made under sub-section *(1)*, the person against whom such application has been made, may, notwithstanding that he may not have filed such an application, file, within forty-five days of the receipt of the notice, a memorandum of cross-objections verified in the prescribed manner against any part of the order in relation to which an application for reference has been made and such memorandum shall be disposed of by the Appellate Tribunal as if it were an application presented within the time specified in sub-section *(1)*.

(3) If, on an application made under sub-section *(1)*, the Appellate Tribunal refuses to state the case on the ground that no question of law arises, the Collector of Central Excise, or, as the case may be, the other party may, within six months from the date on which he is served with notice of such refusal, apply to the High Court and the High Court may, if it is not satisfied with the correctness of the decision of the Appellate Tribunal, require the Appellate Tribunal to state the case and to refer it, and on receipt of any such requisition, the Appellate Tribunal shall state the case and refer it accordingly.

(4) Where in the exercise of its powers under sub-section *(3)*, the Appellate Tribunal refuses to state a case which it has been required by an applicant to state, the applicant may, within thirty days from the date on which he receives notice of such refusal, withdraw his application and, if he does so, the fee, if any, paid by him shall be refunded.

Statement of case to Supreme Court in certain cases.

35H. If, on an application made under section 35G, the Appellate Tribunal is of opinion that, on account of conflict in the decisions of High Courts in respect of any particular question of law, it is expedient that a reference should be made direct to the Supreme Court, the Appellate Tribunal may draw up a statement of the case and refer it through the President direct to the Supreme Court.

Power of High Court or Supreme Court to require statement to be amended.

35I. If the High Court or the Supreme Court is not satisfied that the statements in a case referred to it are sufficient to enable it to determine the questions raised thereby, the Court may refer the case back to the Appellate Tribunal for the purpose of making such additions thereto or alterations therein as it may direct in that behalf.

Case before High Court to be heard by not less than two judges.

35J. *(1)* When any case has been referred to the High Court under section 35G, it shall be heard by a Bench of not less than two judges of the High Court and shall be decided in accordance with the opinion of such judges or of the majority, if any, of such judges.

(2) Where there is no such majority, the judges shall state the point of law upon which they differ and the case shall then be heard upon that point only by one or more of the other judges of the High Court, and such point shall be decided according to the opinion of the majority of the judges who have heard the case including those who first heard it.

Decision of High Court or Supreme Court on the case stated.

35K. *(1)* The High Court or the Supreme Court hearing any such case shall decide the questions of law raised therein and shall deliver its judgment thereon containing the grounds on which such decision is founded and a copy of the judgment shall be sent under the seal of the Court and the signature of the Registrar to the Appellate Tribunal which shall pass such orders as are necessary to dispose of the case in conformity with such judgment.

(2) The costs of any reference to the High Court or the Supreme Court which shall not include the fee for making the reference shall be in the discretion of the Court.

Appeal to Supreme Court.

35L. An appeal shall lie to the Supreme Court from —

(a) any judgment of the High Court delivered on a reference made under section 35G in any case which, on its own motion or on an oral application made by or on behalf of the party aggrieved, immediately after the passing of the judgment, the High Court certifies to be a fit one for appeal to the Supreme Court; or

(b) any order passed by the Appellate Tribunal relating, among other things, to the determination of any question having a relation to the rate of duty of excise or to the value of goods for purposes of assessment.

Hearing before Supreme Court.

5 of 1908.

35M. (1) The provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, relating to appeals to the Supreme Court shall, so far as may be, apply in the case of appeals under section 35L as they apply in the case of appeals from decrees of a High Court:

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall be deemed to affect the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 35K or section 35N.

(2) The costs of the appeal shall be in the discretion of the Supreme Court.

(3) Where the judgment of the High Court is varied or reversed in the appeal, effect shall be given to the order of the Supreme Court in the manner provided in section 35K in the case of a judgment of the High Court.

Sums due to be paid notwithstanding reference, etc.

35N. Notwithstanding that a reference has been made to the High Court or the Supreme Court or an appeal has been preferred to the Supreme Court, sums due to the Government as a result of an order passed under sub-section (1) of section 35C shall be payable in accordance with the order so passed.

Exclusion of time taken for copy.

35-O. In computing the period of limitation prescribed for an appeal or application under this Chapter, the day on which the order complained of was served, and if the party preferring the appeal or making the application was not furnished with a copy of the order when the notice of the order was served upon him, the time requisite for obtaining a copy of such order shall be excluded.

Transfer of certain pending proceedings and transitional provisions.

35P. (1) Every appeal which is pending immediately before the appointed day before the Board under section 35, as it stood immediately before that day, and any matter arising out of or connected with such appeal and which is so pending shall stand transferred on that day to the Appellate Tribunal and the Appellate Tribunal may proceed with such appeal or matter from the stage at which it was on that day:

Provided that the appellant may demand that before proceeding further with that appeal or matter, he may be re-heard.

(2) Every proceeding which is pending immediately before the appointed day before the Central Government under section 36, as it stood immediately before that day, and any matter arising out of or connected with such proceeding and which is so pending shall stand transferred on that day to the Appellate Tribunal and the Appellate Tribunal may proceed with such proceeding or matter from the stage at which it was on that day as if such proceeding or matter were an appeal filed before it:

Provided that if any such proceeding or matter relates to an order where —

(*a*) in any disputed case other than a case where the determination of any question having a relation to the rate of duty of excise or to the value of goods for purposes of assessment is in issue or is one of the points in issue, the difference in duty involved or the duty involved; or

(*b*) the amount of fine or penalty determined by such order,

does not exceed ten thousand rupees, such proceeding or matter shall continue to be dealt with by the Central Government as if the said section 36 had not been substituted:

Provided further that the applicant or the other party may make a demand to the Appellate Tribunal that before proceeding further with that proceeding or matter, he may be re-heard.

(*3*) Every proceeding which is pending immediately before the appointed day before the Board or the Collector of Central Excise under section 35A, as it stood immediately before that day, and any matter arising out of or connected with such proceeding and which is so pending shall continue to be dealt with by the Board or the Collector of Central Excise, as the case may be, as if the said section had not been substituted.

(*4*) Any person who immediately before the appointed day was authorised to appear in any appeal or proceeding transferred under sub-section (*1*) or sub-section (*2*) shall, notwithstanding anything contained in section 35Q, have the right to appear before the Appellate Tribunal in relation to such appeal or proceeding.

Appearance by authorised representative.

35Q. (*1*) Any person who is entitled or required to appear before a Central Excise Officer or the Appellate Tribunal in connection with any proceedings under this Act, otherwise than when required under this Act to appear personally for examination on oath or affirmation, may, subject to the other provisions of this section, appear by an authorised representative.

(*2*) For the purposes of this section, "authorised representative" means a person authorised by the person referred to in sub-section (*1*) to appear on his behalf, being —

(*a*) his relative or regular employee; or

(*b*) any legal practitioner who is entitled to practise in any civil court in India; or (*c*) any person who has acquired such qualifications as the Central Government may prescribe for this purpose.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, no person who was a member of the Indian Customs and Central Excise Service — Group A and has retired or resigned from such Service after having served for not less than three years in any capacity in that Service, shall be entitled to appear as an authorised representative in any proceedings before a Central Excise Officer for a period of two years from the date of his retirement or resignation, as the case may be.

(4) No person, —

(*a*) who has been dismissed or removed from Government service; or

(*b*) who is convicted of an offence connected with any
52 of 1962. proceeding under this Act, the Customs Act, 1962 or
45 of 1968. the Gold (Control) Act, 1968; or

(*c*) who has become an insolvent,

shall be qualified to represent any person under sub-section (1), for all times in the case of a person referred to in clause (*a*), and for such time as the Collector of Central Excise or the competent authority under the Customs Act, 1962 or the Gold (Control) Act, 1968, as the case may be, may, by order, determine in the case of a person referred to in clause (*b*), and for the period during which the insolvency continues in the case of a person referred to in clause (*c*).

(5) If any person, —

(*a*) who is a legal practitioner, is found guilty of misconduct in his professional capacity by any authority entitled to institute proceedings against him, an order passed by that authority shall have effect in relation to his right to appear before a Central Excise Officer or the Appellate Tribunal as it has in relation to his right to practise as a legal practitioner;

(*b*) who is not a legal practitioner, is found guilty of misconduct in connection with any proceedings under this Act by the prescribed authority, the prescribed authority may direct that he shall thenceforth be disqualified to represent any person under sub-section (1).

(6) Any order or direction under clause (*b*) of sub-section (4) or clause (*b*) of sub-section (5) shall be subject

to the following conditions, namely:—

(a) no such order or direction shall be made in respect of any person unless he has been given a reasonable opportunity of being heard;

(b) any person against whom any such order or direction is made may, within one month of the making of the order or direction, appeal to the Board to have the order or direction cancelled; and

(c) no such order or direction shall take effect until the expiration of one month from the making thereof, or, where an appeal has been preferred, until the disposal of the appeal.

Definitions.

36. In this Chapter —

(a) "appointed day" means the date of coming into force of the amendments to this Act specified in Part II of the Fifth Schedule to the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1980;

(b) "High Court" means,—

(i) in relation to any State, the High Court for that State;

(ii) in relation to a Union territory to which the jurisdiction of the High Court of a State has been extended by law, that High Court;

(iii) in relation to the Union territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Goa, Daman and Diu, the High Court at Bombay;

(iv) in relation to any other Union territory, the highest court of civil appeal for that territory other than the Supreme Court of India;

(c) "President" means the President of the Appellate Tribunal.'.

3. Before section 36A, insert -

"CHAPTER VIB

PRESUMPTION AS TO DOCUMENTS".

PART III

AMENDMENTS IN THE GOLD (CONTROL) ACT, 1968

1. Section 2. —

(i) For clause *(a)*, substitute —

' *(a)* "adjudicating authority" means an authority competent to pass any order or decision under this Act, but does not include the Administrator, Collector (Appeals) or Appellate Tribunal;

(aa) "Administrator" means the Administrator appointed under section 4;

(aaa) "Appellate Tribunal" means the Customs, Excise and Gold (Control) Appellate Tribunal constituted under section 129 of the Customs Act, 1962:';

(ii) After clause *(e)*, insert —

'*(ee)* "Collector (Appeals)" means a Collector of Central Excise (Appeals) or a Collector of Customs (Appeals) appointed under section 4 to be a Collector (Appeals) for the purposes of this Act;'.

2. Section 4, in sub-section *(4)*, omit "or under clause *(a)* of sub-section *(1)* of section 80 or under section 81".

3. In Chapter XIV, for the heading, substitute —

"ADJUDICATION AND APPEALS.".

4. For sections 80, 81 and 82, substitute —

Appeals to Collector (Appeals).

'80. *(1)* Any person aggrieved by any decision or order passed under this Act by a Gold Control Officer lower in rank than a Collector of Central Excise or of Customs may appeal to the Collector (Appeals) within three months from the date of the communication to him of such decision or order:

Provided that the Collector (Appeals) may, if he is satisfied that the appellant was prevented by sufficient cause from presenting the appeal within the aforesaid period of three months, allow it to be presented within a further period of three months.

(2) Every appeal under this section shall be in the prescribed form and shall be verified in the prescribed manner.

Procedure in appeal.

80A. *(1)* The Collector (Appeals) shall give an opportunity to the appellant to be heard, if he so desires.

(2) The Collector (Appeals) may, at the hearing of an appeal, allow the appellant to go into any ground of appeal not specified in the grounds of appeal, if the Collector (Appeals) is satisfied that the omission of that ground from the grounds of appeal was not wilful or unreasonable.

(3) The Collector (Appeals) may, after making such further inquiry as may be necessary, pass such order as he thinks fit confirming, modifying or annulling the decision or order appealed against, or may refer the case back to the adjudicating authority with such directions as he may think fit for a fresh

adjudication or decision, as the case may be, after taking additional evidence, if necessary:

Provided that an order enhancing any penalty or fine in lieu of confiscation or confiscating things of greater value shall not be passed unless the appellant has been given a reasonable opportunity of showing cause against the proposed order.

(4) The order of the Collector (Appeals) disposing of the appeal shall be in writing and shall state the points for determination, the decision thereon and the reasons for the decision.

(5) On the disposal of the appeal, the Collector (Appeals) shall communicate the order passed by him to the appellant, the adjudicating authority and the Collector of Central Excise or of Customs.

Appeals to the Appellate Tribunal.

81. *(1)* Any person aggrieved by any of the following orders may appeal to the Appellate Tribunal against such order —

(a) a decision or order passed by the Collector of Central Excise or of Customs as an adjudicating authority;

(b) an order passed by the Collector (Appeals) under section 80A;

(c) an order passed by the Administrator, Collector of Central Excise or of Customs or the Appellate Collector of Customs under section 80, as it stood immediately before the appointed day;

(d) an order passed by the Administrator, either before or after the appointed day, under section 81, as it stood immediately before that day:

Provided that the Appellate Tribunal may, in its discretion, refuse to admit an appeal in respect of an order referred to in clause *(b)* or clause *(c)* or clause *(d)* where,

(i) the value of the thing confiscated without option having been given to the owner thereof to pay a fine in lieu of confiscation under section 73; or

(ii) the amount of fine or penalty determined by such order,

does not exceed ten thousand rupees.

(2) The Administrator may, if he is of opinion that an order passed by the Collector of Central Excise or of Customs or the Appellate Collector of Customs under clause *(b)* of sub-section *(1)* of section 80,

as it stood immediately before the appointed day, is not legal or proper, direct an officer authorised by him in this behalf (hereafter in this Chapter referred to as the authorised officer) to appeal on his behalf to the Appellate Tribunal against such order.

(3) The Collector of Central Excise or of Customs, may, if he is of opinion that an order passed by the Collector (Appeals) under section 80A is not legal or proper direct the authorised officer to appeal on his behalf to the Appellate Tribunal against such order.

(4) Every appeal under this section shall be filed within three months from the date on which the order sought to be appealed against is communicated to the Collector of Central Excise or of Customs, or, as the case may be, the other party preferring the appeal.

(5) On receipt of notice that an appeal has been preferred under this section, the party against whom the appeal has been preferred may, notwithstanding that he may not have appealed against such order or any part thereof, file, within forty-five days of the receipt of the notice, a memorandum of cross-objections verified in the prescribed manner against any part of the order appealed against and such memorandum shall be disposed of by the Appellate Tribunal as if it were an appeal presented within the time specified in sub-section *(4)*.

(6) The Appellate Tribunal may admit an appeal or permit the filing of a memorandum of cross-objections after the expiry of the relevant period referred to in sub-section (4) or sub-section (5), if it is satisfied that there was sufficient cause for not presenting it within that period.

(7) An appeal to the Appellate Tribunal shall be in the prescribed form and shall be verified in the prescribed manner and, shall, except in the case of an appeal referred to in sub-section *(2)* or sub-section *(3)* or a memorandum of cross-objections referred to in sub-section *(5)*, be accompanied by a fee of two hundred rupees.

Orders of Appellate Tribunal.

81A. *(1)* The Appellate Tribunal may, after giving the parties to the appeal an opportunity of being heard, pass such orders thereon as it thinks fit, confirming, modifying or annulling the decision or order appealed against or may refer the case back to the authority which passed such decision or order with such directions as the Appellate Tribunal may think fit, for a fresh adjudication or decision, as the case may be, after taking additional evidence, if necessary.

(2) The Appellate Tribunal may, at any time within four years from the date of the order, with a view to rectifying any mistake apparent from the record, amend any order passed by it under sub-section *(1)* and shall make such amendments if the mistake is brought to its notice by the Collector of Central Excise or of Customs or the other party to the appeal:

Provided that an amendment which has the effect of enhancing any penalty or fine in lieu of confiscation or confiscating things of greater value shall not be made under this sub-section unless the Appellate Tribunal has given notice of its intention to do so, to the other party and has allowed him a reasonable opportunity of being heard.

(3) The Appellate Tribunal shall send a copy of every order passed under this section to the Collector of Central Excise or of Customs and the other party to the appeal.

(4) Save as otherwise provided in section 82B, orders passed by the Appellate Tribunal on appeal shall be final.

Procedure of Appellate Tribunal.

81B. *(1)* The provisions of sub-sections *(1)*, *(2)*, *(5)* and *(6)* of section 129C of the Customs Act, 1962, shall apply to the Appellate Tribunal in the discharge of its functions under this Act as they apply to it in the discharge of its functions under the Customs Act, 1962.

52 of 1962.

(2) The President or any other member of the Appellate Tribunal authorised in this behalf by the President may, sitting singly, dispose of any case which has been allotted to the Bench of which he is a member where –

(a) the value of the thing confiscated without option having been given to the owner thereof to pay a fine in lieu of confiscation under section 73; or

(b) the amount of fine or penalty involved,

does not exceed ten thousand rupees.

Powers of the Administrator or Collector of Central Excise or of Customs to pass certain orders.

82. *(1)* The Administrator may, of his own motion, call for and examine the record of any proceeding in which a Collector of Central Excise or of Customs as an adjudicating authority has passed any decision or order under this Act for the purpose of satisfying himself as to the legality or propriety of any such decision or order and may, by order, direct such Collector to apply to the Appellate Tribunal for the determination of such points arising out of the decision or order as may be specified by the Administrator in his order.

(2) The Collector of Central Excise or of Customs may, of his own motion, call for and examine the record of any proceeding in which an adjudicating authority subordinate to him has passed any decision or order under this Act for the purpose of satisfying himself as to the legality or propriety of any such decision or order and may, by order, direct such authority to apply to the Collector (Appeals) for the determination of such points arising out of the decision or order as may be specified by the Collector of Central Excise or of Customs in his order.

(3) No order shall be made under sub-section *(1)* or sub-section *(2)* after the expiry of two years from the date of the decision or order of the adjudicating authority.

(4) Where in pursuance of an order under sub-section *(1)* or sub-section *(2)*, the adjudicating authority or the authorised officer makes an application to the Appellate Tribunal or the Collector (Appeals) within a period of three months from the date of communication of the order under sub-section *(1)* or sub-section *(2)* to the adjudicating authority, such application shall be heard by the Appellate Tribunal or the Collector (Appeals), as the case may be, as if such application were an appeal made against the decision or order of the adjudicating authority and the provisions of this Act regarding appeals, including the provisions of sub-section *(4)* of section 81, shall, so far as may be, apply to such application.

Deposit, pending appeal, of penalty levied.

82A. Where in any appeal under this Chapter, the decision or order appealed against relates to any penalty levied under this Act, the person desirous of appealing against such decision or order shall, pending the appeal, deposit with the adjudicating authority the penalty levied:

Provided that where in any particular case, the Collector (Appeals) or the Appellate Tribunal is of opinion that the deposit of penalty levied would cause undue hardship to such person, the Collector (Appeals) or, as the case may be, the Appellate Tribunal may dispense with such deposit subject to such conditions as he or it may deem fit to impose.

Statement of case to High Court.

82B. *(1)* The Collector of Central Excise or of Customs or the other party may, within sixty days of the date upon which he is served with notice of an order under section 81A, by application in the prescribed form, accompanied, where the application is made by the other party, by a fee of two hundred rupees, require the Appellate Tribunal to refer to the High Court any question of law arising out of such order and, subject to the other provisions contained in this section, the Appellate Tribunal shall, within one hundred and twenty days of the receipt of such application, draw up a statement of the case and refer it to the High Court:

Provided that the Appellate Tribunal may, if it is satisfied that the applicant was prevented by sufficient cause from presenting the application within the period hereinbefore specified, allow it to be presented within a further period not exceeding thirty days.

(2) On receipt of notice that an application has been made under sub-section *(1)*, the person against whom such application has been made, may, notwithstanding that he may not have filed such an application, file, within forty-five

days of the receipt of the notice, a memorandum of cross-objections verified in the prescribed manner against any part of the order in relation to which an application for reference has been made and such memorandum shall be disposed of by the Appellate Tribunal as if it were an application presented within the time specified in sub-section (1).

(3) If, on an application made under sub-section (1), the Appellate Tribunal refuses to state the case on the ground that no question of law arises, the Collector of Central Excise or of Customs, or, as the case may be, the other party, may within six months from the date on which he is served with notice of such refusal, apply to the High Court and the High Court may, if it is not satisfied with the correctness of the decision of the Appellate Tribunal, require the Appellate Tribunal to state the case and to refer it, and on receipt of any such requisition, the Appellate Tribunal shall state the case and refer it accordingly.

(4) Where in the exercise of its powers under sub-section (3), the Appellate Tribunal refuses to state a case which it has been required by an applicant to state, the applicant may, within thirty days from the date on which he receives notice of such refusal, withdraw his application and, if he does so, the fee, if any, paid by him. shall be refunded.

Statement of case to Supreme Court in certain cases.

82C. If, on an application made under section 82B, the Appellate Tribunal is of opinion that, on account of conflict in the decisions of High Courts in respect of any particular question of law, it is expedient that a reference should be made direct to the Supreme Court, the Appellate Tribunal may draw up a statement of the case and refer it through the President direct to the Supreme Court.

Power of High Court or Supreme Court to require statement to be amended.

82D. If the High Court or the Supreme Court is not satisfied that the statements in a case referred to it are sufficient to enable it to determine the questions raised thereby, the Court may refer the case back to the Appellate Tribunal for the purpose of making such additions thereto or alterations therein as it may direct in that behalf.

Case before High Court to be heard by not less than two judges.

82E. (1) When any case has been referred to the High Court under section 82B, it shall be heard by a Bench of not less than two judges of the High Court and shall be decided in accordance with the opinion of such judges or of the majority, if any, of such judges.

(2) Where there is no such majority, the judges shall state the point of law upon which they differ and the case shall then be heard upon that point only by one or more of the other judges of the High Court and such point shall be decided according to the opinion of the majority of the judges who have heard the case including those who first heard it.

Decision of High Court or Supreme Court on the case stated.

82F. (1) The High Court or the Supreme Court hearing any such case shall decide the questions of law raised therein and shall deliver its judgment thereon containing the grounds on which such decision is founded and a copy of the judgment shall be sent under the seal of the Court and the signature of the Registrar to the Appellate Tribunal which shall pass such orders as are necessary to dispose of the case in conformity with such judgment.

(2) The costs of any reference to the High Court or the Supreme Court which shall not include the fee for making the reference shall be in the discretion of the Court.

Appeal to Supreme Court.

82G. An appeal shall lie to the Supreme Court from any judgment of the High Court delivered on a reference made under section 82B in any case which,on its own motion or on an oral application made by or on behalf of the party aggrieved,immediately after the passing of the judgment,the High Court certifies to be a fit one for appeal to the Supreme Court.

Hearing before Supreme Court.

5 of 1908.

82H. (1) The provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, relating to appeals to the Supreme Court shall, so far as may be, apply in the case of appeals under section 82G as they apply in the case of appeals from decrees of a High Court:

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall be deemed to affect the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 82F or section 82I.

(2) The costs of the appeal shall be in the discretion of the Supreme Court.

(3) Where the judgment of the High Court is varied or reversed in the appeal, effect shall be given to the order of the Supreme Court in the manner provided in section 82F in the case of a judgment of the High Court.

Sums due to be paid notwithstanding reference, etc.

82I. Notwithstanding that a reference has been made to the High Court or the Supreme Court or an appeal has been preferred to the Supreme Court, sums due to the Government as a result of an order passed under sub-section (1) of section 81A shall be payable in accordance with the order so passed.

Exclusion of time taken for copy.

82J. In computing the period of limitation prescribed for an appeal or application under this Chapter, the day on which the order complained of was served,and if the party preferring the appeal or making the application was not furnished with a copy of the order when the notice of the order was served upon him, the time requisite for obtaining a copy of such order shall be excluded.

Transfer of certain pending proceedings and transitional provisions.

82K. *(1)* Every appeal which is pending immediately before the appointed day before the Administrator or the Collector of Central Excise or of Customs under section 80, as it stood immediately before that day and any matter arising out of or connected with such appeal and which is so pending shall stand transferred on that day to the Appellate Tribunal or the Collector (Appeals), as the case may be, and the Appellate Tribunal or the Collector (Appeals) may proceed with such appeal or matter from the stage at which it was on that day:

Provided that the appellant may demand that before proceeding further with that appeal or matter, he may be re-heard.

(2) Every proceeding which is pending immediately before the appointed day before the Central Government under section 82, as it stood immediately before that day, and any matter arising out of or connected with such proceeding and which is so pending shall stand transferred on that day to the Appellate Tribunal and the Appellate Tribunal may proceed with such proceeding or matter from the stage at which it was on that day as if such proceeding or matter were an appeal filed before it:

Provided that the applicant or the other party may demand that before proceeding further with that proceeding or matter, he may be re-heard.

(3) Every proceeding which is pending immediately before the appointed day before the Administrator under section 81, as it stood immediately before that day, and any matter arising out of or connected with such proceeding and which is so pending shall continue to be dealt with by the Administrator as if the said section had not been substituted.

(4) Any person who immediately before the appointed day was authorised to appear in any appeal or proceeding transferred under sub-section *(1)* or sub-section *(2)* shall, notwithstanding anything contained in section 101A have the right to appear before the Appellate Tribunal in relation to such appeal or proceeding.

Definitions.

82L. In this Chapter —

(a) "appointed day" means the date of coming into force of the amendments to this Act specified in Part III of the Fifth Schedule to the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1980;

(b) "High Court" means, —

(i) in relation to any State, the High Court for that State;

(ii) in relation to a Union territory to which the

jurisdiction of the High Court of a State has been extended by law, that High Court;

(*iii*) in relation to the Union territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Goa, Daman and Diu, the High Court at Bombay;

(*iv*) in relation to any other Union territory, the highest court of civil appeal for that territory other than the Supreme Court of India;

(c) "President" means the President of the Appellate Tribunal.'.

5. Section 83, in sub-sections (*1*) and (*3*), omit "or exercising any powers of revision".

6. Omit section 84.

7. After section 101, insert,-

Appearance by authorised representative.

'101A. (*1*) Any person who is entitled or required to appear before a Gold Control Officer or the Appellate Tribunal in connection with any proceedings under this Act, otherwise than when required under this Act to appear personally for examination on oath or affirmation, may, subject to the other provisions of this section, appear by an authorised representative.

(*2*) For the purposes of this section, "authorised representative" means a person authorised by the person referred to in sub-section (*1*) to appear on his behalf, being —

(*a*) his relative or regular employee; or

(*b*) any legal practitioner who is entitled to practise in any civil court in India; or

(*c*) any person who has acquired such qualifications as the Central Government may prescribe for this purpose.

(*3*) Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, no person who was a member of the Indian Customs and Central Excise Service — Group A and has retired or resigned from such Service after having served for not less than three years in any capacity in that Service shall be entitled to appear as an authorised representative in any proceedings before a Gold Control Officer for a period of two years from the date of his retirement or resignation, as the case may be.

(*4*) No person, —

(*a*) who has been dismissed or removed from Government service; or (*b*) who is convicted of an offence connected with any proceeding under this Act, the Customs Act, 1962, or the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944; or 52 of 1962. 1 of 1944.

(*c*) who has become an insolvent,

shall be qualified to represent any person under sub-section (*1*), for all times in the case of a person referred to in clause (*a*), and for such time as the Collector of Central Excise or of Customs or the competent authority under the Customs Act, 1962, or the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, as the case may be, may, by order, determine in the case of a person referred to in clause (*b*), and for the period during which the insolvency continues in the case of a person referred to in clause (*c*).

(*5*) If any person, —

(*a*) who is a legal practitioner, is found guilty of misconduct in his professional capacity by any authority entitled to institute proceedings against him, an order passed by that authority shall have effect in relation to his right to appear before a Gold Control Officer or the Appellate Tribunal as it has in relation to his right to practise as a legal practitioner;

(*b*) who is not a legal practitioner, is found guilty of misconduct in connection with any proceedings under this Act by the prescribed authority, the prescribed authority may direct that he shall thenceforth be disqualified to represent any person under sub-section(*1*) .

(*6*) Any order or direction under clause (*b*) of sub-section (*4*) or clause (*b*) of sub-section (*5*) shall be subject to the following conditions, namely:—

(*a*) no such order or direction shall be made in respect of any person unless he has been given a reasonable opportunity of being heard;

(*b*) any person against whom any such order or direction is made may, within one month of the making of the order or direction, appeal to the Administrator to have the order or direction cancelled; and

(*c*) no such order or direction shall take effect until the expiration of one month from the making thereof, or, where an appeal has been preferred, until the disposal of the appeal. '.

8. Section 114, in sub-section (*2*), in clause (*e*), omit sub-clause (*iii*).

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The object of the Bill is to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1980-81. The notes on clauses explain the various provisions contained in the Bill.

NEW DELHI;
The 18th June, 1980.

R. VENKATARAMAN.

PRESIDENT'S RECOMMENDATION UNDER ARTICLES 117 AND 274 OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

(Copy of letter No. F. 3(1)-B(D)/80 dated the 18th June, 1980 from Shri R. Venkataraman, Minister of Finance, to the Secretary, Lok Sabha).

The President, having been informed of the subject matter of the proposed Bill, recommends under clauses (1) and (3) of article 117 read with clause (1) of article 274 of the Constitution of India, the introduction of the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1980 to the Lok Sabha and also recommends to the Lok Sabha the consideration of the Bill.

2. The Bill will be introduced in the Lok Sabha immediately after the presentation of the Budget on the 18th June, 1980.

Notes on clauses

Clause 2, read with the First Schedule to the Bill, seeks to prescribe the rates at which income-tax (including surcharge thereon) is to be levied on income chargeable to tax for the assessment year 1980-81. Further, it lays down the rates at which tax is to be deducted at source during the financial year 1980-81 from incomes subject to such deduction under the Income-tax Act; and the rates at which "advance tax" is to be paid and tax is to be calculated and charged in special cases for the financial year 1980-81.

Rates of income-tax for the assessment year 1980-81.— Part I of the First Schedule to the Bill specifies the rates of income-tax (including surcharge) on incomes liable to tax for the assessment year 1980-81. These rates are the same as those specified in Part III of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1979 for the purpose of deduction of tax at source from "Salaries" and for computation of "advance tax" payable during the financial year 1979-80.

Rates for deduction of tax at source during the financial year 1980-81 from incomes other than "Salaries".— Part II of the First Schedule to the Bill specifies the rates at which income-tax (including surcharge where applicable) is to be deducted at source during the financial year 1980-81 from incomes other than "Salaries" and retirement annuities under section 80E(9) of the Income-tax Act. The rates specified in this Part for deduction of tax at source are the same as those specified in Part II of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1979 for the purposes of deduction of tax at source during the financial year 1979-80, except for certain modifications. In the case of income by way of winnings from lotteries and crossword puzzles, and winnings from horse races payable to a resident recipient (other than a company) during the financial year 1980-81, tax will be deductible at the rate of 33 per cent. (made up of basic income-tax of 30 per cent. and surcharge of 3 per cent.), as against 36 per cent. during 1979-80. In the case of incomes by way of interest on securities issued by the Central or a State Government (not being tax-free securities) or interest on debentures or other securities issued by or on behalf of a local authority or a statutory corporation or interest on debentures issued by companies where such debentures are listed in a recognised stock exchange in India, income-tax will be deducted at the rate of 10 per cent. as in the financial year 1979-80. In the case of incomes by way of interest on other securities (not being interest on a tax-free security) or dividends payable to a resident recipient (other than a company) during the financial year 1980-81, tax will, however, be deductible at the rate of 23 per cent. (made up of basic income-tax of 21 per cent. and surcharge of 2 per cent.) as against 24 per cent. during 1979-80.

In the case of incomes (other than interest on a tax-free security) payable to a non-resident (other than a company) during the financial year 1980-81, tax will be deductible at the minimum rate of 33 per cent. (made up of income-tax of 30 per cent. and surcharge of 3 per cent.) as against 36 per cent. in 1979-80. In the case of interest on a tax-free security payable to a non-corporate non-resident, the rate for deduction will be 16.5 per cent. (made up of income-tax of 15 per cent. and surcharge of 1.5 per cent.) as against 18 per cent. in 1979-80.

In the case of incomes by way of interest other than "Interest on securities" payable to a domestic company during the financial year 1979-80, tax will be deductible at the rate of 21.5 per cent. (made up of income-tax of 20 per cent. and surcharge of 1.5 per cent.) as in 1979-80. In the case of any other income (excluding interest payable on a tax-free security) payable to a domestic company during the financial year 1980-81, tax will be deductible at the rate of 23 per cent. (made up of income-tax of 21.5 per cent. and surcharge of 1.5 per cent.) as against 24 per cent. in 1979-80.

The rates specified in this Part for deduction of tax at source in all other cases are the same as those specified in Part II of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1979, for the purposes of deduction of tax at source during the financial year 1979-80.

Rates for deduction of tax at source from "Salaries" and retirement annuities, or computation of "advance tax" and charging to income-tax in special cases during the financial year 1980-81. — Part III of the First Schedule to the Bill specifies the rates at which income-tax (including surcharge) is to be deducted at source from "Salaries" and retirement annuities referred to in section 80E(9) of the Income-tax Act, and also the rates at which "advance tax" is to be paid and income-tax is to be calculated or charged in special cases for the financial year 1980-81.

These rates are the same as those specified in Part I of the First Schedule to the Bill for the assessment of incomes liable to tax for the assessment year 1980-81, except for the following modifications:—

(i) In the case of individuals, Hindu undivided families, unregistered firms, etc., no tax will be payable if the total income of the assessee does not exceed Rs. 12, 000. Where the total income exceeds Rs. 12, 000 by a small margin, the income-tax (excluding surcharge) payable by the individuals, Hindu undivided families with no member having independent taxable income exceeding Rs. 12, 000, unregistered firms, etc., will not exceed 30 per cent. of the excess of total income over Rs. 12, 000 as hitherto. In the case of individuals, Hindu undivided families with no member having independent taxable income exceeding Rs. 12,000, unregistered firms, etc., this marginal provision will cease to operate where the total income exceeds Rs. 16,250. Where the total income in the case of Hindu undivided families having one or more members with independent taxable income exceeds Rs. 12, 000 by a small margin, the income-tax (excluding surcharge) payable by the assessee will not exceed 40 per cent. of the excess of the toal income over Rs. 12,000 as against 30 per cent. hitherto. Accordingly, in the case of Hindu undivided families with one or more members with independent taxable income exceeding Rs. 12,000, this marginal provision will cease to operate where the total income exceeds Rs. 17,610.

(ii) The rates of income-tax applicable to the Hindu undivided families having one or more members with independent taxable income exceeding Rs. 12, 000 have been increased. Under the proposed amendment, the nil rate slab has been maintained at the existing level for income up to Rs. 8, 000. For the slab of income Rs. 8, 001 to Rs. 15, 000, the rate applicable will be 22% as against 18% as at present; for the slab of income Rs. 15, 001 to Rs. 20, 000, the rate applicable will be 27% as against 25% as at present; for the slab of income Rs. 20, 001 to Rs. 25, 000, the rate of tax will be 35% as against 30% as at present; for the income slab of Rs. 25, 001 to Rs. 30, 000, the rate of tax will be 40% as at present; for the income slab of Rs. 30, 001 to Rs. 50, 000, the rate of tax will be 50% as at present, and for the income above Rs. 50, 000, the rate will be 60% as against 55% up to Rs. 70, 000 and 60% for the income exceeding Rs. 70, 000 as at present.

(iii) The rate of surcharge on income-tax in the case of all non-corporate assessees is proposed to be reduced from 20 per cent. to 10 per cent. of such income-tax.

The provisions in the Bill for the purposes of computation of "advance tax" and charging of income-tax in special cases during the financial year 1980-81 in the case of individuals, Hindu undivided families, unregistered firms, etc., having net agricultural income, in addition to non-agricultural income exceeding Rs. 12,000, are the same as in the Finance Act, 1979 except for the modification that these provisions will apply only where the net agricultural income exceeds Rs. 600.

In the case of companies, the rates of income-tax specified in Paragraph E of Part III of the First Schedule to the Bill are the same as those specified in Paragraph E of Part I of the First Schedule to the Bill.

Clause 3 seeks to insert a new sub-clause (iva) in clause (24) of section 2.

The new sub-clause (iva) seeks to provide that the value of any benefit or perquisite, whether convertible into money or not, which is obtained by any representative assessee mentioned in clause (iii) or clause (iv) of section 160(1) of the Income-tax Act or by any beneficiary or any amount paid by the representative assessee for the benefit of the beneficiary which the beneficiary would have ordinarily been required to pay would be regarded as "income".

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1980 and will accordingly apply in relation to the assessment year 1980-81 and subsequent years.

Clause 4 seeks to insert a new clause (23AA) in section 10 of the Income-tax Act.

The new clause seeks to provide for exemption from income-tax of any income derived by any Regimental Fund or Non-Public Fund established by the armed forces for the welfare of the past and present members of the armed forces and their dependants.

The proposed amendment will apply retrospectively from 1st April, 1962, that is to say, the date of commencement of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

Clause 5 seeks to amend section 16 of the Income-tax Act relating to deduction from salaries.

Under the existing provisions, a standard deduction is granted to salaried assessees in respect of expenditure incidental to employment. The standard deduction is allowed in an amount equal to 20 per cent. of the salary up to Rs. 10,000 and 10 per cent. of the salary in excess thereof, subject to a maximum of Rs. 3,500. It is proposed to extend the benefit of the standard deduction to pensioners as well.

The amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1981 and will accordingly apply in relation to the assessment year 1981-82 and subsequent years.

Clause 6 seeks to insert a new clause (iia) in sub-section (1) of section 32 of the Income-tax Act.

Under the proposed amendment, an assessee carrying on business or profession will be entitled to an additional depreciation of an amount equal to 50 per cent. of the amount of depreciation admissible under clause (ii) of section 32 (1) (other than an extra allowance for double or multiple shift working of the machinery or plant and the extra allowance in respect of machinery or plant installed in a premises used as a hotel) in respect of any new machinery or plant installed by him at any time after 31st March, 1980 but before 1st April, 1985. The additional depreciation will be admissible only for the previous year in which such new machinery or plant is installed. The additional depreciation will not be admissible in respect of any machinery or plant installed in any office premises or any residential accommodation, including any accommodation in the nature of a guest house (other than a hotel) or any office appliances or road transport vehicles or any machinery or plant the whole of the actual cost of which is allowed as a deduction by way of depreciation or otherwise in computing the income chargeable under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession" of any one previous year. The new machinery or plant will include reconditioned machinery or plant imported from outside India.

This amendment will take effect from the 1st April, 1981 and will accordingly apply in relation to the assessment year 1981-82 and subsequent years.

Clause 7 seeks to amend section 35 of the Income-tax Act relating to deduction in respect of expenditure on scientific research.

Sub-clause (a) seeks to amend clause (iv) of sub-section (2) of section 35. Under the existing provisions, where any deduction is allowed in respect of any capital expenditure represented wholly or partly by an asset, no deduction is allowed in respect of depreciation or terminal allowance for the same previous year in respect of that asset. Under the proposed amendment, the deduction for depreciation or terminal allowance will not be available for any other previous year as well.

Sub-clause (b) seeks to amend sub-section (2A) of section 35. Under the existing provisions, where an assessee pays any sum to an approved scientific research association or University or college or other institution for undertaking scientific research under an approved programme, he is entitled to a weighted deduction of one and one-third times the amount of such sum. Under the proposed amendment, where any such sum is paid to a public sector company for undertaking an approved programme of scientific research, the assessee will be entitled to a weighted deduction of one and one-third times the amount of such sum. For this purpose, a 'public sector company' will mean a statutory corporation or a Government company as defined in section 617 of the Companies Act, 1956.

Sub-clause (c) seeks to insert a new sub-section (2B) in section 35.

Under clause (a) of the new sub-section (2B), an assessee who incurs any expenditure, other than capital expenditure on acquisition of any land or building or construction of any building, for undertaking an approved programme of scientific research, will be entitled to a weighted deduction of one and one-fourth times the amount of such expenditure so certified by the prescribed authority to have been incurred on such scientific research during the previous year.

Under clause (b) of the new sub-section (2B), where any deduction referred to in clause (a) has been allowed for any previous year in respect of any expenditure, no deduction in respect of such expenditure will be allowed under sub-section (1) (i), or sub-section (2)(ia) of section 35 for the same or any other previous year.

Under clause (c) of the new sub-section (2B), where any deduction is allowed for any previous year in respect of any capital expenditure under clause (a), no depreciation or terminal allowance will be allowed in respect of the said expenditure for the same or any subsequent previous year.

Under clause (d) of new sub-section (2B), if the assessee fails to furnish a certificate of completion of the approved programme within one year of the period allowed for its completion by the prescribed authority, any deduction allowed under this sub-section in excess of the expenditure actually incurred shall be deemed to have been wrongly allowed and the provisions of section 155 (5B) will apply.

The amendment in sub-clause (a)(i) will take effect from 1st April, 1981 and the amendment in sub-clause (a)(ii) will be made retrospectively from the commencement of the Income-tax Act. The other amendments will take effect from 1st September, 1980 and will accordingly apply in relation to the assessment year 1981-82 and subsequent years.

Clause 8 seeks to amend section 35B of the Income-tax Act relating to the export markets development allowance.

Sub-clause (a) seeks to omit sub-clauses (ii), (iii), (v), (vi) and (viii) in clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 35B. Under the proposed amendment, any expenditure incurred on obtaining information regarding markets outside India for the goods, services or facilities which the assessee deals in or provides in the course of his business or on distribution, supply or provision outside India of such goods, services or facilities or on preparation and submission of tenders for the supply or provision outside India of such goods, etc., or on furnishing to persons outside India samples or technical information or on performance of services outside India in connection with, or incidental to, the execution of any contract for the supply outside India of such goods, services or facilities will not qualify for the weighted deduction.

Sub-clause (b) seeks to substitute a new Explanation for Explanation 2 below sub-clause (b) of sub section (1) of section 35B. The new Explanation seeks to make it clear that expenditure which is in the nature of purchasing and manufacturing expenses ordinarily debitable to the trading or manufacturing account and not to the profit and loss account will not qualify for the weighted deduction under sub-section (1) of section 35B.

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1981 and will accordingly apply in relation to the assessment year 1981-82 and subsequent years.

Clause 9 seeks to insert a new clause (iia) in sub-section (1) of section 36 of the Income-tax Act.

Under the proposed amendment, an assessee carrying on a business or profession will be entitled to a weighted deduction in respect of any salary up to Rs.20,000 per annum paid by him to an employee who as at the end of the relevant previous year was totally blind or who is subject to or suffers from a permanent physical disability, other than blindness, which has the effect of reducing substantially his capacity to engage in a gainful employment or occupation. The weighted deduction would be allowed only if the employer produces before the Income-tax Officer in respect of the first assessment year for which the deduction is claimed under this clause, in the case of an employee who is totally blind, a certificate as to his blindness from a registered medical practitioner being an oculist and in the case of an employee suffering from any permanent physical disability, a certificate from a registered medical practitioner.

This amendment will take effect from the 1st April, 1981 and will accordingly apply in relation to the assessment year 1981-82 and subsequent years.

Clause 10 seeks to amend section 37 of the Income-tax Act.

Under the existing provisions, a specified percentage of the aggregate expenditure on advertisement, publicity and sales promotion is disallowed in the computation of the taxable profits. Certain specified kinds of expenditure on advertisement, publicity and sales promotion, such as, on advertisement in any small newspaper, statutory notices, participation in trade fairs or exhibitions, etc., is not taken into account for this purpose. Similarly, entertainment expenditure in connection with advertisement, publicity or sales promotion is governed by the other provisions of the Income-tax Act. Further, any expenditure on advertisement, publicity or sales promotion for the purpose of the business of a new industrial undertaking is exempted from the provisions of this section for an initial period of three years.

Under the proposed amendment, the provisions relating to the disallowance of the specified percentage of expenditure on advertisement, publicity and sales promotion, as also other related provisions,will be omitted.

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1981 and will apply in relation to the assessment year 1981-82 and subsequent years.

Clause 11 seeks to amend section 41 of the Income-tax Act.

Sub-clause (a) seeks to insert a new proviso in sub-section (2) of section 41. Under the existing provisions, where any building, machinery, plant or furniture owned by the assessee and used for the purposes of business or profession is sold, discarded, demolished or destroyed the excess of the aggregate moneys payable for such asset and its scrap value over its written down value is charged to tax as the income of the business or profession of the previous year in which the moneys payable for such assets became due.

Under the proposed amendment, where any asset representing expenditure of a capital nature which has been used for scientific research [referred to in clause (c) of new sub-section (2B) proposed to be inserted in section 35 by clause 7] and is used for the purpose of the business after it ceases to be used for the purpose of scientific research, is sold, discarded, demolished or destroyed, the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 41 will apply with the modification that for the words "actual cost", the words "actual cost as increased by 25 per cent." were substituted. In other words, the difference between the enhanced actual cost and the written down value will be chargeable to income-tax under sub-section (2) of section 41.

Sub-clause (b) seeks to amend sub-section (3) of section 41.

Under the existing provisions, where a capital asset referred to in section 35(1)(iv) and used for the purpose of scientific research is sold without having been used for any other purpose, the excess of the sale proceeds together with the deduction allowed under section 35(2)(ia) over the actual cost of the capital asset or the amount of the deduction so admissible, whichever is less, is charged to tax as the income of the business or profession of the previous year in which the sale took place.

Under the proposed amendment, the provisions of sub-section (3) of section 41 will also apply in relation to the capital expenditure referred to in clause (c) of new sub-section (2B) of section 35 proposed to be inserted by clause 7 of this Bill.

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1981 and will accordingly apply in relation to assessment year 1981-82 and subsequent years.

Clause 12 seeks to insert a new section 80AA in the Income-tax Act with reference to deductions under any section included under the heading "C.-Deductions in respect of certain incomes" in Chapter VI-A of the Income-tax Act.

The new section seeks to clarify that the deductions provided under any such section with reference to the inclusion in the gross total income of an assessee of any income of the nature mentioned in that section will be allowed with reference to the net amount of income of that nature included in the gross total income of the assessee and that the amount of income of that nature so included will be computed in accordance with the provisions of the Income-tax Act.

This amendment will take effect retrospectively from the 1st April, 1968 and will accordingly apply in relation to the assessment year 1968-69 and subsequent years.

Clause 13 seeks to amend section 80C of the Income-tax Act relating to deduction in respect of life insurance premia, contributions to provident fund, etc.

Sub-clause (a) seeks to substitute sub-section (1) of section 80C. Under the proposed amendment, the quantum of deduction from taxable income in respect of long-term savings through life insurance, provident fund, etc., will be raised so as to allow a deduction of the whole of the first Rs. 5,000 of the qualifying savings, 50 per cent. of the next Rs. 5,000 and 40 per cent. of the balance. However, the monetary limit of the savings qualifying for tax relief will remain unchanged at 30 per cent. of the gross total income or Rs. 30,000, whichever is less.

Sub-clause (b) seeks to amend sub-section (4) of section 80C. Under the existing provisions, the monetary limit of the savings qualifying for tax relief in the case of an author, playwright artist, musician or actor can be varied by rules. Under the proposed amendment, it will be possible to extend the benefit of this higher deduction in respect of long-term savings to sportsmen (including athletes) as well.

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1981 and will accordingly apply in relation to the assessment year 1981-82 and subsequent years.

Clause 14 seeks to omit, with effect from the 1st April, 1981, section 80FF of the Income-tax Act, relating to deduction in respect of expenses on higher education of specified dependant relatives. The deduction will not, therefore, be available for the assessment year 1981-82 and subsequent years.

Clause 15 seeks to amend section 80G of the Income-tax Act relating to deduction in respect of donations to certain funds, charitable institutions, etc.

Sub-clause (a) seeks to substitute sub-section (4) of section 80G. Under the proposed amendment, it is being clarified that the deduction in respect of the aggregate sums of donations to specified funds and charitable institutions in sub-section (2) of that section shall be limited to the smaller of the ceiling limits specified in the new sub-section (4).

Sub-clause (b) seeks to insert a new sub-section (5A) in section 80G. Under the proposed amendment, where a deduction in relation to any sum specified in sub-section (1) of section 80G is claimed and allowed under this section for any assessment year, deduction in relation to such sum shall not be allowed under any other provision of the Act for the same or any other assessment year.

The amendment made by sub-clause (a) will take effect retrospectively from 1st April, 1978 and will accordingly apply in relation to the assessment year 1978-79 and subsequent years. The amendment made by sub-clause (b) will take effect retrospectively from 1st April, 1962, that is to say, from the date of commencement of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

Clause 16 seeks to insert a new section 80-I in the Income-tax Act relating to deduction in respect of profits and gains from industrial undertakings, etc., established after a certain date.

Sub-section (1) provides that where the gross total income of an assessee includes any profits and gains from an industrial undertaking or a ship or the business of a hotel, he shall be allowed a deduction in the computation of the taxable income of 25% of such profits and gains in the case of a company and 20% in the case of other categories of assessees.

Sub-section (2) provides that this section will apply to an industrial undertaking which fulfils certain conditions, namely, it is not formed by the splitting up, or the reconstruction, of a business already in existence; it is not formed by the transfer to a new business of machinery or plant previously used for any purpose; it manufactures or produces articles or things, other than an article or a thing of low priority specified in the Eleventh Schedule to the Income-tax Act; it begins to manufacture or produce articles or to operate one or more cold storage plant or plants at any time within four years from 1st April, 1981 or such extended period as may be notified in the Official Gazette; and in the case of an industrial undertaking which manufactures or produces articles, the undertaking employs at least 10 workers in a manufacturing process carried on with the aid of power or employs at least 20 workers in a manufacturing process carried on without the aid of power.

It has been specified that in the case of a small-scale industrial undertaking, the benefit of this tax holiday will apply even if the undertaking manufactures articles of low priority specified in the Eleventh Schedule. For the purposes of this section, reconditioned imported machinery or plant will be regarded as new.

Sub-section (3) provides that the provisions of this section apply in relation to a ship which fulfils certain conditions, namely, it is owned by an Indian company and is wholly used for the purposes of the business carried on by it; it was not prior to the date of its acquisition by an Indian company owned or used in Indian territorial waters by any person resident in India; and it is brought into use by the Indian company at any time within the period of four years from 1st April, 1981.

Sub-section (4) provides that the provisions of this section apply to the business of an approved hotel which fulfils certain conditions, namely, it is not formed by the splitting up or the reconstruction of a business already in existence or by the transfer to a new business of a building previously used as a hotel or of any machinery or plant previously used for any purpose; the business of the hotel is owned and carried on by an Indian company with a paid-up capital of not less than Rs. 5 lakhs; and the business of the hotel starts functioning after 31st March, 1981 but before 1st April, 1985.

Sub-section (5) provides that the benefit of this tax holiday will be available to an industrial undertaking, or a ship or the business of a hotel for seven assessment years beginning with the initial assessment year. In the case of a co-operative society, this benefit will be available for a total period of ten assessment years beginning with the initial assessment year.

Sub-section (6) provides that for the purpose of computing the deduction at the specified percentage for the assessment year immediately succeeding the initial assessment year and any subsequent assessment year, the profits and gains will be computed as if such business were the only source of income of the assessee in all the assessment years for which the deduction at the specified percentage under this section is available.

Sub-section (7) provides that in the case of assessees, other than companies or co-operative societies, which are statutorily required to get their accounts audited, the deduction at the specified percentage will not be available unless the accounts of such assessee are audited by a chartered accountant or any other qualified accountant and the assessee furnishes, along with the return of income, the report of such audit in the form to be prescribed in the Income-tax Rules.

Sub-section (8) provides that where the goods held for the purposes of the business of the industrial undertaking, ship or the hotel are transferred to any other business carried on by the assessee or where the cost of the goods held for the purposes of any other business carried on by the assessee and transferred to the business of the industrial undertaking or the hotel or the operation of ship does not correspond to the market value of such goods as on the date of the transfer, then, the profits and gains of the industrial undertaking or the ship or the business of the hotel will be computed as if the transfer of goods had taken place at the market value on the date of the transfer. The Income-tax Officer has been empowered to compute such profits and gains on a reasonable basis, if the computation of profits on the aforesaid basis presents any exceptional difficulty.

Sub-section (9) empowers the Income-tax Officer to determine the reasonable profits that could be attributed to the industrial undertaking or ship or the business of a hotel in a case where owing to close connection between the assessee and any other person or for any other reason, the course of the business is so arranged that the business of the industrial undertaking or the ship or the business of the hotel derives more than the ordinary profits which might be expected to arise in that business.

Sub-section (10) provides that the Central Government may, after making necessary inquiries, direct by notification in the Official Gazette that the exemption conferred by this section will not apply to any class of industrial undertakings with effect from a specified date.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1981.

Clause 17 seeks to amend section 80J of the Income-tax Act.

Under the existing provisions, the capital employed in the business of the industrial undertaking or ship or the business of hotel is computed in the manner laid down in the Income-tax Rules, 1962. Under the proposed amendment, the capital employed in such industrial undertaking, ship or the business of the hotel will be computed in the manner specified in the new sub-section (1A).

Sub-clause (b) seeks to insert a new sub-section (1A) in section 80J.

Clause (I) of sub-section (1A) provides that the capital employed in an industrial undertaking or the business of the hotel will be computed in accordance with the provisions of clauses (II) to (IV) except as otherwise expressly provided in that section and the capital employed in the ship will be computed in accordance with clause (V).

Clause (II) of sub-section (1A) provides that the aggregate of the value of the assets as on the 1st day of the computation period of the undertaking or of the business of the hotel will first be ascertained in the manner laid down therein. For this purpose, computation period means the period for which profits and gains of the industrial undertaking or the business of the hotel are computed for the purposes of determining the income under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession". The value of the assets is taken at their written down value if the assets are entitled to depreciation or at their actual cost if the assets are not entitled to depreciation. The assets such as cash-in-hand or bank are taken at their actual amount.

Clause (III) of sub-section (1A) provides that from the aggregate of the value of the assets, the aggregate of the borrowed moneys and debts owed by the assessee on the 1st day of the computation period will be deducted. The debts owed will include liability in respect of the specified taxes.

Clause (V) of sub-section (1A) provides that the capital employed in a ship will be taken at the written down value of the ship as reduced by the aggregate of the amounts owed by the assessee on the valuation date on account of moneys borrowed or debts incurred in acquiring that ship.

These amendments will take effect retrospectively from 1st April, 1972 and will apply in relation to assessment year 1972-73 and subsequent years.

Clause 18 seeks to amend section 80JJ of the Income-tax Act.

Under the existing provisions, an assessee who derives profits and gains from a business of livestock breeding, or poultry or dairy farming is entitled to a deduction, in the computation of taxable income, of an amount equal to one-third of the aggregate amount of such profits and gains or Rs.10,000, whichever is higher. Where the aggregate amount of such profits and gains does not exceed Rs.10,000, the whole of such profits and gains are exempted from income-tax. Under the proposed amendment, a deduction will be allowed, in the computation of total income, of an amount equal to one-third of the aggregate of the profits and gains derived from these sources or Rs.15,000, whichever is less.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1981 and will accordingly apply in relation to the assessment year 1981-82 and subsequent years.

Clause 19 seeks to make an amendment in section 80L of the Income-tax Act.

Under the existing provisions, income from specified financial assets qualifies for exemption from income-tax up to Rs.3,000 in the case of individuals, Hindu undivided families and certain associations of persons. The financial assets specified in this behalf include deposits with a financial corporation engaged in providing long-term finance for industrial development in India which is approved by the Central Government for the purposes of section 36(1)(viii) of the Income-tax Act. The proposed amendment seeks to provide that deposits with a public company formed and registered in India with the main object of carrying on the business of providing long-term finance for construction or purchase of residential houses in India and approved by the Central Government for the purposes of section 36(1)(viii) will also qualify for inclusion in the categories of financial assets income from which qualifies for deduction up to Rs.3,000 under this section.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1981 and will accordingly apply in relation to the assessment year 1981-82 and subsequent years.

Clause 20 seeks to amend section 80RR of the Income-tax Act. Under the existing provisions, a resident individual being an author, playwright, artist, musician, or actor who derives income in the exercise of his profession from foreign sources and receives such income in India or brings it into India in foreign exchange is entitled to deduct 25 per cent. of the income so received or brought in computing his total income. Under the proposed amendment, the benefit of this provision is being extended to sportsmen (including athletes).

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1980 and will accordingly apply in relation to the assessment year 1980-81 and subsequent years.

Clause 21 seeks to amend section 80T of the Income-tax Act relating to deduction in respect of long-term capital gains in the case of non-corporate assessees.

Under the existing provisions, where the gross total income of a non-corporate assessee does not exceed Rs.10,000, the whole of the long-term capital gains is allowed as a deduction in the computation of the taxable income. Under the amendment, this provision is proposed to be deleted in view of the proposal for the raising of the exemption limit in the case of non-corporate assessees, other than registered firms, from Rs.10,000 to Rs.12,000.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1981 and will accordingly apply in relation to the assessment year 1981-82 and subsequent years.

Clause 22 seeks to amend section 80TT of the Income-tax Act relating to deduction in respect of winnings from lottery.

Under the existing provisions, where the gross total income of a non-corporate assessee does not exceed Rs.10,000, the whole of the income by way of winnings from lottery is allowed as deduction in the computation of the taxable income. Under the amendment, this provision is proposed to be deleted in view of the proposal for raising the exemption limit from Rs.10,000 to Rs.12,000.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1981 and will accordingly apply in relation to the assessment year 1981-82 and subsequent years.

Clause 23 seeks to amend section 80U of the Income-tax Act.

Under the existing provisions, a resident individual who is totally blind or who suffers from a permanent physical disability (other than blindness) which has the effect of reducing substantially his capacity for engaging in a gainful employment or occupation, is entitled to a deduction of Rs.5,000 in the computation of his taxable income. Under the proposed amendment, the amount of deduction is proposed to be raised from Rs, 5,000 to Rs.10,000.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1981, and will accordingly apply in relation to the assessment year 1981-82 and subsequent years.

Clause 24 seeks to insert a new sub-section (9) in section 139 of the Income-tax Act. The Explanation to the new sub-section spells out the conditions which will have to be fulfilled in order to ensure that a return is not a defective return. The new sub-section empowers the Income-tax Officer to intimate the defects to the assessee who has filed a defective return and give him an opportunity to rectify the same within fifteen days or within such further period as the Income-tax Officer may allow. If the assessee fails to rectify those defects within such period, the Income-tax Officer may treat the return as an invalid return. In case the defects are rectified after the expiry of the period allowed but before the assessment is made, the Income-tax Officer may condone the delay and treat the return as a valid return. Where a return is treated as invalid by reason of the failure of the assessee to rectify the defects, the assessee will be deemed to have failed to file the return.

This amendment will take effect from the 1st September, 1980 and will apply in relation to returns filed after that date.

Clause 25 seeks to amend section 143 of the Income-tax Act.

Under the existing provisions, the Income-tax Officer may, without requiring the presence of the assessee or the production by him of evidence in support of the return, assess the total income or loss of the assessee on the basis of the return after making specified adjustments to the income or loss declared in the return. The proposed amendment seeks to omit the requirement to make the following adjustments to the income or loss declared in the return, namely:-

(i) allowance of any deduction, allowance or relief which, on the basis of information available in the return, accounts and documents is, prima facie, admissible, but has not been claimed in the return;

(ii) disallowance of any deduction, allowance or relief claimed in the return but which, on the basis of the information available in the return, accounts and documents, is, prima facie, inadmissible.

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1980 and will accordingly apply in relation to the assessment year 1980-81 and subsequent years.

Clause 26 seeks to insert a new sub-section (5B) in section 155 of the Income-tax Act.

Under the proposed amendment, where an assessee who has obtained a deduction in respect of any expenditure on scientific research under sub-section (2B) of section 35 proposed to be inserted by clause 7, fails to furnish a certificate of completion of the approved programme within one year of the period allowed for its completion by the prescribed authority, the deduction originally made in excess of the expenditure actually incurred will be deemed to have been wrongly made. For this purpose, provisions of section 154 relating to rectification of mistakes will apply and the period of four years for amendment of orders specified in sub-section (7) of that section will be reckoned from the end of the previous year in which the period allowed for the completion of the programme by the prescribed authority expired.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1981 and will accordingly apply in relation to the assessment year 1981-82 and subsequent years.

Clause 27 seeks to amend section 164 of the Income-tax Act relating to the taxation of discretionary trusts.

Sub-clause (a)(i) seeks to amend sub-section (1) of section 164. Under the existing provisions, the income received by the trustees of a discretionary trust is chargeable to income-tax at the flat rate of 65 per cent. or the rate which would be applicable if such income were the total income of an association of persons, whichever course would be more beneficial to the revenue. Under the proposed amendment, the income received by the trustees of a discretionary trust would be chargeable at the rate of income-tax, including surcharge, applicable to the highest slab of income of an association of persons, as specified in the Finance Act of the relevant assessment year.

Sub-clause (a)(ii) seeks to amend the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 164. The first amendment seeks to provide that the provisions of sub-section (1) will not apply to a discretionary trust in which none of the beneficiaries has any other income chargeable to income-tax and none of them is a beneficiary, in any other trust. For this purpose, none of the beneficiaries should have income assessable under the Income-tax Act exceeding the exemption limit for the relevant assessment year.

The second amendment seeks to amend clause (ii) of the proviso to section 164(1). Under the existing provisions, where a discretionary trust is declared under a will, the income of the discretionary trust is charged to tax at the rates applicable to an association of persons and not at the flat rate of 65 per cent. Under the proposed amendment, the benefit of concessional tax treatment will be withdrawn if the person declaring such trust has declared any other trust by will.

Sub-clause (b) seeks to amend sub-section (3) of section 164. Sub-clause (b)(i) seeks to provide that where the property is held under trust in part only for charitable or religious purposes and the income which is applicable to other purposes is receivable on behalf of beneficiaries whose shares are indeterminate or unknown, the tax chargeable would be the aggregate of the tax on that part of the income which is applicable to charitable or religious purposes, to the extent it is not exempt under section 11 of the Income-tax Act, at the rates applicable to an association of persons; and the tax on the income which is applicable to other purposes would be at the rate of income-tax applicable to the highest slab of income of an association of persons as specified in the Finance Act of the relevant assessment year.

Sub-clause (b)(ii) seeks to amend the proviso to section 164(3). The first amendment seeks to substitute clause (i) of the proviso by a new clause. Under the proposed amendment, the benefit of the proviso would be available in respect of that part of the income which is not applicable to charitable or religious purposes if none of the beneficiaries has any other income chargeable under the Act and none of them is a beneficiary under any other trust.

The second amendment seeks to amend clause (ii) of the proviso. Under the proposed amendment, the benefit of the concessional tax treatment declared by will by a person will be withdrawn if such person has declared any other trust by will.

Sub-clause (c) seeks to insert two new Explanations in such-section (3) of section 164.

Under Explanation 1, any income in respect of which the persons mentioned in section 160(1)(iii) and (iv) are liable as representative assessee or any part thereof will be deemed as not being specifically receivable on behalf or for the benefit of any one person unless the person on whose behalf or for whose benefit such income or such part thereof is receivable during the previous year is expressly mentioned in the order of the Court or instrument of trust or the wakf deed and is identifiable on the date of the order, instrument of trust or the wakf deed. Further, the individual shares of the beneficiaries will be deemed to be indeterminate or unknown unless the individual shares of such beneficiaries are expressly stated in the order of the court or an instrument of trust or the wakf deed and are ascertainable on the date of such order, instrument or deed.

New Explanation 2 defines the expression "maximum marginal rate" to mean the rate of income tax including surcharge, if any, applicable to the highest slab of income of an association of persons as specified in the Finance Act of the relevant year.

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1980 and will accordingly apply in relation to assessment year 1980-81 and subsequent years.

Clause 28 seeks to insert a new sub-section (9) in section 171 of the Income-tax Act.

The new sub-section seeks to provide that notwithstanding anything contained in the other provisions of section 171, where any partial partition has been effected after 31st December, 1978 in relation to a Hindu undivided family which had been assessed as undivided, certain consequences will follow.

Clause (a) of sub-section (9) provides that it will not be competent for the Income-tax Officer to inquire into any claim of such partial partition which has taken place and no finding will be recorded under sub-section (3) of section 171 that such partial partition had taken place. Where any such finding has been recorded under sub-section (3) of section 171 to that effect either before or after 18th June, 1980 (the date of introduction of this Bill in the House of the People) it will be treated as null and void.

Clause (b) of sub-section (9) provides that the family will continue to be liable to be assessed as a Hindu undivided family as if no partial partition had taken place.

Clause (c) of sub-section (9) provides that each member or group of members of such family immediately before such partial partition and the family will be jointly and severally liable for any tax, penalty, interest, fine or any other sum payable under this Act in respect of any period preceding or succeeding such partial partition.

Clause (d) of sub-section (9) provides that the several liability of any member or group of members will be computed in accordance with the portion of the joint family property which has been allotted to him or such group at such partial partition.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1980 and will accordingly apply in relation to the assessment year 1980-81 and subsequent years.

Clause 29 seeks to substitute clause (c) of sub-section (2) of section 208 of the Income-tax Act.

In the case of a person, other than a company, local authority or registered firm, advance tax is payable only where the income of the person subject to advance tax exceeds Rs. 10,000. The proposed amendment seeks to raise this limit from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 12,000.

This amendment will take effect from 1st September, 1980.

Clause 30 seeks to amend sub-section (4) of section 209A of the Income-tax Act.

Under the existing provisions, an assessee who has made a statement or estimate of advance tax is required to file an estimate or a revised estimate of advance tax if the tax on his current income is likely to exceed the amount of advance tax on the basis of such statement or estimate by thirty-three and one-third per cent. on or before the date on which the last instalment of advance tax is payable by him. Under the proposed amendment, a company will be required to file the higher estimate of advance tax if the tax on its current income exceeds the advance tax payable by it on the basis of its statement or estimate by twenty per cent.

This amendment will take effect from 1st September, 1980.

Clause 31 seeks to amend sub-section (3A) of section 212 of the Income-tax Act.

Under the existing provisions, an assessee who is required to pay advance tax in pursuance of an order under section 210 made by the Income-tax Officer is required to file an estimate of advance tax if the tax on his current income is likely to exceed the advance tax demanded from him by thirty-three and one-third per cent., on or before the date on which the last instalment of advance tax is payable by him. Under the proposed amendment, in the case of a company, it will be necessary to file the higher estimate of advance tax if the tax on current income exceeds the advance tax demanded from it by twenty per cent.

This amendment will take effect from 1st September, 1980.

Clause 32 seeks to amend sub-section (1) of section 215 of the Income-tax Act.

Under the existing provisions, where the advance tax paid by an assessee during the financial year on the basis of his own estimate is less than seventy-five per cent. of the assessed tax, i.e., tax on the basis of the regular assessment as reduced by tax deducted at source, he is required to pay interest at the rate of twelve per cent. on the difference between the assessed tax and the advance tax actually paid from 1st April of the assessment year to the date of the regular assessment. Under the proposed amendment, in the case of a company, such interest would be chargeable if the advance tax paid is less than eighty-three and one-third per cent. of the assessed tax.

This amendment will take effect from 1st September, 1980.

Clause 33 seeks to amend section 273 of the Income-tax Act.

Under the existing provisions, where an assessee files a false statement of advance tax, he is liable to pay penalty of an amount which is not less than ten per cent. but which does not exceed one and a half times the amount by which advance tax actually paid by him falls short of the seventy-five per cent. of the assessed tax or the advance tax payable by him in accordance with a correct and complete statement, whichever is less. Further, an assessee who has failed, without reasonable cause, to furnish a statement of advance tax is liable to pay penalty of an amount which is not less than ten per cent. but which does not exceed one and a half times of seventy-five per cent. of the assessed tax. Under the proposed amendment, in the case of a company, the penalty will be calculated on the basis of eighty-three and one-third per cent. of the assessed tax as against seventy-five per cent. in the case of other categories of assessees.

Under the existing provisions, where an assessee has filed a false estimate of advance tax, he is liable to pay a penalty of an amount which is not less than ten per cent. but which does not exceed one and a half times the amount by which the advance tax paid by him falls short of seventy-five per cent. of the assessed tax or the tax payable in accordance with a statement or a notice issued to him by the Income-tax Officer, whichever is less. Further, where an assessee has filed a higher estimate which is false, he is liable to pay a penalty of an amount which is not less than ten per cent. but which does not exceed one and a half times the amount by which the advance tax paid by him falls short of seventy-five per cent. of the assessed tax. Further, where a new assessee has without reasonable cause failed to furnish an estimate of advance tax, he is liable to pay a penalty of an amount which is not less than ten per cent. but which does not exceed one and a half times the seventy-five per cent. of the assessed tax. In addition, where an assessee has without reasonable cause failed to furnish a higher estimate of advance tax, he is liable to pay penalty which is not less than ten per cent. but which does not exceed one and a half times the amount by which the tax payable in accordance with a statement or estimate or the tax payable in pursuance of a notice issued by the Income-tax Officer falls short of seventy-five per cent. of the assessed tax.

Under the proposed amendment, in the aforesaid cases, where the assessee is a company, the above limit of seventy-five per cent. of the assessed tax is being raised to eighty-three and one-third per cent.

These amendments will take effect from 1st September, 1980.

Clause 34 seeks to amend rule 6 of Part A of the Fourth Schedule to the Income-tax Act.

Under the amendment, the existing provision to charge to tax the interest credited to the recognised provident fund of an employee in excess of one-third of the salary of such employee is proposed to be omitted.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1981 and will accordingly apply in relation to the assessment year 1981-82 and subsequent years.

Clause 35 seeks to make certain amendments of a consequential nature in different provisions of the Income-tax Act.

The amendments in sub-clauses (i) and (ii) are consequential to the amendment made to section 32 of the Income-tax Act under clause 6 of the Bill.

The amendments in sub-clauses (iii) to (vi) are consequential to the insertion of new section 80-I in the Income-tax Act under clause 16 of the Bill.

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1981 and will accordingly apply in relation to the assessment year 1981-82 and subsequent years.

Clause 36 seeks to amend the definition of "assets" in clause (e) of section 2 of the Wealth-tax Act. The effect of the proposed amendment will be that in relation to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1981 and subsequent years "assets", for the purposes of wealth-tax, will not include agricultural land other than land comprised in any tea, coffee, rubber or cardamom plantation and any building owned or occupied by a cultivator of or receiver of rent or revenue out of agricultural land other than land comprised in any tea, coffee, rubber or cardamom plantation.

Clause 37 seeks to amend section 5 of the Wealth-tax Act.

Sub-clause (a) seeks to substitute clause (iva) of sub-section (1) of section 5. Under the proposed amendment, the value of agricultural land comprised in any tea, coffee, rubber or cardamom plantations belonging to the assessee will qualify for exemption from wealth-tax up to Rs. 1,50,000 along with the value of other specified financial assets.

Sub-clause (b) seeks to amend clause (ivb) of sub-section (1) of section 5. Under the proposed amendment, the value of one building or a group of buildings being a store-house or a building used for keeping livestock and situated on or in the vicinity of any agricultural land comprised in tea, coffee, rubber and cardamom plantations will be exempt from wealth-tax.

Sub-clause (c) seeks to amend clause (viiib) of sub-section (1) of section 5. Under the proposed amendment, the value of trees standing on an agricultural land other than that comprised in any tea, coffee, rubber or cardamom plantation will be exempt from wealth-tax.

Sub-clause (d) seeks to substitute clause (xxvii) of sub-section (1) of section 5. Under the existing provisions, any deposit with an approved financial corporation engaged in providing long-term finance for industrial development in India qualifies for exemption from wealth-tax up to Rs. 1,50,000 along with the value of specified financial assets. Under the proposed amendment, the benefit of this tax concession will be extended to any deposit with an approved public company formed and registered in India with the main object of carrying on the business of providing long-term finance for construction or purchase of houses in India for residential purposes.

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1981 and will accordingly apply in relation to assessment year 1981-82 and subsequent years.

Clause 38 seeks to insert a new Explanation in sub-section (1) of section 7 of the Wealth-tax Act.

Under the proposed Explanation, any price or other consideration for which any property may be acquired by or transferred to any person under the terms of a deed of trust or through or under any restrictive covenant in any instrument of transfer will be disregarded for the purpose of determining the market price of such property as on the valuation date.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1980 and will accordingly apply in relation to the assessment year 1980-81 and subsequent years.

Clause 39 seeks to insert a new section 20A in the Wealth-tax Act.

The new section 20A seeks to provide that where any partial partition has been effected after 31st December, 1978 by a Hindu undivided family which had hitherto been assessed as undivided, certain consequences will follow.

Clause (a) of section 20A provides that such family will continue to be liable to be assessed under the Wealth-tax Act as if no partial partition had taken place.

Clause (b) of section 20A provides that each member or group of members of such family immediately before such partial partition, as also the family itself, will be jointly and severally liable for any tax, penalty, interest or any other sum payable under the Wealth-tax Act by the family in respect of any period preceding or succeeding such partial partition.

Clause (c) of section 20A provides that the several liability of any member or group of members for the purposes of clause (b) will be computed according to the portion of the joint family which has been allotted to him at the time of partial partition.

The Explanation to section 20A seeks to provide that for the purposes of this section,"partial partition" will have the meaning assigned to it in clause (b) of the Explanation to section 171 of the Income-tax Act.

This amendment will take effect from the 1st April, 1980 and will accordingly apply in relation to the assessment year 1980-81.

Clause 40 seeks to amend section 21 of the Wealth-tax Act.

Sub-clause (a) seeks to amend sub-section (1) of section 21. Under the proposed amendment, the provisions of sub-section (1) have been made subject to the provisions of new sub-section (1A) proposed to be inserted by sub-clause (b).

Sub-clause (b) seeks to insert a new sub-section (1A) in section 21. The new sub-section seeks to provide that where the aggregate value of the interests of the beneficiaries falls short of the total value of the assets held by representative assessees, then, in addition to the wealth-tax payable by the representative assessees, such as, the court of wards, administrator general, official trustee, receiver, manager or other person, the excess value of such assets will be charged to wealth-tax as if it was the net wealth of an individual citizen of India resident in India and charged to tax at the rates specified in Part I of the First Schedule or at the rate of 3 per cent., whichever course is beneficial to the revenue.

Sub-clause (c) seeks to amend sub-section (4) of section 21.

Item (i) of this sub-clause seeks to provide that in the case of assets held by a discretionary trust, wealth-tax shall be charged at the rate applicable to an individual citizen of India and resident in India at the rates specified in Part I of Schedule I or at the rate of 3 per cent. (as against 1.5 per cent. hitherto), whichever course is more beneficial to the revenue.

Item (ii) of this sub-clause seeks to amend the proviso to sub-section (4).

Under clause (i) of the proviso, the wealth-tax is charged at the rates applicable to an individual citizen, resident in India if the assets are held by the discretionary trust declared by will. Under the proposed amendment, the concessional tax treatment will be applicable only if such trust is the only trust created by the person by will.

A new clause (ia) is proposed to be inserted in the proviso. The new sub-clause seeks to provide that where none of the beneficiaries in a discretionary trust has net wealth exceeding the exemption limit or none of them is a beneficiary in any other trust, wealth-tax shall be charged at the rates specified in Part I of Schedule I and not at the flat rate of 3 per cent. as proposed.

A new Explanation is proposed to be added to this sub-section. Under the new Explanation, the shares of the beneficiaries will be deemed to be indeterminate or unknown unless their shares are expressly stated in the order of the court, or instrument of trust or deed of wakf and are ascertainable as such on the date of the order, instrument or deed.

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1980 and will accordingly apply in relation to assessment year 1980-81 and subsequent years.

Clause 41 seeks to amend Part I of Schedule I to the Wealth-tax Act, 1957.

Under the proposed amendment, no wealth-tax will be payable in the case of individuals as well as Hindu undivided families if their net wealth does not exceed

Rs. 1,50,000. However, wealth-tax payable shall in no case exceed 5 per cent. of the amount by which the net wealth exceeds Rs. 1,50,000.

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1981 and will accordingly apply in relation to the assessment year 1981-82 and subsequent years.

Clause 42 makes certain amendments in the Gift-tax Act with effect from the 1st day of April, 1980.

Sub-clause (a) of the clause seeks to amend the definition of "transfer of property" contained in clause (xxiv) of section 2 of the Gift-tax Act to make it clear that the exercise of a power of appointment would amount to a transfer irrespective of whether such power is general or special or subject to any restrictions as to the persons in whose favour the appointment may be made.

Sub-clause (b) seeks to amend section 4 of the Gift-tax Act so as to provide that where a person who has an interest in property as a tenant for a term or for life or a remainderman surrenders or relinquishes his interest in the property or otherwise allows his interest to be terminated without consideration or for a consideration which is not adequate, the value of the interest or, as the case may be, the amount by which such value exceeds the consideration received will be deemed to be a gift made by such person.

Clause 43 seeks to make certain amendments in the Interest-tax Act, 1974.

Sub-clause (1)(a) seeks to omit sub-clause (iii) of clause (7) of section 2 of the Interest-tax Act relating to the definition of the expression "interest". The effect of the proposed amendment will be to include in the scope of the definition, the amount of any interest accruing or arising on moneys lent for the creation of a capital asset in India where the agreement under which such moneys are lent provides for the repayment thereof during a period of not less than seven years.

Sub-clause (1)(b) seeks to amend clause (9) of section 2 of the Interest-tax Act, 1974 relating to the definition of the term "scheduled bank".

Under the existing provisions, a "scheduled bank" means the State Bank of India, a subsidiary bank of the State Bank of India, nationalised banks specified in the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 or any other bank included in the Second Schedule to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Under the proposed amendment, the term "scheduled bank" will also include certain specified industrial financial institutions. The institutions specified in this behalf are the Industrial Finance Corporation of India, the Industrial Development Bank of India, the Industrial Re-construction Corporation of India Limited and the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Limited.

Sub-clause (2) seeks to amend sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Interest-tax Act. The proposed amendment seeks to re-introduce the levy of interest-tax on scheduled banks in respect of the interest accruing or arising after 30th June, 1980.

These amendments will take effect from 1st September, 1980 and will accordingly apply in relation to the assessment year 1981-82 and subsequent years.

Clause 44 seeks to insert a saving provision to cover certain cases.

This clause seeks to provide that the provisions of section 80AA proposed to be inserted by clause 12 of the Bill will not apply in respect of the assessment of an assessee for any particular assessment year if the Supreme Court has, for the said assessment year, in an appeal decided before the 18th June, 1980, that is to say the introduction of the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1980, held that deduction under any section included under the heading "C. Deductions in respect of certain incomes, under Chapter VIA of the Income-tax Act should be allowed in a manner different from that proposed in the new section 80AA.

Clause 45 read with the Second Schedule seeks to

(a) raise the rates of import duty on —

(i) cinematograph films, not exposed; and
(ii) articles of baggage,

(b) delete the entries in column (5) of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act in respect of certain Headings as these entries have become redundant,

(c) to amend Heading No. 100.02 relating to articles imported by air or post for personal use, by way of clarification.

Sub-clause (a) of clause 46 seeks to amend clause (f) of section 2 of the Central Excises and Salt Act to include lacquering or printing or both of plain containers in the definition of "manufacture" in relation to Aluminium covered by Item No. 27 of the First Schedule to this Act.

Sub-clause (b) of clause 46 read with the Third Schedule seeks —

(a) to raise the rates of basic excise duty on —

(1) Soda ash,
(2) Caustic soda and caustic potash,
(3) Nitric, Hydrochloric and Sulphuric acids,
(4) Starch,
(5) Synthetic rubber;

(b) to change the tariff description of —

(1) Item No. 26A relating to copper and copper alloys to include any alloy in which copper predominates in weight over each of the other metals within its scope.

(2) Item No. 26B relating to zinc to include any alloy in which zinc predominates in weight over each of the other metals within its scope,

(3) Item No. 27A relating to lead to include any alloy in which lead predominates in weight over each of the other metals within its scope.

(4) Item No. 68 relating to goods not elsewhere specified in the Central Excise Tariff to include within its scope all such goods which are specifically excluded from the scope of any other Item either by an Explanation to that Item or by words of exclusion in the description of that Item or in any other manner.

(5) Item No. 16B relating to plywood to delete sub-items (i) and (ii) thereof.

(6) Item No. 19 relating to cotton fabrics to include cotton fabrics covered partially or fully with textile flocks within its scope.

(7) Item No. 22 relating to man-made fabrics to include man-made fabrics covered partially or fully with textile flocks within its scope.

(8) Item No. 22F relating to mineral fibres and yarn, by way of clarification.

(9) Item No. 27 relating to aluminium to include within its scope —

(i) collapsible tubes, printed or lacquered or printed and lacquered, and

(ii) any alloy in which aluminium predominates in weight over each of the other metals;

(c) to include molasses as a new Item in the Central Excise Tariff.

Clause 47 seeks to amend sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Finance Act, 1980 to raise the rate of special excise duty from five per cent. to ten per cent. of the duty of excise leviable under the First Schedule to the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, read with any notification issued by the Central Government for the time being in force.

Clause 48 read with the Fourth Schedule seeks to amend the First Schedule to the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957 to include cotton and man-made fabrics, covered partially or fully with textile flocks within its scope.

Clause 49 of the Bill seeks to amend certain provisions of section 11B, the insertion of which has been directed to be made in the Central Excises and Salt Act by the Customs, Central Excises and Central Boards of Revenue (Amendment) Act, 1978, so as to cover specific situations including exports under claim for rebate.

Clause 50 of the Bill read with the Fifth Schedule seeks to amend the Customs Act, 1962, the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 and the Gold (Control) Act, 1968 to provide for an Appellate Tribunal to hear appeals arising in Customs, Central Excise and Gold control matters.

These amendments will take effect from a date to be notified by the Central Government, and different dates may be notified for the amendments to different Acts.

Clause 51 seeks to amend the First Schedule to the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 with a view to revising the postage rates for letters and parcels.

Clause 52 seeks to amend section 54 of the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1971. The effect of the amendment will be that the Housing and Urban Development Finance Corporation Limited (a company formed and registered under the Companies Act, 1956 and wholly owned by the Government) which was exempted from income-tax and surtax upto the assessment year 1980-81 by the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1971 will be exempted from income-tax and surtax for five more years, that is, up to the assessment year 1985-86.

The proposed amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1980.

Clause 53 seeks to make certain amendments in the Compulsory Deposit Scheme (Income-tax Payers) Act, 1974.

Sub-clause (a) seeks to insert a new clause (dd) in section 2 of the Act. The amendment seeks to define the expression "Income-tax Officer" to mean the Income-tax Officer as defined in section 2(25) of the Income-tax Act and to include an Inspecting Assistant Commissioner who exercises or performs the powers or functions conferred on, or assigned to, him under section 125 or section 125A of the Income-tax Act. This amendment is proposed to be made retrospectively from 10th July, 1978.

Sub-clause (b) seeks to insert a new section 7A in the Act. The amendment seeks to secure that for the purpose of exemption under section 5 of the Wealth-tax Act, 1957, the amount of compulsory deposit will be regarded as a deposit with a banking company to which the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 applies. This amendment is proposed to be made retrospectively from 1st April, 1975.

Sub-clause (c) seeks to insert a new sub-section (2) in section 8 of the Act so as to give an option to the depositor not to withdraw the amount of instalment or interest when it becomes due. The new sub-section also provides that when the amount of instalment or interest is not so withdrawn, it will carry the same rate of interest as is payable on a compulsory deposit for the period for which it is retained. This amendment will be effective from 1st April, 1981.

Sub-clause (d) seeks to amend section 10 of the Act. The proposed amendments seek to provide that penalty for failure to make, or for making a short-payment in the compulsory deposit made by the assessee will be levied only if the assessee did not have reasonable cause to make compulsory deposit or for making a short-payment of the compulsory deposit. Further, the Income-tax Officer will be given the discretion to levy the penalty. This amendment will have retrospective operation from 1st April, 1975.

Sub-clause (e) seeks to amend section 11 of the Act. The effect of the proposed amendments is that the Commissioner of Income-tax (Appeals) will be an authority for the purposes of the Act and that no directions will be issued by the Board which will have the effect of interfering with the discretion of the Commissioner (Appeals) in the exercise of his appellate functions. This amendment will have retrospective operation from 10th July, 1978.

Sub-clause (f) seeks to amend section 12 of the Act. The effect of the proposed amendment will be that an appeal from an order of the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner who exercises or performs the powers or functions of an Income-tax Officer will lie to the Commissioner (Appeals). This amendment will have retrospective operation from 10th July, 1978.

Sub-clause (g) proposes to insert a new section 12A which enables a depositor aggrieved by an order of penalty imposed by an Income-tax Officer under section 10 of the Act or by any authority in any proceedings by way of appeal or revision against that order to file an application for special review to the Income-tax Officer or the authority which passed the last of such orders if the depositor considers that no such penalty would have been levied if the amendments made to section 10 by sub-clause (d) of this clause had been in force on the date of passing of the order of penalty. The application can be presented before the 1st of January, 1981.

This amendment will take effect from 1st September, 1980.

Sub-clause (h) seeks to amend section 13 of the Act. Under the proposed amendment, the Commissioner (Appeals) will have the power to amend his orders with a view to rectifying any mistake apparent from the record within the specified period.

Clause 54 seeks to repeal section 2 of the Finance Act, 1980.

FINANCIAL MEMORANDUM

Clause 50 of the Bill, read with the Fifth Schedule thereto, seeks to provide for the setting up of the Customs, Central Excise and Gold (Control) Appellate Tribunal for customs, Central excise and gold control matters.

2. The proposed Appellate Tribunal would hear first appeals against the orders of Collectors of Customs or of Central Excise and second appeals against the orders in appeal passed by the Collectors of Customs (Appeals) or the Collectors of Central Excise (Appeals).

3. Provision has also been made for the transfer to the Appellate Tribunal of certain cases pending with the various authorities under the Acts on the date when the amendments are brought into force. However, certain cases of revision pending on that date where the duty or the difference in duty or fine or penalty involved does not exceed Rs. 10,000, etc., are proposed to be continued with the existing revisional machinery. For this purpose, it is proposed to continue the revisional machinery of the Government for two years with a reduced strength.

4. It is expected that about 10,000 to 11,000 cases would be transferred to the Appellate Tribunal when it is established. About 6,000 appeals per annum are expected to be filed before the Appellate Tribunal thereafter. The number of cases that would be dealt with by the existing revisional machinery would be about 6,000.

5. With the setting up of the Appellate Tribunal, work of a follow-up nature, such as examination of orders for making applications to the Appellate Tribunal and appeals to the Supreme Court, would also arise in the Central Board of Excise and Customs.

6. The details of estimated recurring expenditure on the establishment of the Appellate Tribunal and the continuance of the existing revisional machinery, as discussed above, are given below:-

I. Expenditure relating to the Appellate Tribunal, departmental representatives and the follow-up cell in the Central Board of Excise and Customs.

(a) Appellate Tribunal:

(i) Salaries

S. No.	Post	Nos.	Average monthly expenditure (Rs.)	Annual expenditure (Rs.)
1.	President	1	3875	46,500
2.	Vice-President	1	3625	43,500
3.	Members	12	3375	4,86,000
4.	Registrar (1500-2000)	1	2300	27,600
5.	Assistant Registrars (650-1200)	8	1450	1,39,200
6.	Technical Officers (650-1200)	7	1450	1,21,800
7.	Head Clerks	7	900	75,600
8.	Upper Division Clerks	14	670	1,12,560
9.	Lower Division Clerks	14	520	87,360
10.	Private Secretary to President, Members	14	1300	2,18,400
11.	Personal Assistants/ Stenographers	17	900	1,83,600

S. No.	Post	Nos.	Average monthly expenditure (Rs.)	Annual expenditure (Rs.)
12.	Librarians	4	670	32,160
13.	Daftries/Record-Keepers	5	360	21,600
14.	Peons/Sepoys	23	320	88,320
	(ii) TA/DA expenses, hiring of office accommodation/other expenses including stationery, maintenance of cars, etc.	—	—	2,55,000
	Total of (a)			19,39,200

(b) Departmental representatives who would represent the department's case before the Tribunal:

(i) Salaries

S. No.	Post	Nos.	Average monthly expenditure (Rs.)	Annual expenditure (Rs.)
1.	Senior Departmental Representatives (1500-2000)	7	2300	1,93,200
2.	Junior Departmental Representatives Group (A) (1100-1600)	7	1800	1,51,200
3.	Junior Departmental Representatives (650-1200)	7	1450	1,21,800
4.	Personal Assistants/ Stenographers	17	900	1,83,600
5.	Upper Division Clerks	7	670	56,280
6.	Lower Division Clerks	7	520	43,680
7.	Peons/Sepoys	7	320	26,880
	(ii) TA/DA expenses, hiring of office accommodation and other expenses	—	—	94,000
	Total of (b)			8,70,640

(c) Follow-up cell to be sent up in the Central Board of Excise and Customs to handle Tribunal matters.

Salaries

S. No.	Post	Nos.	Average monthly-expenditure (Rs.)	Annual expenditure (Rs.)
1.	Director	1	2600	31,200
2.	Under Secretary	1	1900	22,800

S. No.	Post	Nos.	Average monthly-expenditure (Rs.)	Annual expenditure (Rs.)
3.	Section Officer	1	1300	15,600
4.	Personal Assistants/ Stenographers	2	900	21,600
5.	Assistants	4	900	43,200
6.	Upper Division Clerks	2	670	16,080
7.	Lower Division Clerks	2	520	12,480
8.	Peon/Sepoy	1	320	3,840
	Total of (c)			1,66,800

Gross 'recurring' expenditure [i. e. total of (a), (b) and (c)]	29,76,640
LESS	
(d) Approximate saving on account of replacement of the present arrangement of revisions/appeals	17,30,000
(e) Accrual from additional fees since the fee is being fixed at Rs. 200, as against Rs. 125 for a revision application and 'Nil' for an appeal to the Board at present	6,75,000
Savings [i. e. total of (d) and (e)]	24,05,000
NET RECURRING EXPENDITURE [i. e. (a) + (b) + (c) - (d) - (e)]	5,71,640

II. Expenditure relating to transitional provisions.

Estimated expenditure on 'residual' revisional machinery

(i) Salaries

S. No.	Post	Nos.	Average monthly expenditure (Rs.)	Annual expenditure (Rs.)
1.	Joint Secretaries	2	3125	75,000
2.	Under Secretaries	4	1900	91,200
3.	Personal Assistants/ Stenographers	4	900	43,200
4.	Upper Division Clerks	2	670	16,080
5.	Lower Division Clerks	2	520	12,480
6.	Peons/Sepoys	2	320	7,680
				2,45,640

(ii) TA/DA and other expenses including stationery	50,000
	2,95,640

[Note: This expenditure will be only for 2 years.]

The total recurring expenditure that is likely to be involved therefore is of the order of Rs. 8.6 lakhs.

7. The gross non-recurring expenditure on account of the establishment of the Appellate Tribunal [which would have Benches at four places] and the institution of departmental representatives is estimated to be Rs. 11.5 lakhs. As against this, a saving of Rs. 4 lakhs is anticipated. Thus the net non-recurring expenditure is likely to be of Rs. 7.5 lakhs.

8. The Bill does not involve any other expenditure of a recurring or non-recurring nature.

MEMORANDUM REGARDING DELEGATED LEGISLATION

Sub-clause (c) of clause 7 seeks to insert a new sub-section (2B) in section 35 of the Income-tax Act. The new sub-section provides for a weighted deduction in respect of expenditure on certain programmes of scientific research. Such a programme must be one approved by the prescribed authority having regard to the social, economic and industrial needs of India. In order to be eligible for the deduction, the assessee has also to furnish a certificate of completion of the programme from the same authority.

Clause 16 seeks to insert a new section 80-I in the Income-tax Act relating to deduction in respect of profits and gains from industrial undertakings, etc., established after a certain date. Sub-section (7) of this new section provides that in the case of assessees, other than companies or co-operative societies, the deduction under the section will not be available to such assessees unless the accounts of such assessees are audited by a chartered accountant or by any other qualified accountant and the assessee furnishes along with his return of income the report of such audit in the form to be prescribed by rules, signed and verified by such accountant.

Clause 50 read with the Fifth Schedule thereto, seeks to amend the Customs Act, 1962, the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 and the Gold (Control) Act, 1968 to make detailed provisions regarding appeals to the Appellate Collectors of Customs or Central Excise, now being redesignated as the Collector of Customs (Appeals) or Collector of Central Excise (Appeals), as the case may be, and to provide for an Appellate Tribunal under these Acts. The proposed Appellate Tribunal would hear first appeals against the orders of the Collectors of Customs or of Central Excise and second appeals against the orders in appeal passed by the Collectors of Customs (Appeals) or Central Excise (Appeals). As a result of these amendments, the ambit of the power to make rules under section 156 of the Customs Act, section 37 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 and section 114 of the Gold (Control) Act, 1968 will become enlarged to cover, inter alia, the form and manner in which appeals may be made to the Collector of Customs (Appeals) or the Collector of Central Excise (Appeals) or the Appellate Tribunal, the form of applications to be made to the Appellate Tribunal for requiring a statement of case to be referred to the High Court, the manner of verification of such appeals and applications and other matters relating to such appeals. It is also proposed to include a provision in all these Acts for appearance by authorised representatives before the various authorities under these Acts including the Appellate Tribunal. The clauses concerned empower the Central Government to specify by rules qualifications for such authorised representatives. Provision has also been included to specify an authority by rules which will inquire into an allegations of misconduct in connection with any proceedings under the Acts concerned against an authorised representative other than a legal practitioner and disqualify him from appearing as an authorised representative. This is, however, subject to a reasonable opportunity of being heard to the affected person and a right of appeal to the Central Board of Excise and Customs or the Administrator,under the Gold (Control) Act,against the orders of the prescribed authority.

Sub-clause (3) of clause 50 empowers the Central Government to remove by general or special order any difficulty which may arise in giving effect to the provisions of any Act referred to therein as amended by the amendments thereto directed in the Fifth Schedule. As all the problems which may arise, particularly in relation to the transition to the new provisions as to appeals cannot be envisaged, this provision has been included by way of abundant caution. It is also made clear in the sub-clause that such a removal of difficulties order in relation to any Act should not be inconsistent with the provisions of the Act.

The delegation of legislative power under the aforementioned provisions relates to matters of procedure or administrative detail or to matters in respect of which it is not possible to visualise at this stage. Hence the delegation of legislative power is of a normal character.

LOK SABHA

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to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1980-81.

(Shri R. Venkataraman,
Minister of Finance.)

6

Memorandum explaining the provisions in the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1980

FINANCE (No. 2) BILL, 1980

PROVISIONS RELATING TO DIRECT TAXES

The provisions in the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1980 in the sphere of direct taxes relate to the following matters:—

(i) Prescribing the rates of income-tax (including surcharge thereon) on incomes liable to tax for the assessment year 1980-81; the rates at which income-tax will be deductible at source during the financial year 1980-81 from interest (including interest on securities), dividends, salaries, insurance commission, winnings from lotteries and crossword puzzles, winnings from horse races and other categories of income liable to such deduction under the Income-tax Act; rates for computation of "advance tax"; and charging of income-tax on current incomes in certain cases for the financial year 1980-81.

(ii) Amendment of the Income-tax Act, 1961 with a view to providing greater incentive for savings and investment; promoting research and development activities; plugging certain loopholes for tax avoidence through the medium of Hindu undivided family and private trusts; simplifying the assessment procedure for summary assessments; providing for tax relief in certain cases; overcoming the effect of certain court decisions resulting in unintended benefit in some cases; modifying the scheme of advance tax in the case of companies and providing for a few other matters.

(iii) Amendment of the Wealth-tax Act, 1957 with a view to raising the exemption limit; plugging loopholes for tax avoidance through the medium of Hindu undivided family and private trusts; discontinuing the levy of wealth-tax on agricultural property other than property comprised in tea, coffee, rubber or cardamom plantations and providing for a few other matters.

(iv) Amendment of the Gift-tax Act, 1958 with a view to plugging a loophole for tax avoidance through the medium of private trusts.

(v) Amendment of the Compulsory Deposit Scheme (Income-tax Payers) Act, 1974 with a view to exempting such deposits from wealth-tax; making the imposition of penalty for failure to make requisite deposits discretionary and providing for appeal against penalty orders made by the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner exercising the powers of the Income-tax Officer.

(vi) Amendment of the Interest-tax Act, 1974 with a view to reviving the levy of interest-tax on interest received by scheduled banks and extending its scope to cover certain all India industrial finance corporations.

(vii) Amendment of the Finance (No.2) Act, 1971 with a view to extending the period of exemption from tax of the Housing and Urban Development Finance Corporation.

2. Subject to certain exceptions which have been indicated while dealing with the relevant provisions, the Bill follows the principle (adopted since 1967) that changes in the rates of tax, as also in the provisions of the tax laws, should ordinarily be made operative prospectively in relation to current incomes and not in relation to incomes of the past year. The substance of the main provisions in the Bill relating to direct taxes is explained in the following paragraphs.

INCOME-TAX

I. Rates of income-tax in respect of incomes liable to tax for the assessment year 1980-81.

3. In respect of incomes of all categories of taxpayers (corporate as well as non-corporate) liable to tax for the assessment year 1980-81, the rates of income-tax (including surcharge thereon) have been specified in Part I of the First Schedule to the Bill. These rates are the same as those laid down in Part III of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1979 for the purposes of computation of "advance tax", deduction of tax at source from "Salaries" and retirement annuities payable to partners of registered firms engaged in specified professions, and computation of the tax payable in certain special cases during the financial year 1979-80. These rates had earlier been prescribed for the assessment year 1980-81 under the Finance Act, 1980, which applied the relevant provisions of the Finance Act, 1979 to the financial year 1980-81.

II. Rates for deduction of tax at source during the financial year 1980-81 from incomes other than "Salaries" and retirement annuities.

4. The rates for deduction of income-tax at source during the financial year 1980-81 from incomes, other than "Salaries" and retirement annuities payable to partners of registered firms engaged in specified professions, have been specified in Part II of the First Schedule to the Bill. These rates apply to income by way of interest on securities, other categories of interest, dividends, insurance commission, winnings from lotteries and crossword puzzles, income by way of winnings from horse races and other categories of non-salary income of non-residents. As explained later in this memorandum, the rate of surcharge on income-tax in the case of non-corporate taxpayers is proposed to be reduced from 20 per cent. to 10 per cent. of the income-tax. Consequently, the rates for deduction of income-tax at source during the financial year 1980-81 differ from the rates specified in Part II of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1979 for purposes of deduction of tax at source from such incomes during the financial year 1979-80 in certain respects, as explained in paragraphs 5 to 16 below.

5. Payments to residents other than companies. — In the case of income by way of winnings from horse races and lotteries and crossword puzzles payable to resident taxpayers (other than companies) during the financial year 1980-81, tax will be deductible at the rate of 33 per cent. made up of basic income-tax of 30 per cent. and surcharge of 3 per cent. (being 10 per cent. of the income-tax). This is less than the rate at which tax was deductible from such income during the financial year 1979-80 by 3 per cent.

6. In the case of income by way of interest on securities issued by the Central or a State Government (not being interest on a tax-free security) or interest on debentures or other securities issued by or on behalf of a local authority or a statutory corporation or interest on debentures issued by companies where such debentures are listed in a recognised stock exchange in India, payable to resident taxpayers (other than companies) during the financial year 1980-81, tax will continue to be deducted at the rate of 10 per cent. In the case of interest on other securities (not being interest on a tax-free security) or dividends payable to resident tax-payers (other than companies) during the financial year 1980-81, income-tax will, however, be deductible at the rate of 23 per cent. made up of basic income-tax of 21 per cent. and surcharge of 2 per cent. This is less than the rate at which tax was deductible from such income during the financial year 1979-80 by 1 per cent.

7. Payments to non-residents other than companies. — In the case of income (other than interest on a tax-free security), payable to a non-resident (other than a company) during the financial year 1980-81, tax will be deductible at the minimum rate of 33 per cent. made up of income-tax of 30 per cent. and surcharge of 3 per cent. (being 10 per cent. of the income-tax). In respect of interest on a tax-free security payable to a non-corporate non-resident taxpayer, the rate for deduction will be 16.5 per cent., made up of income-tax of 15 per cent. and surcharge of 1.5 per cent. (being 10 per cent. of income-tax).

8. Payment of income to domestic companies. —In respect of interest other than "Interest on securities" payable to a domestic company, the rate of deduction will be 21.5 per cent., made up of income-tax at 20 per cent. and surcharge at 1.5 per cent. (7.5 per cent. of income-tax). In respect of any other income (excluding interest payable on a tax-free security), tax will be deductible at the rate of 23 per cent. (made up of income-tax at 21.5 per cent. and surcharge at 1.5 per cent.) as against 24 per cent. hitherto. It will be seen that the proposed rate for the deduction of income-tax at source from dividends payable to domestic companies will be the same as the rate at which income-tax will be deductible at source from similar income payable to resident taxpayers (other than companies).

9. Payment of income to foreign companies. —The rates for deduction of tax at source laid down in the Bill in respect of the income payable to foreign companies are the same as those prescribed for this purpose in Part II of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1979.

III. Rates for deduction of tax at source from "Salaries", computation of "advance tax" and charging of income-tax in special cases during the financial year 1980-81.

10. The rates for deduction of tax at source from "Salaries" in the case of individuals during the financial year 1980-81, and also for computation of "advance tax" payable during that year in the case of all categories of taxpayers have been specified in Part III of the First Schedule to the Bill. These rates are also applicable for deduction of tax at source during the financial year 1980-81 from retirement annuities payable to partners of registered firms engaged in certain professions (such as, chartered accountants, solicitors, lawyers, etc.) and for charging income-tax during the financial year 1980-81 on current incomes in cases where accelerated assessments have to be made, e.g., provisional assessment of shipping profits arising in India to non-residents, assessment of persons leaving India for good during the financial year 1980-81, assessment of persons who are likely to transfer property to avoid tax. These rates are the same as the rates specified in Part I of the First Schedule for the assessment of incomes liable to tax for the assessment year 1980-81, except for the modifications explained in the following paragraphs.

Individuals, Hindu undivided families, unregistered firms, etc.

11. Raising of exemption limit. — The exemption limit in the case of individuals, Hindu undivided families, etc., is proposed to be raised from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 12,000. Although the rate schedule (including the nil rate slab of income up to Rs. 8,000) is not being changed, a provision is being made to the effect that no income-tax shall be payable in the case of individuals, Hindu undivided families, etc., where the total income of the taxpayer does not exceed Rs. 12,000. Further, where the total income of an individual, HUF (not having one or more members with independent taxable income), association of persons, unregistered firms, etc. exceeds Rs. 12,000 by a small margin, the income-tax payable (excluding surcharge) will not exceed 30 per cent. of the excess of the total income over Rs. 12,000. However, in the case of individuals, unspecified HUFs, unregistered firms, etc. this marginal provision will cease to operate where the total income exceeds Rs. 16,250. Where the total income in the

case of HUFs, having one or more members with independent taxable income exceeding Rs.12,000 exceeds the exemption limit by a small margin, the income-tax (excluding surcharge) payable by the taxpayer will not exceed 40 per cent. of the excess of the total income over Rs.12,000 as against 30 per cent. hitherto. However, in the case of HUFs, having one or more members with independent taxable income exceeding Rs.12,000, this marginal provision will cease to operate where the total income exceeds Rs.17,610.

12. Reduction in the rate of surcharge.— The rate of surcharge on income-tax in the case of all categories of non-corporate taxpayers, including individuals, HUFs, etc., is proposed to be reduced from 20 per cent. to 10 per cent. of the income-tax.

13. The Table below shows at selected levels of income of an individual the comparative incidence of tax (including surcharge) at —

(a) the rates applicable during the financial year 1979-80 for purposes of computation of "advance tax" and deduction of tax at source from "Salaries" (which are being made applicable to incomes assessable for the assessment year 1980-81); and

(b) the rates proposed in the Bill for computation of "advance tax" and deduction of tax at source from "Salaries" during the financial year 1980-81:—

Comparative incidence of tax at selected levels of income in the case of individuals

Income	Tax (including surcharge at the rate of 20%) at the existing rates	Tax (including surcharge at the proposed rate of 10%)	Reduction in tax liability
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
11,000	360	Nil	(-) 360
12,000	720	Nil	(-) 720
12,500	810	165	(-) 645
15,000	1,260	990	(-) 270
20,000	2,340	2,145	(-) 195
25,000	3,840	3,520	(-) 320
30,000	5,640	5,170	(-) 470
40,000	10,440	9,570	(-) 870
50,000	15,240	13,970	(-) 1,270
60,000	21,240	19,470	(-) 1,770
70,000	27,240	24,970	(-) 2,270
80,000	33,840	31,020	(-) 2,820
90,000	40,440	37,070	(-) 3,370
1,00,000	47,040	43,120	(-) 3,920
1,50,000	83,040	76,120	(-) 6,920
2,00,000	1,19,040	1,09,120	(-) 9,920
2,50,000	1,55,040	1,42,120	(-)12,920
3,00,000	1,91,040	1,75,120	(-)15,920
4,00,000	2,63,040	2,41,120	(-)21,920
5,00,000	3,35,040	3,07,120	(-)27,920
10,00,000	6,95,040	6,37,120	(-)57,920

14. Hindu undivided families having one or more members with independent taxable income are charged to tax under a separate rate schedule prescribed in Sub-Paragraph II of Paragraph A of Part III of the First Schedule.

15. At present, under the separate rate schedule prescribed for such families by the Finance Act, 1979, the rate of tax applicable to such families is the rate applicable to the immediately next higher slab of income of the individuals, unspecified Hindu undivided families, associations of persons etc. The rates applicable to the Hindu undivided families having one or more members with independent income exceeding Rs. 12,000 are proposed to be stepped up in the following manner, namely:-

Income range Rs.	Existing rates %	Proposed rates %
Below 8,000	Nil	Nil
8,001-15,000	18	22
15,001-20,000	25	27
20,001-25,000	30	35
25,001-30,000	40	40
30,001-50,000	50	50
50,001-70,000	55	60
Over 70,000	60	60

16. Co-operative societies and local authorities. -In the case of co-operative societies and local authorities, the rates of income-tax for the purposes of computation of advance tax payable by them during the financial year 1980-81 have been specified in Paragraphs B and D of Part III of the First Schedule to the Bill respectively and are the same as those specified, respectively, in Paragraphs B and D of Part I of that Schedule for incomes assessable for the assessment year 1980-81. However, the rate of surcharge in these cases, as in the case of all other non-corporate taxpayers, is being reduced from 20 per cent. to 10 per cent. of the basic income-tax.

17. Registered firms. — In the case of registered firms, the rates of income-tax specified in Paragraph C of Part III of the First Schedule to the Bill for the purpose of computation of "advance tax" payable by them during the financial year 1980-81 are the same as the rates of income-tax specified in Paragraph C of Part I of that Schedule for incomes assessable for the assessment year 1980-81. However, as in the case of other non-corporate taxpayers, the rate of surcharge on income-tax in the case of registered firms is being reduced from 20 per cent. to 10 per cent. of the basic income-tax.

18. Partially integrated taxation of non-agricultural income with income derived from agriculture.— As in the past, the Finance Bill provides that in the case of individuals, Hindu undivided families, unregistered firms or other associations of persons or bodies of individuals and artificial juridical persons, the net agricultural income will be taken into account for computation of "advance tax" and charging of income-tax on certain incomes in cases where accelerated assessments are required to be made during the financial year 1980-81. The Finance Bill makes a minor modification in these provisions so as to provide that in a case where the net agricultural income does not exceed Rs. 600/-, it shall be ignored for this purpose. Where, however, the net agricultural income exceeds the aforesaid amount, the whole of such income will be taken into account in computing the advance tax as also income-tax payable on the basis of an accelerated assessment.

/Clause 2 and the First Schedule/

IV - PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE INCOME-TAX ACT

Measures for providing incentives for savings and investment

19. Deduction in respect of long-term savings in specified media.— Under the existing provisions of the Income-tax Act, tax relief is allowed in respect of long-term savings effected by certain categories of taxpayers out of their income chargeable to tax. In the case of an individual, long-term savings through life insurance or deferred annuity policies (without cash option) on the life of the individual, his spouse or child; certain provident funds and superannuation funds; Unit-linked Insurance Plan and 10-Year and 15-Year Cumulative Time Deposit Accounts qualify for tax relief. In the case of Hindu undivided families, long-term savings effected through insurance policies on the life of any member of the family qualify for tax relief. In the case of a taxpayer, being an association of persons or a body of individuals, consisting only of husband and wife governed by the system of community of property in force in the Union territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Goa, Daman and Diu, long-term savings through life insurance or deferred annuity policies (without cash option) on the life of any member of such association or body or on the life of any child of either member, as also through the Public Provident Fund, Unit-linked Insurance Plan and 10-Year and 15-Year Cumulative Time Deposit Accounts qualify for tax relief.

20. The tax relief, in all cases, is allowed by deducting the whole of first Rs. 5, 000 of the qualifying savings plus 35 per cent. of the next Rs. 5, 000 plus 20 per cent. of the balance of such savings, in computing the taxable income of the taxpayer. Long-term savings qualify for the tax relief only to the extent that such savings do not exceed the ceiling limits laid down in this behalf. In the case of individuals, Hindu undivided families and specified associations of persons, the ceiling limit applicable is 30 per cent. of the "gross total income" or Rs. 30, 000, whichever is less. A higher ceiling limit is laid down in the case of authors, playwrights, artists, musicians and actors. The ceiling limit in their case is 40 per cent. of the professional income of the author, playwright, artist, musician and actor plus 30 per cent. of the remaining part of the "gross total income" or Rs. 50, 000, whichever is less.

21. With a view to providing further incentive for effecting long-term savings, it is proposed to make the following modifications in the relevant provisions:—

(i) While the quantum of deduction in respect of long-term savings for the first Rs. 5, 000 of the qualifying savings is being retained at the existing level, the quantum of deduction in respect of the next Rs. 5, 000 will be increased to 50 per cent. as against 35 per cent. and the quantum of deduction in respect of the balance will be increased to 40 per cent. as against 20 per cent. at present.

(ii) The higher ceiling limit over the qualifying amount of long-term savings applicable in the case of authors, playwrights, artists, musicians and actors is being extended to sportsmen and athletes. The Income-tax Rules are also being amended to secure the objective.

22. The changes indicated in the preceding paragraph will take effect from 1st April, 1981 and will accordingly apply for the assessment year 1981-82 and subsequent years.

/ Clause 13 /

23. Exemption of the interest credited on the balance to the credit of an employee in a recognised provident fund.— Under section 15 of the Income-tax Act, a salaried employee is charged to tax in respect of the salary due to him from an employer or a former employer

in the previous year whether it is paid to him or not. For this purpose, salary includes the annual accretion to the balance at the credit of an employee participating in a recognised provident fund to the extent to which it is chargeable to tax under rule 6 of Part A of the Fourth Schedule.

24. Under rule 6 of Part A of the Fourth Schedule, the contributions made by the employer to the credit of an employee participating in a recognised provident fund in excess of 10 per cent. of the salary of the employee is included in the taxable profits. Further, any interest credited on the balance to the credit of the employee in so far as it exceeds one-third of the salary or is allowed at a rate in excess of the notified rate is deemed to be the income received by the employee in the previous year and is charged to tax accordingly. The notified rate of interest, at present, is 8.25 per cent.

25. It is proposed to omit the provision relating to the taxation of the interest credited to the account of an employee where it exceeds one-third of his salary.

26. This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1981 and will accordingly apply in relation to the assessment year 1981-82 and subsequent years.

/_ Clause 34_/

27. Deduction in respect of profits and gains from industrial undertakings etc. established after a certain date.— Under the existing provisions, a 'tax holiday' is granted in respect of profits made by taxpayers from any industrial undertaking (including a cold storage plant) newly set up in India. This concession is also available in relation to profits derived by an Indian company from the business of an approved hotel or from plying a ship. The 'tax holiday' concession consists of exemption from income-tax up to a specified percentage of the capital employed in the undertaking, hotel or ship for specified number of assessment years.

28. This tax concession has been criticised on the ground that it is biased in favour of capital-intensive techniques and that it weighs heavily in favour of the existing concerns setting up new industrial units inasmuch as such concerns can not only obtain the benefit of the 'tax holiday' provisions immediately by setting off the loss, depreciation and investment allowance of the new units against profits of the other units, but also derive a larger benefit in some cases over the entire 'tax holiday' period.

29. The existing 'tax holiday' provisions will apply in relation to new industrial undertakings which go into production before 1st April, 1981 or approved hotels which start functioning before that date or new ships which are brought into use on or before that date. It is proposed to insert a new section 80-I in the Income-tax Act which will apply in relation to new industrial undertakings (including cold storage plants) which are set up after 31st March, 1981 or approved hotels which start functioning after that date or ships which are brought into use after 1st April, 1981. The 'tax holiday' under the new provision will be available in respect of new industrial undertakings set up before 1st April, 1985 or approved hotels which start functioning before that date or new ships which are acquired on or before that date.

30. The new 'tax holiday' scheme differs from the existing scheme in the following respects, namely:—

(i) The basis of computing the 'tax holiday' profits is being changed from capital employed to a percentage of the taxable income derived from the new industrial unit, ship or approved hotel. In the case of companies, 25 per cent. of the profits derived from new industrial undertakings etc. will be exempted from tax for a period of seven years and in the case of other taxable entities 20 per cent. of such profits will be exempted for a like period. In the case of co-operative societies, however, the exemption will be allowed for a period of ten years instead of seven years.

(ii) The benefit of 'tax holiday' under the new scheme would be admissible to all small-scale industrial undertakings even if they are engaged in the production of articles listed in the Eleventh Schedule to the Income-tax Act. In the case of other industrial undertakings, however, the deduction will be available, as at present, where the undertakings are engaged in the production of articles other than articles listed in the said Schedule.

(iii) In computing the quantum of 'tax holiday' profits in all cases, taxable income derived from the new industrial units, etc. will be determined as if such unit were an independent unit owned by a taxpayer who does not have any other source of income. In the result, the losses, depreciation and investment allowance of earlier years in respect of the new industrial undertaking, ship or approved hotel will be taken into account in determining the quantum of deduction admissible under the new section 80-I even though they may have been set off against the profits of the taxpayer from other sources.

31. The other provisions relating to the existing 'tax holiday' scheme in section 80J will, mutatis mutandis, apply in relation to the new 'tax holiday' scheme in section 80-I of the Income-tax Act.

32. The proposed amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1981.

/ Clause 16 /

33. Additional depreciation in respect of new machinery or plant in certain cases.— Under section 32 of the Income-tax Act, a taxpayer carrying on business or profession is entitled to a deduction, in the computation of his taxable profits, in respect of depreciation of buildings, machinery, plant or furniture owned by him and used for the purpose of the business or profession. In the case of ships, other than ships ordinarily plying in inland waters, a depreciation allowance is granted on the actual cost of such ships. In the case of buildings, machinery, plant (other than ships) or furniture, the depreciation allowance is granted on the written down value of such assets at the rates prescribed in the Income-tax Rules.

34. At present, under the Income-tax Rules, seven different rates of depreciation have been prescribed in respect of machinery or plant ranging from 5% to 100%. In addition to the normal depreciation allowance, an extra allowance up to one-half of the normal allowance is allowed where the concern works double shift and an extra allowance up to the amount of normal depreciation is allowed where the concern works triple shift. The general rate of depreciation on machinery, i.e., the rate applicable to machinery or plant which is not specifically listed in the depreciation rate schedule, is fixed at 10%.

35. With a view to stimulating investment during the new Five-Year Plan period, it is proposed to allow an additional depreciation, in the year of installation, in an amount equal to 50 per cent. of the normal depreciation allowance (excluding extra shift allowance and the extra allowance in respect of machinery or plant installed in any premises used as a hotel) in respect of new machinery or plant installed after 31st March, 1980 but before 1st April, 1985. The additional depreciation allowance will be taken into account in determining the written

down value of the machinery or plant for subsequent years. No additional depreciation will be admissible in respect of ships, aircraft, road transport vehicles, office appliances or machinery or plant installed in any office premises or in any residential accommodation, including any accommodation in the nature of a guest house. Additional depreciation will also not be admissible in respect of any machinery or plant the whole of actual cost of which is allowed as deduction, whether by way of depreciation or otherwise, in any one previous year.

36. For the purposes of the allowance in respect of additional depreciation, reconditioned machinery or plant imported from outside India shall be treated as new machinery or plant.

37. This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1981 and will accordingly apply in relation to the assessment year 1981-82 and subsequent years.

/ Clause 6 /

Measures for promoting research and development

38. Under the existing provisions, the following concessions are available for the promotion of scientific research in India, namely:—

(i) Revenue expenditure incurred by a taxpayer on scientific research related to his business is allowed as deduction in computing the taxable profits. Further, revenue expenditure incurred on payment of salary to research personnel or on material inputs during the period of three years immediately preceding the commencement of the business is regarded as having been laid out or expended in the previous year in which the business is commenced and, accordingly, qualifies for deduction against taxable profits in that year.

(ii) The whole of the capital expenditure incurred on scientific research related to the taxpayer's business is allowed as deduction in the year in which it was incurred. Further, the capital expenditure incurred on scientific research related to the taxpayer's business during the period of three years immediately preceding the commencement of the business is regarded as having been incurred in the previous year in which the business is commenced and is accordingly allowed as deduction in computing the taxable profits of that year.

(iii) Donations to approved scientific research associations, universities, colleges or other institutions to be used for scientific research are allowed as deduction in computing the taxable income.

(iv) A weighted deduction in an amount equal to one and one-third times the actual expenditure incurred by a taxpayer on sponsored research in approved laboratories is allowed where such expenditure is incurred on programmes approved by the prescribed authority having regard to the social, economic and industrial needs of India. For this purpose, it is necessary that the sponsored research is undertaken by a scientific research association or university or a college or other institution approved for the purposes of section 35(1)(ii) of the Income-tax Act.

39. The existing tax concessions have, however, not resulted in promoting in-house research and development in industry consistent with the volume of industrial production or the import of technology currently taking place. In order to improve the participation of industry to take up research and development programmes of national relevance within the industry, it is proposed to make a specific provision in the Income-tax Act providing for a weighted deduction in an amount equal to one and one-fourth times the expenditure incurred

by any taxpayer in approved in-house research and development units on carrying out any research programme approved by the prescribed authority having regard to the social, economic and industrial needs of India. In order to qualify for the proposed weighted deduction, it would be necessary that the in-house research and development units as also the programme of scientific research is approved by the prescribed authority. For this purpose, it is proposed to notify the Department of Science and Technology as the prescribed authority.

40. The expenditure qualifying for exemption will be limited to the amount certified in this behalf by the prescribed authority. In order to ensure that the concession is not misused, it will be necessary for the taxpayer to furnish a certificate of completion from the prescribed authority after the programme of scientific research has been implemented. In case of failure to do so, the tax concession already allowed will be withdrawn.

41. The revenue expenditure and expenditure incurred on the purchase of machinery and equipment for carrying out the approved programme will qualify for the weighted deduction. It is proposed to specifically provide that the expenditure incurred on the acquisition of land or acquisition or construction of buildings will not be eligible for the weighted deduction. Where machinery, plant or equipment used in the approved programme is ultimately sold, the sale proceeds will be included in the taxable income. Where machinery, plant or equipment ceases to be used for the purposes of scientific research and is put to use in the business of the taxpayer, no depreciation in respect thereof will be allowed and the sale proceeds of the asset when it is sold after it is used in business will be chargeable to tax as income.

42. Under an existing provision, a weighted deduction in an amount equal to one and one-third times the expenditure actually incurred by a taxpayer on sponsored research in approved laboratories is allowed where such expenditure is incurred on a programme approved by the prescribed authority having regard to the social, economic and industrial needs of India. It is proposed to extend the scope of this provision to cover expenditure incurred on sponsored research carried out in the in-house research and development facilities of public sector undertakings.

43. The proposed amendment will take effect from 1st September, 1980 and will accordingly apply in relation to the assessment year 1981-82 and subsequent years.

/Clause 7 except sub-clause (a)(ii) and clauses 11 and 26/

MEASURES FOR COUNTERING TAX AVOIDANCE

44. Modification in the provisions relating to partial partition of Hindu undivided families.— Under the Hindu Law, a Hindu undivided family is entitled to effect a partition which may be total or partial. Where a Hindu undivided family undergoes a total partition, the entire joint family property is divided among all the coparceners and the family ceases to exist as an undivided family. A partial partition, on the other hand, may be partial as regards the persons constituting the joint family or as regards the properties belonging to the joint family, or both. In a partial partition as regards the persons constituting the joint family, one or more coparceners may separate from others and the remaining coparceners may continue to be joint. In a partial partition as regards the property, a joint family may make a division and severance of interest in respect of a part of the joint estate while retaining their status as a joint family and holding the rest of the properties as joint and undivided family.

45. While under the Hindu Law, a joint family may make a division and severance of interest in respect of the joint estate while retaining their status as a joint family, the Income-tax Act does not recognise a partition in status alone and where a Hindu undivided family has been assessed to income-tax as such, it continues to be regarded as Hindu undivided family unless the property has been partitioned by metes and bounds. This provision applies equally in the case of total as well as partial partition.

46. In spite of the measures taken in recent years, Hindu undivided family continues to be used as a medium for reduction of tax liability. This appears to be specially true in cases where multiple Hindu undivided families have been created by effecting partial partitions as regards persons constituting the joint family or as regards the properties belonging to the joint family, or both. With a view to curbing the creation of multiple HUFs by making partial partition, it is proposed to de-recognise the partial partition of a Hindu undivided family effected after 31st December, 1978 for tax purposes. In cases where a Hindu undivided family has been taxed in the status of a Hindu undivided family, it will continue to be taxed as such unless there has been a total partition of the family properties by metes and bounds and a finding to that effect is recorded by the Income-tax Officer.

47. This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1980 and will accordingly apply in relation to the assessment year 1980-81 and subsequent years.

/ Clause 28 /

48. Measures to plug loopholes for tax avoidance through the medium of private trusts.— Under section 164 of the Income-tax Act, the income received by the trustees of a discretionary trust is chargeable to income-tax at the flat rate of 65 per cent. or the rate which would be applicable if such income were the total income of an association of persons, whichever course is more beneficial to the revenue. With a view to obviating hardship in genuine cases where the circumstances are such that tax evasion could not be considered to be the main purpose of creating a trust, certain exceptions have been specified where the flat rate of tax of 65 per cent. does not apply. These exceptions are as under:—

(i) where none of the beneficiaries of the trust has any other income chargeable to income-tax;

(ii) where the trust is created under a will;

(iii) where a non-testamantary trust was created before 1st March, 1970 and the Income-tax Officer is satisfied that the trust was created bona fide exclusively for the benefit of the dependant relatives of the settlor.

49. Experience has, however, shown that the provisions of section 164 have not been fully effective in curbing the use of private trusts for avoiding the proper tax liability. It is accordingly proposed to make the following amendments in section 164 with a view to curbing tax avoidance through the medium of such trusts:—

(i) It is proposed to provide that a discretionary trust will be liable to tax at the maximum marginal rate of income-tax. As a result, the entire income of a discretionary trust will be liable to tax at the maximum marginal rate of income-tax (including surcharge) applicable, under the Finance Act of the relevant year, to the highest slab of income in the case of an association of persons.

(ii) As already stated, the existing provision relating to the levy of the flat rate of 65 per cent. does not apply in a case where none of the beneficiaries of the trust has any other income chargeable to income-tax. This special dispensation has been misused by the creation of a large number of discretionary trusts, the beneficiaries of which do not have any other income chargeable to income-tax. With a view to ensuring that the provision is not misused in this manner, it is proposed to provide that the discretionary trust would be liable to tax at the maximum marginal rate unless none of the beneficiaries has any other income chargeable to tax under the Act nor is he a beneficiary under any other private trust. It is also being clarified that, in this context, income chargeable to tax would mean total income above the exemption limit for the relevant year.

(iii) At present, where a discretionary trust is created under a will, the income of the discretionary trust is charged to tax at the rates applicable to an association of persons and not at the flat rate of 65 per cent. This provision was originally made with a view to relieving hardship in a case where a person genuinely creates one discretionary trust by will for the benefit of his near relations. However, it has been observed that this provision has been misused to a large extent by persons creating a number of discretionary trusts by will. It is accordingly proposed to withdraw the benefit of concessional tax treatment in the cases where a person has created more than one discretionary trusts by will.

(iv) Under the existing provisons, the flat rate of 65 per cent. is not applicable where the beneficiaries and their shares are known in the previous year, although such beneficiaries or their shares have not been specified in the relevant instrument of trust, order of the court or wakf deed. This provision has been misused in some cases by giving discretion to the trustees to decide the allocation of the income every year and in other ways. In such a situation, the trustees and beneficiaries are able to manipulate the arrangements in such a manner that a discretionary trust is converted into a specific trust whenever it suits them tax-wise. In order to prevent such manipulation, it is proposed to provide that unless the beneficiaries and their shares are expressly stated in the order of the court or the instrument of trust or wakf deed, as the case may be, and are ascertainable as such on the date of such order, instrument or deed, the trust will be regarded as a discretionary trust and assessed accordingly.

(v) At present, the value of benefits or perquisites enjoyed by beneficiaries or trustees of a trust are not chargeable to income-tax. Since the grant of such benefits and perquisites in kind results in considerable avoidance of tax, it is proposed to amend the definition of "income" so as to include therein the value of any benefit or perquisite, whether convertible into money or not, which is obtained by a beneficiary or a trustee from a trust.

50. These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1980 and will accordingly apply in relation to the assessment year 1980-81 and subsequent years.

/Clauses 3 and 27/

51. Measures for simplification of the assessment procedure for summary assessments.- Under the existing provisions, an Income-tax Officer may make a regular assessment without requiring the presence of the taxpayer or the production by him of any evidence in support of the return, and without being satisfied that the return was correct and complete in all respects. In making such a 'summary assessment', the Income-tax Officer has the authority to make certain adjustments to the income or loss declared in the return. These adjustments are by way of:—

(i) rectifying any arithmetical error in the return and the accounts and documents, if any, accompanying it;

(ii) allowing any deduction, allowance or relief which, on the basis of the information available in such return, accounts or documents, is prima facie, admissible though not claimed in the return;

(iii) disallowing any deduction, allowance or relief claimed in the return which, on the basis of the information available in such return, accounts and documents is, prima facie, inadmissible; and

(iv) giving due effect to the deductions and allowances brought forward from earlier years, namely, unabsorbed depreciation; unabsorbed investment allowance; unabsorbed development rebate; unabsorbed development allowance; unabsorbed amount of capital expenditure incurred on scientific research; capital expenditure on acquisition of patent rights and copyrights; unabsorbed amount of certain preliminary expenses which are amortisable against profits; expenditure on prospecting for or development of specified minerals amortisable against profits; capital expenditure on family planning incurred by an Indian company; unabsorbed losses brought forward from the earlier years which are admissible as a set off; and the deficiency in 'tax holiday' profits which is eligible for set off.

The amount to be allowed in the summary assessment in regard to the items specified in (iv) above is to be based on the computation made in the regular assessment, if any, for the earlier assessment year or years.

52. The assessment made under the summary assessment scheme in the aforesaid manner is final except where the proceedings are initiated for making a fresh assessment. Where a taxpayer objects to the summary assessment made by the Income-tax Officer by making an application within the specified period of one month, it is incumbent on the Income-tax Officer to re-open the assessment by issuing the necessary notice calling upon the taxpayer to produce the books of account and other evidence in support of the return. The Income-tax Officer has also been empowered to issue a notice in cases where an assessment has been completed under the summary assessment scheme. However, the issue of a notice in such cases is subject to the requirement that the prior approval of the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner has been obtained. The basis for the issue of such a notice is that the Income-tax Officer considers it necessary or expedient to verify the correctness and completeness of the return by requiring the presence of the taxpayer or the production of evidence in this behalf.

53. The revised procedure of assessment known as 'summary assessment scheme' has been in operation for the last decade. It has been the experience that the objective of making the assessment without requiring the presence of the taxpayer to produce the books of account and other evidence in support of the return of income and thereby ensuring expeditious completion of a large number of assessments has not been fully realised. One of the main reasons for the inadequate success of the scheme is that considerable time is taken in determining whether the requirement of making adjustments to the income or loss declared in the return referred to in items (i) to (iv) specified in para 51 above are satisfied and thereby the completion of the assessment is unduly delayed. It has been further found that while there are a number of cases which require rectification of arithmetical errors in the return or the proper adjustment of brought forward allowances or losses, only in a very few cases the deductions admissible to the taxpayer were not claimed or that incorrect deductions or allowances were claimed. It is accordingly proposed to omit the requirement of making adjustment in respect of the deduction, allowance or relief which, although admissible is not claimed or having been claimed is, in fact, not admissible. It is, however, proposed to retain the existing provisions requiring rectification of any arithmetical errors in the return and accompanying documents as also the provisions in regard to proper deduction of brought forward losses and allowances.

54. In order to speed up the completion of assessments, it is necessary that the return of income is properly filled in and is accompanied by all documents necessary for such completion. It is accordingly proposed to provide that the return will be treated as defective unless the annexures, statements and columns in the return are fully filled in and it is accompanied by the following, namely:—

(i) statement showing the computation of the tax payable on the basis of the return;

(ii) the proof of the tax, if any, claimed to have been deducted at source and the advance tax and tax on self-assessment, if any, claimed to have been paid;

(iii) proof of the amount of compulsory deposit claimed to have been made under the Compulsory Deposit Scheme (Income-tax Payers) Act, 1974;

(iv) where regular books of account are maintained by the taxpayer, —

(a) copies of manufacturing account, trading account, profit and loss account or income and expenditure account or any other similar account and balance sheet;

(b) in the case of a proprietary business or profession, the personal account of the proprietor; in the case of a firm, association of persons or body of individuals, personal accounts of the partners or members; and in the case of partner or member of a firm, association of persons or body of individuals, also his personal account in the firm, association of persons or body of individuals;

(v) where the accounts of the taxpayer have been audited, copies of the audited profit and loss account and balance sheet and a copy of the auditors' report;

(vi) where regular books of account are not maintained by the taxpayer, a statement indicating the amount of the turn-over or the gross receipts, gross profit, expenses and net profit of the business or profession and the basis on which such amounts have been computed as also the amounts of total sundry debtors, sundry creditors, stock-in-trade and cash balance as at the end of the previous year.

55. Where the Income-tax Officer considers that the return of income furnished by taxpayer is defective, he is given the discretion to intimate the defect to the taxpayer and give him an opportunity to rectify the defects within a period of 15 days from the date of intimation or within such further extended time as the Income-tax Officer may allow. If the defect is not rectified within the period of 15 days or such further extended period, then the Income-tax Officer will treat the return as an invalid return and the other provisions of the Income-tax Act will apply as if the taxpayer had failed to furnish the return. Where, however, the taxpayer rectifies the defect after the expiry of the period of 15 days from the further extended period, but before assessment is made, the Income-tax Officer has been empowered to condone the delay and treat the return as a valid return.

56. The proposed amendment relating to omission of the specified adjustments to the income or loss declared in the return in section 143(1)(b) will take effect from 1st April, 1980 and will

accordingly apply in relation to the assessment year 1980-81 and subsequent years. The proposed amendments to section 139 of the Income-tax Act relating to the defective return of income furnished by the taxpayer will take effect from 1st September, 1980 and will accordingly apply in relation to the returns filed after that date.

/ Clauses 24 and 25 /

Measures providing for tax relief in certain cases

57. Grant of weighted deduction to employers employing blind or physically handicapped persons.— In order to encourage employers to employ persons who are totally blind or physically handicapped, it is proposed to provide for a weighted deduction in an amount equal to one and one-third times the salaries paid to such persons. The weighted deduction will be admissible only in respect of employees whose income chargeable under the head "Salaries" does not exceed Rs. 20,000 during the relevant previous year. For this purpose, salary will include the pay, allowances, bonus and commission, whether payable monthly or otherwise.

58. In order to qualify for this concession, the employer will have to produce before the Income-tax officer, in respect of the first assessment year in which such person is employed by him, a certificate as to the total blindness of the employee from a registered oculist and in the case of an employee who is suffering from a permanent physical disability, a certificate from a registered medical practitioner.

59. The proposed amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1981 and will accordingly apply in relation to the assessment year 1981-82 and subsequent years.

/ Clause 9 /

60. Increase in the amount of deduction in the case of persons who are totally blind or physically handicapped.— Under the existing provisions, a resident individual who is totally blind or who suffers from a permanent physical disability (other than blindness) which has the effect of reducing substantially his capacity for engaging in a gainful employment or occupation, is entitled to a deduction of Rs. 5,000/- in the computation of his taxable income. In order to avail of the deduction, such a taxpayer is required to furnish, in respect of the first assessment year for which the deduction is claimed, in a case of total blindness, a certificate from a registered oculist, and in a case of other physical disability, a certificate from a registered medical practitioner.

61. It is proposed to raise the quantum of deduction admissible to a taxpayer who is totally blind or who suffers from a permanent physical disability from Rs. 5,000/- to Rs. 10,000/-.

62. This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1981 and will accordingly apply in relation to the assessment year 1981-82 and subsequent years.

/ Clause 23 /

63. Extension of the benefit of deduction in respect of professional income from foreign sources to sportsmen.— Under the existing provisions, a resident individual, being an author, playwright, artist, musician or actor, who derives income in the exercise of his profession from foreign sources and receives such income in India or brings it into India in foreign exchange, is entitled to deduct 25 per cent. of the income so received or brought into India in computing his total income. This provision is designed to encourage authors, playwrights, artists, musicians and actors in our country to project their activities outside

India with a view to contributing to greater understanding of our country and its culture abroad and also augmenting our foreign exchange resources. With a view to encouraging our sportsmen and athletes to compete in international events, it is proposed to extend the same benefit to them.

64. The proposed amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1980 and will accordingly apply in relation to the assessment year 1980-81 and subsequent years.

/ Clause 20 /

65. Exemption from income-tax in the case of Regimental Funds, Non-Public Funds, etc. set up by armed forces.— There are several Regimental Funds and Non-Public Funds set up by the armed forces of India for the welfare of their present and past members and their dependants. These Funds include Benevolent Funds, Charitable Funds, Child Welfare Funds, Children School Funds, etc. The monies of the Funds are invested in approved Government securities, or units of the Unit Trust of India or are deposited with banks. It is proposed to make a specific provision in the Income-tax Act for granting exemption from income-tax in respect of the Regimental Funds of the Army, and the Non-Public Funds of the Navy and Air Force.

66. The proposed amendment will take effect retrospectively from 1st April, 1962, i.e., from the commencement of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

/ Clause 4 /

67. Extension of the benefit of standard deduction to pensioners.— Under the existing provisions, a standard deduction in respect of expenditure incidental to employment is is allowed in computing the taxable salary of an employee. The standard deduction is allowed in an amount equal to 20 per cent. of the salary up to Rs. 10,000/- and 10 per cent. of the salary in excess thereof, subject to a maximum of Rs. 3,500/-. The standard deduction on the above basis is allowed irrespective of whether any expenditure incidental to employment has actually been incurred by the employee or not.

At present, standard deduction is not admissible in computing the salary income of a pensioner. It is proposed to extend the benefit of the standard deduction in the case of pensioners as well.

68. This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1981 and will accordingly apply in relation to the assessment year 1981-82 and subsequent years.

/ Clause 5 /

69. Exemption in respect of interest on deposits with public housing finance companies.— Under the existing provisions, specified categories of taxpayers, namely, individuals, Hindu undivided families and married couples governed by the system of community of property in certain Union territories are entitled to a deduction up to Rs. 3,000, in the computation of their taxable income, in respect of income from investments in certain specified financial assets. Deposit with a financial corporation engaged in providing long-term finance for industrial development in India and approved by the Central Government for the purposes of section 36(1)(viii) of the Income-tax Act constitutes a financial asset specified for this purpose.

70. Under section 36(1)(viii) of the Income-tax Act, approved financial corporations engaged in providing long-term finance for industrial or agricultural development in India are entitled to a deduction, in the computation of their taxable profits, up to 40 per cent. of their total income carried to a special reserve account. The Finance Act, 1979 extended the benefit of the provisions of section 36(1)(viii) to approved public companies formed and registered in India with the main object of carrying on the business of providing long-term finance for construction or purchase of houses in India for residential purposes. It is proposed to include deposits with such approved public companies engaged in providing housing finance in the category of financial assets income wherefrom qualifies for deduction, in the computation of taxable income, up to Rs. 3, 000/-.

71. This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1981 and will accordingly apply in relation to the assessment year 1981-82 and subsequent years.

/_ Clause 19_/

72. Discontinuance of the provisions relating to the disallowance of a part of expenditure on advertisement, publicity and sales promotion.— The Finance Act, 1978 inserted new sub-section (3A) in section 37 of the Income-tax Act for the disallowance of a specified percentage of expenditure incurred in India on advertisement, publicity and sales promotion, where the aggregate of such expenditure exceeds Rs. 40, 000/-. In the case of a taxpayer who has set up an industrial undertaking for the manufacture or production of any articles, no disallowance is made under this provision in respect of expenditure incurred by the taxpayer for the purposes of the business of such undertaking for three initial accounting years.

73. The provisions of sub-section (3A) of section 37 do not apply in relation to any expenditure incurred by the taxpayer on the following, namely:--

(i) advertisement in any small newspaper;

(ii) advertisement in any newspaper for recruitment of personnel;

(iii) the publication in any newspaper of any notice required to be published by or under any law;

(iv) the maintenance of any office for the purposes of advertisement, publicity or sales promotion;

(v) the payment of salary /_ as defined in clause (1) of section 17_/ to any employee engaged in advertisement, publicity or sales promotion;

(vi) the holding of, or the participation in, any press conference, sales conference, trade convention, trade fair or exhibition;

(vii) publication and distribution of journals, catalogues or price lists;

(viii) such other items as may be prescribed by rules framed by the Central Board of Direct Taxes.

74. In view of the exceptions set out in the preceding paragraph, the restrictions hurt only the small and medium business. It is accordingly proposed to repeal the provisions relating to the disallowance of a specified percentage of expenditure on advertisement, publicity and sales promotion and other related provisions.

75. This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1981 and will accordingly apply in relation to the assessment year 1981-82 and subsequent years.

/ Clause 10 /

Measures for overcoming the effect of certain court decisions

76. Modification of the provisions relating to deduction in respect of inter-corporate dividends and similar deductions under Chapter VIA of the Income-tax Act. – The provisions relating to concessional tax treatment of inter-corporate dividends have been on the statute book since 1953. At present, full deduction is granted in respect of income by way of dividends received by a domestic company from an Indian company formed and registered under the Companies Act, 1956 after 28th February, 1975 and engaged exclusively or almost exclusively in the manufacture or production of any one or more of the following articles or things, namely:–

1. Non-ferrous metal.
2. Ferro-alloys and special steels.
3. Steel castings and forgings.
4. Electric motors.
5. Industrial and agricultural machinery.
6. Earth-moving machinery.
7. Machine tools.
8. Fertilisers, namely, ammonium sulphate, ammonium sulphate nitrate (double salt), ammonium nitrate, calcium ammonium nitrate (nitrolime stone), ammonium chloride, super-phosphate, urea and complex fertilisers of synthetic origin containing both nitrogen and phosphorus, such as, ammonium phosphates, ammonium sulphate phosphate and ammonium nitro phosphate.
9. Soda ash.
10. Caustic soda.
11. Commercial vehicles.
12. Ships.
13. Tyres and tubes.
14. Paper, pulp and newsprint.
15. Cement.
16. Pesticides.
17. Inorganic heavy chemicals (other than soda ash and caustic soda mentioned in items 9 and 10 respectively).
18. Organic heavy chemicals.
19. Industrial explosives.

In respect of other dividends received by a domestic company from any other domestic company, the deduction is allowed at the rate of 60 per cent. of such dividend income.

77. The income by way of dividends is charged to tax under the head "Income from other sources" and is computed after making the deduction, firstly, in respect of any reasonable sum paid by way of commission or remuneration to a banker or any other person for the purposes of realising such dividends on behalf of the company and, secondly, in respect of any other expenditure, not being capital expenditure, laid out or expended wholly and exclusively for the purpose of making or earning such income, e.g., interest paid on borrowings utilised for the purchase of shares, etc.

78. Under the existing provisions, in computing the total income of the taxpayer, the deductions specified in this behalf are allowed from the 'gross total income'. For this purpose, 'gross total income' means the total income computed in accordance with the provisions of the Income-tax Act before making any deduction under Chapter VIA. The income by way of dividends computed in accordance with the provisions of the Income-tax Act, i.e., after allowing the necessary expenditure specified in the preceding paragraphs, forms part of the 'gross total income' of the taxpayer. It has accordingly all along been considered that any deduction in respect of inter-corporate dividends has necessarily to be calculated with reference to the amount of dividend which forms part of the 'gross total income'. In other words, it has always been the intention to grant the deduction at the specified percentage on the net amount of such dividends and not the gross amount thereof.

79. However, recently the Supreme Court has held that the deduction admissible for the inter-corporate dividends has to be calculated with reference to the gross amount of dividends received by a domestic company from an Indian company and not with reference to the dividend income as computed in accordance with the provisions of the Income-tax Act, i.e., after making the deductions provided under the Act. The Supreme Court further held that if the gross total income of the taxpayer includes any particular category of income, whatever be the quantum of such income included, the taxpayer would be eligible for the deduction of the whole or, as the case may be, the specified percentage of such income.

80. The effect of the Supreme Court's decision may be explained by taking a hypothetical example. Suppose, a domestic company receives dividends amounting to Rs. 2 lakhs from another domestic company and has paid Rs. 1 lakhs as interest on moneys borrowed for the purpose of investment in the relevant shares, its dividend income would be computed at Rs. 1 lakhs (Rs. 2 lakhs minus Rs. 1 lakhs). The deduction in respect of inter-corporate dividends should, therefore, be allowed with reference to the net dividends received by the company and included in its taxable income, namely, Rs. 1 lakh, but according to the Supreme Court ruling, the deduction will be admissible on the gross amount of Rs. 2 lakhs received by the company.

81. Although the issue before the Supreme Court in this case was in respect of the concessional tax treatment of inter-corporate dividends, the Supreme Court has specifically referred to the provisions of some of the other sections which occur in the same group of sections as the one dealing with the inter-corporate dividends. The Supreme Court has, in respect of these other sections, observed that on a plain reading of these sections, it appears that the deduction admissible is in respect of the gross amount of the income received by the taxpayer and not in respect of the net income computed after making the deduction provided under the Act.

82. It would be seen that the interpretation of the provisions relating to inter-corporate dividends given by the Supreme Court is not in conformity with the legislative intention and has thereby resulted in considerable loss of revenue. It is accordingly proposed to make an independent provision in the Income-tax Act, with retrospective effect from 1.4.1968, that is, the date of insertion of Chapter VIA in the Income-tax Act, to provide that the deductions specified in that Chapter, including the deduction in respect of inter-corporate dividends, will be granted with reference to the net income includible in the gross total income computed in accordance with the other provisions of the Income-tax Act. In other words, the deduction from the gross total income in relation to the various provisions in Chapter VIA will be calculated with reference to the gross amount of such income as reduced by any expenditure specified in the other sections of the Income-tax Act.

83. However, with a view to giving sanctity to the decision of the Supreme Court, it is being specifically provided that the independent provision made under Chapter VIA will not apply to the assessment of a taxpayer for a particular assessment year where the Supreme Court has, on an appeal in respect of the assessment of that taxpayer for that year, held before 18th June, 1980, i.e., the date of introduction of this Bill in Lok Sabha, that the deduction in respect of any income referred to in the relevant sections of Chapter VIA should be allowed in a manner different from that specified in the proposed new provision. It may, however, be mentioned that the saving provisions apply only in relation to the particular year of assessment for which the Supreme Court has given a judgment adverse to the revenue on an appeal made to that Court. The saving provisions will not, therefore, apply in relation to the cases where the taxpayer had not gone up in an appeal to the Supreme Court but had only entered as an intervener in any other case. Even in the case of taxpayers who had gone up in an appeal to the Supreme Court, the deduction will be allowed in a manner different from that specified in the new provision only in respect of the assessment year in relation to which appeals were preferred.

84. This amendment will be made retrospectively with effect from 1st April, 1968 and will accordingly apply in relation to the assessment year 1968-69 and subsequent years.

/ Clauses 12 and 44 /

85. Modification of the provisions relating to tax holiday.— Under the existing provisions, a 'tax holiday' concession is granted in respect of profits derived by a taxpayer from an industrial undertaking (including a cold storage plant) newly set up in India. The concession is also available in relation to profits derived by an Indian company from the business of an approved hotel satisfying certain conditions or from plying a ship. The tax holiday concession consists of exemption from tax of the profits up to 6 per cent. per annum (7.5 per cent. per annum in the case of a company) of the capital employed in the undertaking, hotel or ship for five successive assessment years commencing from the assessment year relevant to the accounting year in which the undertaking goes into production or starts operation of the cold storage plant or the hotel starts functioning or the ship is first put to use. In the case of co-operative societies, the tax holiday period extends to 7 years as against 5 years in the case of other categories of taxpayers. The benefit of this tax concession will be available in respect of industries which go into production before 1st April, 1981 as also hotels which start functioning before that date and ships which are brought into use on or before that date. However, an industrial undertaking which begins to manufacture or produce any article specified in the list in the Eleventh Schedule to the Income-tax Act after 31st March, 1979 is not eligible for this tax concession.

86. The capital employed in the industrial undertaking or the ship or the hotel is computed on the basis laid down in the Income-tax Rules. Speaking generally, it is calculated on the basis of the owned capital and reserves only, i.e., with reference to the value of the total assets of the taxpayer as reduced by the liabilities including long-term borrowings. There has been a cleavage of opinion among the courts whether the rule is ultra vires the provision relating to tax holiday in the Income-tax Act. Some of the High Courts have taken a view that the rule is ultra vires the provision and that long-term borrowings should also form part of the capital employed. In this connection, it may be mentioned that from 1948 to 1968, the rule provided for the computation of the capital employed only on the basis of owned capital. An amendment made in 1968 extended the definition of 'capital employed' so as to include long-term borrowings as well. The position was, however, reversed in 1971 on the consideration that there is no justification for including the long-term borrowings

in the capital base as interest paid on such borrowings is allowed as deduction in computing the taxable income. It is accordingly proposed to make the position clear in law by incorporating the provisions of the rule in the Act itself with retrospective effect. It is considered that the proposed amendment will eliminate unnecessary litigation in this regard.

87. The proposed amendment takes effect from 1st April, 1972 and will accordingly apply in relation to the assessment year 1972-73 and subsequent years.

/ ̄Clause 17 /

88. Modification of the provisons in respect of donations for charitable purposes.—Under section 80G of the Income-tax Act, a taxpayer is entitled to a deduction, in the computation of his taxable income, of an amount equal to 50 per cent. of the donations made by him to certain funds and charitable institutions, or for the repair or renovation of any temple, mosque, gurdwara, church or any other place which is notified by the Central Government for the purpose of that section to be of historic, archaeological or artistic importance or to be a place of public worship of renown throughout any State or States. Donations made to the Government or to any such local authority, institution or association as is approved in this behalf by the Central Government to be utilised for the purpose of promoting family planning are eligible for 100 per cent. deduction. The amount of donations qualifying for deduction under section 80G is, however, limited to 10 per cent. of the gross total income of the donor, subject to a further monetary limit of Rs. 5 lakhs. The aforesaid ceiling limits, however, do not apply in relation to the donations made to the National Defence Fund; the Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Fund; the Prime Minister's Drought Relief Fund; and the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund.

89. With a view to bringing out clearly the intention underlying the provision, it is proposed to make an amendment to clarify that the limits specified in the section will apply with reference to the aggregate amount of the donations and not with reference to the quantum of deduction admissible thereunder.

90. It is also proposed to make another amendment of a clarificatory nature to provide that where the taxpayer has claimed and has been allowed the deduction under this section in respect of any amount of donation, the same amount will not again qualify for deduction under any other provision of the Income-tax Act for the same or any other assessment year.

91. The first amendment will take effect retrospectively from 1st April, 1978 and will accordingly apply in relation to the assessment year 1978-79 and subsequent years, while the second amendment will take effect retrospectively from 1st April, 1968 and will accordingly apply in relation to the assessment year 1968-69 and subsequent years.

/ ̄Clause 15 /

Modification of provisions relating to advance tax

92. Raising of threshold for payment of advance tax in certain cases.— Income-tax is required to be paid in advance during every financial year in three equal instalments by specified dates on the taxpayer's current income (other than capital gains or income by way of winnings from lotteries, race winnings, etc.) liable to tax for the assessment year next following the financial year. Advance tax is payable only where the income of the taxpayer subject to advance tax exceeds the limit specified below:—

(a) in the case of a company or a local authority ....Rs. 2,500/-;

(b) in the case of a registered firm .... Rs. 20, 000/-;

(c) in the case of other categories of taxpayers .... Rs. 10, 000/-.

93. With the raising of the exemption limit to Rs. 12, 000/-, the aforesaid limit of Rs. 10, 000 in the case of other categories of taxpayers, such as, individuals, Hindu undivided families, associations of persons, unregistered firms, etc. is proposed to be increased to Rs. 12, 000/-.

94. The proposed amendment will take effect from 1st September, 1980.

/ Clause 29 /

95. Modification of the provisions relating to the payment of advance tax and other related matters in the case of companies. — Advance tax is payable during the financial year immediately preceding the assessment year in three equal instalments. Where the accounting year of the taxpayer ends on or before the 31st December of the financial year, advance tax is payable on 15th June, 15th September and 15th December. In any other case, it is payable on the 15th September, 15th December and 15th March of the financial year. Under the existing provisions, every taxpayer who is required to pay advance tax is required to send to the Income-tax Officer a statement of the advance tax payable by him on or before the date on which the first instalment of advance tax is payable by him. For this purpose, the advance tax is computed with reference to the total income of the latest year for which regular assessment has been finalised or on the basis of the higher total income of a later year for which the taxpayer has paid self-assessment tax. The Income-tax Officer is also empowered to issue a notice to an existing taxpayer to pay advance tax in specified instalments in equal amounts. The advance tax for this purpose too is computed on the same basis.

96. A new taxpayer is required to make an estimate of advance tax payable by him on or before the date on which the last instalment of advance tax is payable by him. After the statement or estimate has been filed, the taxpayer is entitled to revise downwards the amount of advance tax payable by him on his current income by filing an estimate of advance tax on or before the date on which the last instalment of advance tax is payable by him. On the other hand, a taxpayer is required to revise upwards the advance tax payable by him if the tax on his current income is likely to exceed the advance tax shown by him in the statement or estimate by more than $33\frac{1}{3}\%$.

97. Since the margin of $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ of the tax on the estimated income or, as the case may be, 25% of the assessed tax, is fairly large, especially in the case of companies which are charged to tax at flat rates, it is proposed to reduce the permissible margin for the payment of advance tax in the case of companies from the existing level of $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ of the estimated tax to 20%. In other words, companies will be required to make an upward revision of the estimate of advance tax payable by them where the tax payable on their current income is likely to exceed the tax payable on the basis of their statement or estimate by more than 20 per cent.

98. Where the advance tax paid by a taxpayer during any financial year is found to be less than 75 per cent. of the assessed tax, he is required to pay interest at 12 per cent. per annum from 1st April of the assessment year till the date of the regular assessment on the amount of the difference between the assessed tax and the advance tax paid. It is proposed to provide that this provision would apply in the case of a company where the advance tax paid by such company during the financial year is found to be less than $83\frac{1}{3}\%$ of the assessed tax. This measure is consequential to the amendment referred to in the preceding paragraph.

99. Under the existing provisions, a taxpayer is liable to a penalty in cases where—

(a) the taxpayer has furnished a statement of advance tax which he knew or had reason to believe to be untrue; or

(b) the taxpayer has without a reasonable cause failed to furnish a statement of advance tax payable by him in accordance with the statutory provisions.

In a case referred to in (a) above, the penalty leviable is not less than 10 per cent. but does not exceed $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the amount by which the advance tax actually paid during the financial year immediately preceding the assessment year falls short of—

(i) 75 per cent. of the assessed tax, or

(ii) the amount which would have been payable by way of advance tax if the taxpayer had furnished a correct and complete statement in accordance with the statutory provisions,

whichever is less.

In the cases referred to in (b) above, the penalty is not less than 10 per cent. but does not exceed $1\frac{1}{2}$ times of 75 per cent. of the assessed tax.

100. In the case of companies, it is proposed to modify these provisions to provide that the penalty will be leviable where the advance tax paid falls short of $83\frac{1}{3}\%$ of the assessed tax. This measure is also consequential to the amendment referred to in paragraph 97.

101. Under the existing provisions, where a taxpayer has filed a false estimate of advance tax payble by him, he is liable to pay penalty of not less than 10% but not exceeding $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the amount by which advance tax actually paid during the financial year immediately preceding the assessment year falls short of 75 per cent. of the assessed tax, or the amount payble by the taxpayer in accordance with a statement furnished by him or, as the case may be, in accordance with a notice issued to him by the ITO, whichever is less. Similarly, where the taxpayer has furnished a false estimate of higher amount of advance tax payable by him, he is liable to a penalty in an amount not less than 10 per cent. but not exceeding $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the amount by which the advance tax actually paid by him falls short of 75 per cent. of the assessed tax. Further, where a new taxpayer has, without reasonable cause, failed to furnish an estimate of advance tax payable by him, he is liable to a penalty in an amount which is not less than 10 per cent. but does not exceed $1\frac{1}{2}$ times of 75 per cent. of the assessed tax. A taxpayer who has failed to furnish a higher estimate of advance tax payable by him is liable to penalty in an amount which is not less than 10% but not exceeding $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the amount by which—

(a) the tax payable in accordance with a statement or an estimate, or an estimate in lieu of a statement; or

(b) the advance tax payable in pursuance of a notice issued by the Income-tax Officer,

falls short of seventy-five per cent. of the assessed tax. In all these aforesaid cases, where the default is committed by a company, the shortfall will be reckoned with reference to eighty-three and one-third per cent. of the assessed tax.

102. These amendments will take effect from 1st September, 1980.

/ Clauses 30, 31, 32 and 33 /

OTHER AMENDMENTS

103. Tax treatment of income derived from the business of live-stock breeding or poultry or dairy farming.—At present, a taxpayer deriving income from a business of livestock breeding or poultry or dairy farming is entitled to a deduction, in the computation of his total income, of an amount equal to one-third of the aggregate of the income derived from these sources or Rs. 10, 000, whichever is higher. Where the aggregate of such income does not exceed Rs. 10, 000, the whole of such income is exempt from tax. This tax concession appears to be a little too generous. The Bill accordingly seeks to restrict the exemption in respect of livestock breeding or poultry or dairy farming to an amount equal to one-third of the aggregate of the income derived from these sources or Rs. 15, 000, whichever is less.

104. The proposed change will take effect from 1st April, 1981 and will accordingly apply in relation to the assessment year 1981-82 and subsequent years.

/ Clause 18 /

105. Modification of the provisions relating to the export markets development allowance.— Under section35B of the Income-tax Act, domestic companies and non-corporate taxpayers resident in India are entitled to a weighted deduction, in the computation of their taxable profits, at the rate of one and one-third times of the amount of the qualifying expenditure incurred by them on the development of export markets. The weighted deduction under this provision is allowed with reference to expenditure on the following activities:—

(i) Advertisement or publicity outside India in respect of the goods, services or facilities dealt in or provided by the taxpayer in the course of his business.

(ii) Obtaining information regarding markets outside India for such goods, services or facilities.

(iii) Distribution, supply or provision outside India of such goods, services or facilities, where such expenditure is incurred before 1st April, 1978. / Expenditure incurred in India in connection with these activities or expenditure (wherever incurred) on the carriage of such goods to their destination outside India or on the insurance of such goods while in transit is not taken into account for determining the qualifying amount of expenditure under this category. Expenditure incurred by a taxpayer engaged in the business of operating any ship, aircraft, etc., or the carriage of, or making arrangements for the carriage of, passengers, livestock, mail or goods, or in relation to such operations, carriage or arrangements is not regarded as expenditure incurred by the taxpayer on the supply outside India of services or facilities for the purposes of this provision. /

(iv) Maintenance outside India of a branch, office or agency for the promotion of the sale outside India of such goods, services or facilities.

(v) Preparation and submission of tenders for the supply or provision outside India of such goods, services or facilities, and activities incidental thereto.

(vi) Furnishing to a person outside India samples or technical information for the promotion of the sale outside India of such goods, services or facilities.

(vii) Travelling outside India for the promotion of the sale outside India of such goods, services or facilities, including travelling outward from and return to India.

(viii) Performance of services outside India in connection with or incidental to the execution of any contract for the supply outside India of such goods, services or facilities.

(ix) Such other activities for the promotion of the sale outside India of such goods, services or facilities as may be prescribed.

106. The actual operation of this provision has revealed considerable misuse of this important tax concession by claiming a weighted deduction in respect of expenditure incurred in India on activities which had no direct relation with the basic objective of development of export markets. For example, a weighted deduction has been claimed in respect of expenditure on salary of Export Manager's driver, export staff salary and bonus paid in India, electricity charges, printing and stationery, postage, telegrams, telephone and telex charges incurred in India, exchange rate differences, etc. The claim for weighted deduction in respect of such items has led to considerable protracted litigation and resulted in loss of revenue.

107. Since the basic objective for the grant of a weighted deduction in respect of expenditure on development of export markets was primarily to provide an incentive for promoting exports on a continuing basis, it is proposed to limit the benefit of the weighted deduction only in respect of restricted categories of expenditure, namely:—

(i) Advertisement or publicity outside India in respect of the goods, services or facilities which the taxpayer deals in or provides in the course of business.

(ii) Maintenance outside India of a branch, office or agency for the promotion of the sale outside India of such goods, services or facilities.

(iii) Travelling outside India for the promotion of the sale outside India of such goods, services or facilities including travelling outward from and return to India.

108. It has further been observed that certain taxpayers who had engaged labour for construction projects outside India had claimed the benefit of weighted deduction in respect of the cost of labour and raw materials incurred thereon. It was contended that such expenditure was incurred for the performance of services outside India in connection with or incidental to the execution of any contract for the supply outside India of such goods or such facilities. The grant of a weighted deduction of the cost of labour and raw materials would result in considerable reduction in taxable income and consequent enormous loss of revenue. Since the grant of such weighted deduction in these cases goes counter to the underlying intention, it is proposed to make an amendment to provide that any expenditure which, by its very nature, is debitable to the trading account or a manufacturing account of a business, such as wages to labourers, purchase of raw materials, carriage inward, etc., will not qualify for the weighted deduction.

109. These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1981 and will accordingly apply in relation to the assessment year 1981-82 and subsequent years.

/ Clause 8 /

110. Amendments consequential to the raising of the exemption limit to Rs. 12, 000.— As a result of the raising of the exemption limit in respect of personal incomes from Rs. 10, 000 to Rs. 12, 000, it has become necessary to make certain consequential changes in some of the provisions of the Income-tax Act. These changes are discussed below.

111. Under section 80FF, Indian citizens having a gross total income not exceeding Rs. 12, 000 are entitled to a specified deduction in respect of expenses incurred on higher education in certain cases. This provision has become redundant in view of the raising of the exemption limit to Rs. 12, 000 and is, therefore, proposed to be omitted.

112. Under a provision in section 80T, long-term capital gains derived by non-corporate taxpayers are excluded from the taxable income in cases where the gross total income does not exceed Rs. 10, 000. In view of the raising of the exemption limit to Rs. 12, 000, section 80T is proposed to be amended to exclude reference to this provision.

113. Under a provision in section 80TT, in the case of a non-corporate taxpayer having a gross total income of Rs. 10, 000 or less, winnings from lotteries are excluded from his total income. This provision is also proposed to be amended to exclude reference to deduction in such cases.

114. All these provisions will take effect from 1st April, 1981 and will, therefore, apply in relation to the assessment year 1981-82 and subsequent years.

/ Clauses 14, 21 and 22 /

115. Amendment of section 35.— Section 35, inter alia, provides that any capital expenditure incurred on scientific research will be allowed as deduction in the year in which it is actually laid out or expended. In view of this position, no deduction by way of depreciation is admissible in respect of the same asset either in the same year or in a subsequent year. A doubt has, however, been expressed that the existing provision in section 35(i)(iv) would apply only in relation to the year in which the expenditure is actually incurred and, accordingly, the taxpayer will be entitled to a further deduction by way of depreciation on the capital asset represented by such expenditure in subsequent years. It is accordingly proposed to make an amendment of a clarificatory nature in the aforesaid section so as to bring out the intention clearly.

116. This amendment will take effect retrospectively from 1st April, 1962, i.e., from the commencement of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

/ Clause 7(a)(ii) /

V. PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO FINANCE (No. 2) ACT, 1971.

117. Housing and Urban Development Finance Corporation Ltd.— The Housing and Urban Development Finance Corporation Ltd. is registered as a company under the

Companies Act, 1956 and is wholly owned by the Government. The primary objective of the Corporation is to provide finances to State Housing Boards,etc. for accelerating housing and urban development programmes. The Corporation has concentrated on the financing of programmes intended for housing the weaker sections of the community and thus meets a pressing social need. With a view to enabling the Corporation to perform these functions effectively and to build up its resources, the Corporation was exempted from income-tax and surtax by section 54 of the Finance(No.2) Act, 1971, initially for a 10-year period covering assessment years 1971-72 to 1980-81 (both inclusive). With a view to enabling the Corporation to finance programmes of housing facilities to the economically weaker sections and the low income groups, it is proposed to continue the exemption of the Corporation from income-tax and surtax for further five years, i.e.,covering the assessment years 1981-82 to 1985-86 (both inclusive).

/ Clause 52 /

VI. PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE WEALTH -TAX ACT

118. Discontinuance of levy of wealth-tax on agricultural property excluding property comprised in specified plantations.— Prior to the amendment made by the Finance Act, 1969, agricultural wealth was wholly exempt from wealth-tax. With a view to bringing out equity of treatment as between persons having investments in non-agricultural property and those having investments in agricultural property, the Finance Act, 1969 extended the levy of wealth-tax to the value of agricultural property with effect from assessment year 1970-71.

119. Under the existing provisions, specific exemption has been provided in respect of the following items of agricultural property, namely:—

(i) agricultural land / The exemption in respect of agricultural land, together with the value of specified financial assets, is restricted to Rs. 1.5 lakhs /;

(ii) one building or group of buildings owned by a cultivator or receiver of rent or revenue of agricultural land;

(iii) growing crops (including fruits on tree on agricultural land) and grass on such land;

(iv) trees on agricultural land (other than trees in an orchard or plantation);

(v) tools, implements and equipments used by the taxpayer for the cultivation, conservation, improvement or maintenance of agricultural land or for the raising or harvesting of agricultural or horticultural produce on such land.

120. At the time when agricultural property was brought within the tax net, it was hoped that it would be a potent instrument for mobilising resources from the affluent sections of agriculturists. But the actual experience in this regard has been most disappointing. The amount realised as wealth-tax on agricultural property has generally been less than Rs. 1 crore. The valuation of agricultural land has posed difficulties leading

to complaints of harassment. As this tax has clearly failed to achieve its original objective, it is proposed to exclude from the purview of wealth-tax, the value of the agricultural property, other than the value of agricultural land comprised in a tea, coffee, rubber or cardamom plantation and trees standing on such plantation. The value of agricultural land comprised in a tea, coffee, rubber or cardamom plantation will, however, continue to enjoy the existing limited exemption inasmuch as the value of such land together with the value of specified financial assets will be exempt up to Rs. 1.5 lakhs.

121. The proposed amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1981 and will accordingly apply in relation to assesment year 1981-82 and subsequent years.

/ Clauses 36 and 37(a), (b) & (c) /

122. Exemption in respect of deposits with public housing finance companies.—Under the existing provisions, any deposit with a financial corporation which is engaged in providing long-term finance for industrial development in India and which is approved by the Central Government for the purposes of section 36(1)(viii) of the Income-tax Act is included in the categories of assets which are exempt from wealth-tax up to Rs. 1,50,000/-.

123. Under section 36(1)(viii) of the Income-tax Act, approved financial corporations engaged in providing long-term finance for industrial or agricultural development in India are entitled to a deduction, in the computation of their taxable profits, up to 40 per cent. of their total income carried to a special reserve account. The Finance Act, 1979 extended the benefit of this section to approved public companies formed and registered in India with the main object of carrying on the business of providing long-term finance for construction or purchase of houses in India for residential purposes. It is proposed to provide that deposits with such approved public companies engaged in providing housing finance will also qualify for inclusion in the categories of assets which are exempt from wealth-tax up to Rs. 1,50,000.

124. The proposed amendment corresponds to the amendment proposed to be made in the Income-tax Act as explained in paragraphs 69 to 71.

125. This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1981 and will accordingly apply in relation to the assessment year 1981-82 and subsequent years.

/ Clause 37(d) /

126. Modification of the tax treatment of Hindu undivided family.— Under the existing provisions, where at the time of making an assessment, it is brought to the notice of the Wealth-tax Officer that a partition has taken place among the members of the Hindu undivided family and the Wealth-tax Officer, after enquiry, is satisfied that the joint family property has been totally partitioned amongst the various members or groups of members in definite portions, he makes an order to that effect and makes assessment on the net wealth of the undivided famly for the assessment year or years for which the family remained undivided. Where such partition has taken place on the last day of the previous year, the assessment for the relevant assessment year is also made on the Hindu undivided family. Each member or group of members is jointly and severally liable for the tax assessed on the net wealth of the joint family. Where the Wealth-tax Officer is not satisfied that the whole of the property of the Hindu undivided family has been partitioned, he makes an order declaring that the family will be deemed to continue as a Hindu undivided family and assessed in that status.

127. It is proposed to de-recognise the partial partition of Hindu undivided families taking place after 31st December, 1978. Where any claim is made before the Wealth-tax Officer that a partial partition of the Hindu undivided family which has hitherto been assessed as undivided has taken place after 31st December, 1978, such family will continue to be liable to be assessed under the Wealth-tax Act as if no such partial partition has taken place. Each member or group of members of such family immediately before such partial partition and the family will be jointly and severally liable for the tax, penalty, interest or any other sum payable under this Act by the family in respect of any period, whether before or after the partial partition. The liability attributable to any member or group of members will be computed according to the portion of the joint family property which has been allotted to him at the time of partial partition. For this purpose, the expression 'partial partition' will have the same meaning as in clause (b) of the Explanation below section 171 of the Income-tax Act, that is to say, 'partial partition', will mean a partition which is partial as regards the persons constituting the Hindu undivided family or the properties belonging to the Hindu undivided family, or both.

128. This amendment is similar to the amendment proposed to be made in section 171 of the Income-tax Act referred to in paragraphs 44 to 47.

129. This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1980 and will accordingly apply in relation to the assessment year 1980-81 and subsequent years.

[Clause 39]

130. Measures to counteract tax avoidance through the medium of private trusts. - Private trusts have been used for avoidance of both income-tax and wealth-tax. Wealth-tax is levied on assets settled on a private discretionary trust at a flat rate of 1.5 per cent. or at the appropriate higher rate of wealth-tax which would be applicable if such assets were held by an individual who is a citizen of India and resident in India. Under the provision, the flat rate of 1.5 per cent, is applied to the whole of the net wealth without taking into account the initial exemption of Rs. 1 lakh available under the rate schedule of wealth-tax. Further, certain exemptions have been provided from the charge of wealth-tax at the flat rate of 1.5 per cent. in the following types of cases:—

(i) where the assets are held under a trust declared by will;

(ii) where the assets are held under a trust created by a non-testamentary instrument before 1st March, 1970 and Wealth-tax Officer is satisfied that the trust was created bona fide exclusively for the benefit of the dependant relatives of the settlor and where the settlor is a Hindu undivided family, exclusively for the benefit of the dependant members of the family;

(iii) where the assets are held by the trustees on behalf of the provident fund, superannuation fund, gratuity fund, pension fund or any other fund created bona fide by a person carrying on a business or profession, exclusively for the benefit of persons employed in such business or profession. In these categories of cases, the net wealth of a trust is chargeable to wealth-tax at the rates applicable in the case of an individual who is a citizen of India and resident in India.

131. Experience has, however, shown that these provisions have not been fully effective in curbing the use of private trusts for avoiding proper wealth-tax liability. It

is accordingly proposed to make the following amendments in section 21 with a view to curbing tax avoidance through the medium of such trusts :—

(i) It is proposed to provide that a discretionary trust will be liable to tax at the flat rate of 3 per cent. (as against 1.5 per cent. hitherto) or at the appropriate higher rate of wealth-tax which would be applicable if such assets were held by an individual who is a citizen of India and resident in India.

(ii) At present, where a discretionary trust is created under a will, the net wealth of the discretionary trust is not charged to tax at the flat rate of 1.5 per cent. but at the rate applicable to an individual who is a citizen of India and resident in India. This provision was originally made with a view to relieving hardship in cases where a person genuinely creates one discretionary trust by will for the benefit of his near relations. However, it has been observed that this provision has been misused by persons creating a number of discretionary trusts by will. It is accordingly proposed to withdraw the benefit of concessional tax treatment in a case where a person has created more than one discretionary trusts by will.

(iii) Under the existing provisions, the flat rate of 1.5 per cent. is not applicable where the beneficiaries and their shares are known as on the relevant valuation date, although such beneficiaries or their shares have not been specified in the relevant instrument of trust, order of the court or wakf deed. This provision has been misused in cases where the trustees and beneficiaries are able to manipulate the arrangements in such a manner that a discretionary trust is converted into a specific trust whenever it suits them tax-wise. In order to prevent such manipulation, it is proposed to provide that unless the beneficiaries and their shares are expressly stated in the order of the court or the instrument of trust or wakf deed, as the case may be, and are ascertainable as such on the date of such order, instrument or deed, the trust will be regarded as a discretionary trust and assessed to wealth-tax accordingly.

(iv) It is proposed to provide that where none of the beneficiaries has any other wealth chargeable to tax under the Wealth-tax Act nor is he a beneficiary under any other private trust, the wealth-tax will be leviable at the rates applicable to an individual who is a citizen of India and resident in India.

132. Under the existing provisions, where the beneficiaries have life interest in the trust and after their death certain other beneficiaries are to acquire interest in such trust property, the assessment of the beneficiaries and the remainderman is made on their respective interests on the valuation date. In most cases, the aggregate of the values of the life interest and the remainderman's interest is less than the value of the total corpus of the trust property. The balance of the value of the corpus of the trust property is not subjected to wealth-tax. With a view to countering attempts at tax avoidance through the creation of a specific trust, it is proposed to make an amendment to bring to tax the balance of the amount of net wealth after deduction of the value of the life interest and interest of the remainderman in the hands of the trustees. It is further proposed to charge to tax the balance of such net wealth at the flat rate of 3 per cent. or at the appropriate higher rate of wealth-tax which would be applicable if such assets were held by an individual who is a citizen of India and resident in India.

133. At times, the trust deed provides that in case any of the specified beneficiaries opts to purchase any asset held by the trustees after the death of the last surviving beneficiary or othwrwise, the property would be sold to him for a specified sum irrespective of

the market value of such property on the valuation date. Similarly, at times the instrument of transfer of property contains restrictive convenants that such property may be acquired at a stipulated price. A view has been expressed that such covenants cannot be ignored for wealth-tax purposes and the value of such property has to be taken having regard to the price specified in such instrument of transfer or trust deed even though the market value of the assets as on the valuation date may be much more. In order to put a curb on the tendency to include restrictive clauses or covenants in trust deeds or in instruments of transfer with a view to reducing the wealth-tax liability on the value of such assets, it is proposed to make a specific provision in the Wealth-tax Act that the restrictive clauses in the trust deed or in the instrument of transfer creating a disability in favour of relatives of the settlor or any person would be ignored for the purpose of determining the value chargeable to wealth-tax.

134. These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1980 and will accordingly apply in relation to the assessment year 1980-81 and subsequent years.

/ Clauses 38 and 40 /

135. Raising of exemption limit for wealth-tax.- Under the existing provisions of the Wealth-tax Act, wealth-tax is payable by individuals and Hindu undivided families where the net wealth on the valuation date exceeds Rs. 1 lakh. However, wealth-tax is chargeable on every rupee of the net wealth where the net wealth exceeds the exemption limit of Rs. 1, 00, 000.

136. With a view to relieving hardship to middle class taxpayers who would be brought within the tax net as a result of steep rise in prices of assets in general, it is proposed to raise the exemption limit for wealth-tax from Rs. 1, 00, 000 to Rs. 1, 50, 000. However, as at present, where the net wealth exceeds Rs. 1, 50, 000, the entire net wealth would be chargeable to wealth-tax, subject to the usual marginal relief.

137. The amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1980 and will apply in relation to assessment year 1980-81 and subsequent years.

/ Clause 41 /

VII. PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE GIFT-TAX ACT

138. At present, no gift-tax is attracted in a case where a beneficiary of a trust exercises the power of appointment conferred on him under the trust deed and releases his or her life interest in the trust in favour of other persons. It is proposed to plug this lacuna in the provisions of the Gift-tax Act. Accordingly, it is proposed to provide that where a person who has an interest in property as a tenant for a term or for life or a remainderman surrenders or relinquishes his interest in the property or otherwise allows his interest to be terminated without consideration or for a consideration which is not adequate, the value of the interest or, as the case may be, the amount by which such value exceeds the consideration received will be deemed to be a gift made by such person. It is also proposed to amend the definition of "transfer of property" contained in clause (xxiv) of section 2 to make it clear that the exercise of a power of appointment would amount to a transfer irrespective of whether such power is general or special or subject to any restriction as to the persons in whose favour the appointment may be made.

139. These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1980 and will accordingly apply in relation to the assessment year 1980-81 and subsequent years.

/ Clause 42 /

VIII. PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE INTEREST-TAX ACT

140. The Interest-tax Act, 1974 provided for the levy of a tax at the rate of 7 per cent. on the gross amount of interest received by scheduled commercial banks on loans and advances made in India with effect from the assessment year 1975-76. Banks were expected to adjust their functioning to this tax and reimburse themselves to the extent necessary by making proper adjustments in the interest rates charged by them from their borrowers. The interest-tax had the effect of increasing, on an average, the cost of borrowings from scheduled banks by about one per cent. As a step towards re-alignment of interest rates, the Finance Act, 1978 discontinued the levy of interest-tax in relation to interest accruing or arising to scheduled banks after 28th February, 1978.

141. As a measure for restraining inflationary tendencies, it is proposed to revive the levy of interest-tax in relation to interest accruing or arising to scheduled banks and extend the same to specified all-India financial institutions after 30th June, 1980. The financial institutions specified in this behalf are the following, namely:-

(i) The Industrial Finance Corporation of India established under the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948 (15 of 1948);

(ii) The Industrial Development Bank of India established under the Industrial Development Bank of India Act, 1964 (18 of 1964);

(iii) The Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Ltd., a company formed and registered under the Companies Act, 1913; and

(iv) Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India Ltd.

142. It is also proposed to include within the purview of this Act the interest payable on moneys lent for the creation of a capital asset in cases where the agreement under which the moneys are lent provides for repayment thereof during the period of not less than 7 years.

143. The proposed amendments will take effect from 1st September, 1980 and will apply in relation to the assessment year 1981-82 and subsequent years.

/ Clause 43 /

IX. PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE COMPULSORY DEPOSIT SCHEME (INCOME-TAX PAYERS) ACT, 1974.

144. Under the Compulsory Deposit Scheme (Income-tax Payers) Act, 1974, compulsory deposits are required to be made for the assessment years 1975-76 to 1981-82 (both inclusive) by the following categories of taxyapers, namely:—

(i) individuals, who are citizens of India;

(ii) Hindu undivided families;
(iii) trustees of discretionary trusts; and
(iv) persons who are assessable as representative assessees in respect of the total income of the individuals, HUFs and trusts, referred to in (i), (ii) and (iii) above.

The liability to make compulsory deposits in relation to the assessment years arises only in cases where the "current income" of the person exceeds Rs.15,000. Compulsory deposits are required to be made in any of the deposit offices which include all branches and offices of the Reserve Bank of India, the State Bank of India and its subsidiaries, as also all nationalised banks.

145. At present, in the case of a person who is required to pay advance tax during the financial year immediately preceding the relevant assessment year, a penalty is exigible if compulsory deposit is not made voluntarily before the expiry of the date on which the last instalment of advance tax is payable, or if the deposit is made before such date, it falls short of the requisite amount. In case of failure to make compulsory deposit within the time allowed, the amount of penalty is equal to 25 per cent. of the compulsory deposit required to be made. If the compulsory deposit made within the time allowed falls short of the requisite amount, the amount of penalty is equal to 25 per cent. of the amount of short-fall. In the case of a person who is not required to pay advance tax under the Income-tax Act, penalty is imposable if compulsory deposit is not made voluntarily during the financial year immediately preceding the relevant assessment year or the deposit made within the time allowed falls short of 75 per cent. of the compulsory deposit required to be made on the basis of the depositor's correct income. Where no compulsory deposit is made within the time allowed, the amount of penalty is equal to 25 per cent. of the compulsory deposit calculated with reference to the correct income and if the compulsory deposit made falls short of 75 per cent. of the compulsory deposit required to be made, the penalty leviable is equal to 25 per cent. of the amount by which the compulsory deposit actually made falls short of the compulsory deposit calculated with reference to the correct income.

146. In a case where penalty is leviable, the Act provides that the Income-tax Officer shall impose a penalty. The Income-tax Officer has not been given any discretion in the matter and the quantum of penalty leviable is also fixed under the Act. With a view to removing hardship on account of this mandatory provision, it is proposed to make an amendment to provide that the penalty would be exigible only in cases where the delay or default is without any reasonable cause.

147. With a view to removing hardship in cases where the Income-tax Officer had originally levied penalty on any depositor without taking into account whether he had been prevented by sufficient cause from making the deposit or making an inadequate deposit, a special provision has been made for a review of the orders passed by the Income-tax Officer or other authority. Accordingly, where any order imposing a penalty is made by the Income-tax Officer before this Bill becomes an Act of Parliament, and it has not been made a subject matter of any further proceeding by way of appeal or revision under the Act, then, such a depositor can make an application to the Income-tax Officer for a special review of his order, if he considers that no penalty should have been levied if the amendments now proposed had been in force on the date of passing of such order. Where such penalty order passed before the date on which this Bill receives the assent of the President has been made the subject matter of any appeal or revision and such order has become final, the depositor can make an application to the authority which passed the last of such orders for a special review of the order passed by such authority if he considers that the penalty would not have been levied if the amendments now proposed had stood on the statute book at the time when such authority passed the order.

148. The application for the special review will be required to be presented to the authority concerned before 1st January, 1981. However, the Income-tax Officer or such other authority to whom the application for special review is required to be made may admit a belated application if the depositor shows sufficient cause for not presenting it before the stipulated date.

149. The Income-tax Officer or other authority to whom the application for special review is made may make such enquiry or cause such enquiry to be made and pass necessary order.

150. The existing provisions relating to appeal against the penalty order shall also apply in relation to the order passed in the special review by the Income-tax Officer or the other authority. It is, however, to be noted that the procedure relating to the special review will not be in substitution of the existing provisions relating to appeal or revision which an aggrieved depositor any follow for obtaining any relief. For the purpose of this provision, the Appellats Tribunal will also be regarded as an authority before whom an application for special review may be filed.

151. Under the existing provisions, the Income-tax Officer alone is competent to pass an order directing a depositor to make the compulsory deposit or to allow earlier repayment of the deposit or to levy a penalty for the defaults of the depositor. These provisions do not cover a situation where Inspecting Assistant Commissioners have been authorised to exercise the powers and perform the functions of an Income-tax Officer. Since such Inspecting Assistant Commissioners would also exercise the powers and perform the functions of the Income-tax Officer in relation to depositors within their jurisdiction under the Compulsory Deposit Scheme (Income-tax Payers) Act, 1974, it is proposed to provide that the definition of the term 'Income-tax Officer' in section 2 of the Act will include an Inspecting Assistant Commissioner authorised to perform the functions of the Income-tax Officer.

152. Under the existing provisions, the authorities for the purpose of Compulsory Deposit Scheme (Income-tax Payers) Act, 1974 include the Director of Inspection, Commissioner of Income-tax, Additional Commissioner of Income-tax, etc. Additional Commissioners of Income-tax have ceased to exist in the present hierarchy in the Income-tax Department. On the other hand, a new appellate authority known as 'Commissioner of Income-tax (Appeals)' has been created by the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1977 and has started functioning with effect from 10th July, 1978. Appeals from orders made by or with the approval of the Inspecting Assistant Commissioners at present lie to the Commissioner (Appeals) under the various direct tax enactments. It is proposed to provide that appeals from orders passed by the Inspecting Assistant Commissioners under the Compulsory Deposit Scheme (Income-tax Payers) Act, 1974 will also lie to the Commissioner (Appeals).

153. At present, an Income-tax Officer, an Appellate Assistant Commissioner, a Commissioner and the Appellate Tribunal have been empowered to rectify any mistake apparent from the record within a period of four years from the date of such order. It is proposed to empower the Commissioner (Appeals) to similarly rectify any mistakes apparent from the record within the specified period.

154. Compulsory deposits are required to be made with deposit offices. The term "deposit office" has been defined to mean an office of the Reserve Bank of India, or branch or office of the State Bank of India and any subsidiary bank of the State Bank of India and an office or branch of any of the Nationalised Banks. Section 7(3) of the Act contains a specific

provision to the effect that for the purpose of deduction under section 80L of the Income-tax Act, interest received on compulsory deposit will be deemed to be interest received on a deposit with a banking company to which the Banking Regulation Act, applies. The effect of this provision is that interest on compulsory deposit is exempt from income-tax within the overall ceiling limit of Rs. 3,000 applicable in relation to the dividends, interest from Government securities, bank deposits, etc. The Act, however, does not contain any corresponding provision for exempting the compulsory deposits from wealth-tax within the overall ceiling limit of Rs. 1,50,000 applicable in relation to the specified financial assets. A doubt has been expressed whether these deposits will qualify for such exemption. Further, the Reserve Bank of India is not governed by the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 and as such deposits made with the bank do not, in any case, qualify for such exemption. It is accordingly proposed to make a specific provision in the Act so as to provide that such deposits will qualify for exemption from wealth-tax in the same manner as deposits with banking companies to which the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 applies.

155. Compulsory deposits carry simple interest at a rate equal to the maximum bank deposit rate which currently stands at 10 per cent. per annum. Such interest is calculated from the 1st day of the month immediately following the month in which the deposit is credited to the account of the depositor to the last day of the month immediately preceding the month in which the compulsory deposit becomes repayable. Interest on the compulsory deposit up to the due date of each instalment is paid along with the instalment. With a view to encouraging the retention of the amounts in compulsory deposit account even after they have become due for payment, it is proposed to make an amendment in the Act to provide that where a depositor does not withdraw the instalment which has become repayable to him and allows the amount to remain credited to his account, the interest at the prescribed rate will be allowed on such amount as in the case of compulsory deposits at present.

156. The amendment of section 10 relating to grant of discretionary powers to the Income-tax Officers to levy penalty, as also the provision for granting exemption of the amount of the compulsory deposit from wealth-tax, will take effect retrospectively from the 1st April, 1975 and will accordingly apply in relation to the assessment year 1975-76 and subsequent years. The amendment to section 2 relating to the insertion of a definition of Income-tax Officer, the amendment to section 11 relating to the inclusion of Commissioner of Income-tax (Appeals) as an authority for the purpose of the Act and to section 12 relating to appeals and revision in order to confer jurisdiction on Commissioner (Appeals) over the orders passed by the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner will take effect from 10th July, 1978. The provision relating to special review of orders will take effect from 1st September, 1980. The amendment to section 13 relating to rectification of mistakes will take effect from 1st April, 1980. The other amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1981.

/Clause 53 /

CUSTOMS

The proposals include:—

1. (a) increase in the import duty (basic plus auxiliary) on all dutiable articles imported as baggage from 120 per cent ad valorem to 150 per cent ad valorem.

The additional revenue estimated is Rs.2000 lakhs in a year.

(b) increase in the import duty (basic plus auxiliary) on audio-frequency electric amplifiers from 75 per cent ad valorem to 120 per cent ad valorem.

The additional revenue is negligible.

(c) increase in the additional (countervailing) duty on computers and computer peripheral units from 10 per cent ad valorem to 20 per cent ad valorem.

The additional revenue estimated is Rs.120 lakhs in a year.

(d) increase in the import duty (basic) on cinematograph films, not exposed (colour) from 50 paise to Re.1 per linear metre.

The additional revenue estimated is Rs.62.5 lakhs in a year.

(e) full exemption from import duty (basic, auxiliary and additional) on steel tubes imported for use in the manufacture of industrial gas cylinders of certain specifications.

The loss of revenue is estimated to be Rs.139 lakhs in a year.

(f) reduction in the import duty (basic, auxiliary and additional) on

(i) certain items of machinery and testing instruments for printing industry, and

(ii) certain other items of machines and testing instruments,

from the existing rates to 25 per cent ad valorem.

The loss of revenue is estimated to be Rs.184 lakhs in a year.

(g) reduction in the import duty (basic, auxiliary and additional) on certain machines and testing instruments for electronics industry from the existing rates to 25 per cent ad valorem.

The loss of revenue is estimated to be Rs.220 lakhs in a year.

(h) reduction in the import duty (basic plus auxiliary) on certain raw materials and components for electronics industry from the existing rates to 45 per cent ad valorem; additional (countervailing) duty would be leviable only on items classifiable under Central Excise Tariff Item No. 68.

The loss of revenue is estimated to be Rs.250 lakhs in a year.

2. Additional revenue of Rs.1775 lakhs in a year is estimated from

   (i) additional (countervailing) duties on imported goods consequent upon the increase in the levy of special excise duty on indigenous goods, and

   (ii) additional (countervailing) duties on imported goods consequent upon the increase in the levy of basic excise duty on certain indigenous goods.

3. The net effect of the proposals in a year is as shown below:—

	Rs. lakhs
Gain in revenue due to increase in import duties including additional (countervailing) duties.	(+) 3957.50
Loss in revenue due to reduction in import duties.	(-) 793.00
Net gain	(+) 3164.50
Net gain for the remaining part of the financial year, 1980-81	(+) 2480.00

[Clause 45]

UNION EXCISE DUTIES

General Notes

(1) Percentages indicated under the "Rate of duty" column are "ad valorem".

(2) Abbreviations:

B = Basic duty
A = Additional duty in lieu of sales-tax
AT = Additional duty on textiles and textile articles
S = Special duty
H = Handloom cess
E = Exempted
NC = No change
DR = Different rates
T = Metric tonne
Rs = Rupees
d = denier
sq.m. = Square metre
kg. = Kilogram
NOS = Not otherwise specified
NES = Not elsewhere specified
gms = grammes
s = English count
neg. = negligible
p = paise
ml. = millilitre
kl = Kilolitre
KW == Kilowatt
cc = cubic-centimetre
mm = millimetre

(3) Indicators

£ = Exempted from special duty
** = Revenue measure
# = Restructuring of duty rates with or without revenue significance
-/- = Rationalisation with nil or negligible revenue significance.
@ = Relief measure

(4) Where the tariff rates indicated under columns 5 and 6 are also the effective rates, they have not been shown separately.

(5) Effective rates wherever indicated have been fixed by notifications.

CENTRAL EXCISE

It is proposed to amend the definition of 'manufacture' in Section 2(f) of the Central Excises and Salt Act by specifically including "lacquering or printing or both of plain containers" within the meaning of 'manufacture' in relation to Aluminium.

[Sub-clause (a) of Clause 46]

S. No.	Tariff Item/ sub-Item No.	Commodity	Unit	Rate of duty (Basic)		Estimated net effect in one full year
				Existing	Proposed	
1	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
						(Rs. lakhs)
		A - CHANGES PROPOSED BY BILL				
		PART - I				
1.	**14A	Soda Ash		10%	15%	340
		/ Sl. No. (i) of Part-I of the Third Schedule /				
2.	**14B	Caustic Soda and Caustic Potash		10%	15%	830
		/ Sl. No. (ii) of Part-I of the Third Schedule /				
3.	**14G	Acids		10%	15%	371
		/ Sl. No. (iii) of Part-I of the Third Schedule /				
4.	**15C	Starch		10%	15%	160
		Note:– Addl. revenue under special excise duty is included in Part-B				
		/ Sl. No. (iv) of Part-I of the Third Schedule /				
5.	**16AA	Synthetic Rubber		5%	10%	192
		Note:– Addl. revenue under special excise duty is included in Part-B				
		/ Sl. No. (v) of Part-I of the Third Schedule /				
6.	† 26A	Copper and copper alloys)				10
7.	† 26B	Zinc)				
8.	† 27A	Lead unwrought)				
		The tariff description of Item No.26B is being amended to clarify that it includes alloys where zinc predominates by weight over each of the other metals. Similar amendments to the tariff descriptions of Item Nos.26A and 27A are also proposed.				
		/ Sl. Nos. (vi), (vii) and (viii) of Part-I of the Third Schedule /				

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7. (Rs. lakhs)
9.	@ 68	All Other Goods, N.E.S.				(-) 1141

The insertion of an explanation is of a clarificatory nature.

2. The existing scheme of exemption applicable to small manufacturers under this item is proposed to be revised. The complete exemption, which was hitherto available to the first clearances of Rs. 15 lakhs in a financial year has now been raised to Rs. 30 lakhs in a financial year. Consequentially, the concessional rate of duty of 4% ad valorem for clearances between Rs. 15 lakhs and Rs. 30 lakhs has been done away with. The eligibility criteria for the exemption continues to be the capital investment on plant and machinery and the preceding financial year's clearances.

3. The list of goods which are exempted from levy under this item is being widened to include the following:

(i) Ocean going vessels;

(ii) Ground spices (Masala); and mixed spices (Masala);

(iii) Sewing machines and parts thereof;

(iv) Cycles and parts thereof; and

(v) Goods manufactured by Bharat Electronics Ltd. for supply to Ministry of Defence for official purpose.

4. By a separate notification, hosiery articles, made from fabrics, manufactured wholly out of cotton or out of a blend of cotton and viscose fibre or yarn have also been exempted.

[Sl. No. (ix) of Part-I of the Third Schedule]

PART II

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
10.	**15CC	Molasses			Rs. 30/- per T.	489

[Sl. No. (i) of Part II of the Third Schedule]

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
						(Rs. lakhs)
11.	16B	Plywood				—
		Existing description				
		Plywood, block board, lamin board, batten board, etc.				
		(i) plywood for tea chests etc.		10%		
		(ii) all others		30%		
		Proposed description				
		Plywood, block board, lamin board, batten board, etc.			30%	
		Tariff description has been amended to obviate classification disputes regarding certain categories of plywood. However, there is no change in the existing effective rates of basic excise duty.				
		[Sl. No. (ii) of Part-II of the Third Schedule]				
12.	19	Cotton fabrics				(-) 70B (-) 25A
		Tariff descrption has been revised to include cotton fabrics covered partially or fully with textile flocks or with preparations containing textile flocks. Such fabrics will pay basic excise duty equivalent to the duty for the time being leviable on base fabrics if not already paid, plus 30% ad valorem and Additional duty in lieu of sales tax equivalent to the duty for the time being leviable on the base fabrics, if not already paid.				
		It is also proposed to completely exempt from excise duty, controlled cloth i.e. dhotis, sarees, long cloth, shirting and drill for which prices are fixed by the Textile Commissioner under the Cotton Textile(Control) Order, 1948.				
		Note:— Revenue implication under special excise duty is included in Part-B.				
		[Sl.No. (iii) of Part-II of the Third Schedule and Sl. No. (i) of the Fourth Schedule]				

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7. (Rs. lakhs)
13.	+ 22	Man-made fabrics Tariff description has been revised to include man-made fabrics, covered partially or fully with textile flocks or with preparations containing textile flocks. Such fabrics will pay basic excise duty equivalent to the duty for the time being leviable on base fabrics if not already paid plus 30% ad valorem and Additional Duty in lieu of Sales Tax equivalent to the duty for the time being leviable on base fabrics, if not already paid. Note:— Revenue implication under Special Excise duty is included in Part-B. [Sl. No. (iv) of Part-II of the Third Schedule and Sl. No. (ii) of the Fourth Schedule]				5 B - A
14.	+ 22F	Mineral fibres and yarn The amendment of tariff description is of a clarificatory nature. [Sl. No. (v) of Part-II of the Third Schedule]				
15.	+ 27.	Aluminium Tariff description has been amended: (i) to bring specifically lacquering or printing of plain aluminium containers within the purview of excise levy; and (ii) to clarify that it includes alloys where aluminium predominates by weight over each of the other metals. Note:— Addl. revenue under Special excise duty is included under Part-B [Sl. No. (vi) of Part-II of the Third Schedule]				130

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
		** B — Special Duty of Excise				(Rs. lakhs) 19771
		It is proposed to raise the existing Special excise duty rate of 1/20th of basic excise duty to 1/10th of basic excise duty. However, by notification, goods falling under Item Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 11A(2), 11E, 13, 38 and 68 will continue to be completely exempted from special excise duty. / Goods which are completely exempted from basic excise duty automatically stand exempted from special excise duty/				
		2. Special excise duty at 1/10th of effective basic excise duty will be levied on goods falling under Item Nos. 2(1), 3, 4II(2), 15C, 16, 16AA (excluding poly-butadiene rubber), 18, 18A, 18B, 18D 18E, 18F, 19, 20, 21, 22, 22A, 22AA, 22B, 22F, 23, 25, 26, 26A, 26AA, 26B, 27, 27A, 28, 33AA, 37, 39, 41, 42 and 43.				
		3. On goods falling under other Items special excise duty at 1/20th of effective basic excise duty will be levied.				
		/ Clause (47) /				
		C - CHANGES PROPOSED BY NOTIFICATIONS				
1.	@1B	Prepared or preserved Foods				Neg
		It is proposed to exempt from excise duty preparation commonly known as Lassi.				
2./	1D	Aerated Waters				(-) 2
		(1) Aerated waters charged with carbon dioxide gas with no other added ingredients, etc.		25%	NC	
		(2) All others		60%	NC	
		Effective rates				
		Sub-item (1)		20%	NC	
		Sub-item (2)				
		(a) containing caffeine		60%)	40%	
		(b) not containing caffeine		30%)		

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7. (Rs. lakhs)
		A uniform rate has been fixed for both caffeinated and non-caffeinated aerated waters and the distinction between these two for excise purposes done away with.				
3.	-/- 4II(3)(ii)	Biris				18 B 6 A
		The present exemption limit of 60 lakh biris which is applicable to manufacturers who manufacture only unbranded hand-made biris, is proposed to be reduced to 30 lakh biris in a financial year. However, for the current financial year, the exemption limits are as indicated below:— a) the total quantity eligible for exemption in the whole of the financial year will not exceed 40 lakh biris; and b) for the remaining part of the financial year, the quantity of clearances eligible for exemption will not, in any case, exceed 24 lakh biris.				
4.	-/- 11A(3)	Waxes				—
		It is proposed to prescribe a uniform rate of 20% plus Rs. 475/- per T. for all types of waxes.				
5.	@14AA	Chemicals				(-) 13
		It is proposed to bring Calcium carbide, Bleaching paste and Bleaching powder and Sodium bichromate falling under sub-item (1) of this Item within the purview of the general exemption scheme for small manufacturers.				
6.	@14E	Patent or Proprietary medicines Effective rate		12½%	NC	(-) 300
		Patent or proprietary medicines(Life-Saving Drugs) like penicillin ,Streptomycin, Insulin, P.A.S., etc.		2½%	E	
7.	@14FF	Toothpaste (including dental cream)		25%	NC	(-) 490
		Effective rate		20%	10%	

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7. (Rs. lakhs)
8.	@15	Soap				(-) 230
		(1) Soap household and laundry		20%	NC	
		(2) Other sorts		20%	NC	
		Effective rates				
		(2) Other sorts				
		where value of such soap is below Rs.7800/- per tonne		10%	5%	
9.	@15A	Plastics				(-) 100
		It is proposed to bring artificial or synthetic resins and plastic materials falling under sub-item (1) of this Item within the purview of the general exemption scheme for small manufacturers.				
10.	@17	Paper and paper boards				(-) 175
		(a) Small manufacturers of paper and paper boards whose clearances did not exceed 300 tonnes in the preceding financial year will be allowed to pay a concessional flat rate of 20% on their production cleared during a financial year upto 300 tonnes. For the remaining part of the current financial year, the quantity eligible to be cleared at the concessional rate has been fixed at 230 tonnes.				
		(b) It is now proposed to include all varieties of paper and paper board in the general exemption scheme for small manufacturers.				
11.	@29	Internal Combustion Engines, all sorts —				(-) 21
		It is proposed to grant full exemption from excise duty to diesel engines used for conversion of petrol engines in taxis. It is also proposed to grant full exemption to I.C. engines used for conversion of ordinary cycle rickshaws into powered cycle rickshaws.				

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
						(Rs. lakhs)
12.	@29A	Refrigerating and Air conditioning appliances and machinery, all sorts, and parts thereof.				(-) 50
		The existing concessional rate of excise duty of 25% applicable to air conditioners of the type known as package type and window type units used for installation in specified premises (such as computer rooms, research laboratories, etc.) is being extended to similar units to be installed in electricity load despatch centres. The existing similar concession in respect of parts of air conditioners is being extended to cover their use in electricity load despatch centres.				
13.	@32	Electric lighting bulbs and fluorescent lighting tubes				(-) 100
		(1) Vaccum and gas filled bulbs		30%	NC	
		Effective rates				
		Vacuum and gas filled bulbs (other than krypton or argon gas filled bulbs for miners' cap lamps, visual indicator lamps used in telephonic and telegraph switch boards and for allied purposes and miniature bulbs) not exceeding 60 watts.		15%	10%	
14.	@33A	W.R. Sets, all sorts				(-) 150
		(1) Broadcast television sets.		30%	NC	
		Effective rates				
		Existing Description				
		Broadcast T.V. sets.				
		1. Single channel sets —		15%		
		(a) of screen size not exceeding thirty-six centimetres and of a value not exceeding Rs.1400/- per set.				

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
		(b) of screen size exceeding 36 cms. and of a value not exceeding Rs. 1600/- per set				
		2. Multi channel sets –		15%		
		(a) of screen size not exceeding 36 cms. and of a value not exceeding Rs. 1550/- per set.				
		(b) of screen size exceeding 36 cms. and of a value not exceeding Rs. 1750/- per set.				
		3. Others		30%		
		Proposed description				
		Broadcast T.V. Sets				
		1. Single channel sets –			10%	
		(a) of screen size not exceeding 36 cms. and of a value not exceeding Rs. 1450/- per set				
		(b) of screen size exceeding 36 cms. and of a value not exceeding Rs. 1650/- per set				
		2. Multi-channel sets –			10%	
		(a) of screen size not exceeding 36 cms. and of a value not exceeding Rs. 1600/- per set				
		(b) of screen size exceeding 36 cms. and of a value not exceeding Rs. 1800/- per set.				
		3. Others			25%	
15.	@33DD	Computers (including Central processing Units and peripheral devices) all sorts.		25%	NC	(-) 25
		Effective rate		25%	20%	

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
						(Rs. lakhs)
16.	-/- 38	Matches				—
		It is proposed to revise the eligibility criteria for assessment at the concessional rate of Rs. 1.60 per gross boxes of 50 matches each in the case of cottage units. This concessional rate will now be applicable without limit provided that: such matches (i) bear labels prescribed by K.V.I.C. and approved by the Central Excise authority and (ii) are sold to or marketed through K.V.I.C. or Cooperative Societies or State agencies				
17.	@46	Metal Containers, not elswhere specified		15%	NC	(-) 50
		Effective rate				
		High pressure industrial gas cylinders.		15%	8%	
18.	@54	Pressure Cookers		20%	NC	(-) 83
		Effective rate		15%	10%	
		@ D - General Scheme of exemption for small manufacturers:				(-) 450
		Scope of the existing exemption scheme applicable to small manufacturers of 70 specified items is being widened to include (i) certain specified chemicals, (ii) artificial or synthetic resins and plastic materials; and (iii) all varieties of paper and paper board (these details together with their financial implications of Rs. 200 lakhs are included under appropriate Items).				
		2. Additional relief in excise duty to the extent of 25% of the duty leviable on each of the Items has been provided in respect of units which are eligible for the said exemption scheme and whose clearances exceed Rs. 5 lakhs in a financial year. The concessional rate is applicable on clearances upto a value of Rs. 10 lakhs cleared immediately after the exempted clearances upto Rs. 5 lakhs.				

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.

(Rs. lakhs)

E - RATIONALISATION OF PROCEDURE RELATING TO INPUT DUTY RELIEF

—

Under the existing scheme of levy of excise duty, certain finished products are eligible for exemption from payment of excise duty to the extent of excise duty or countervailing duty already paid on the raw materials/components used in the manufacture of finished goods. Under the existing "set-off" procedure, the 'set-off' of duty paid on inputs is allowed only at the time of clearance of finished products unlike in the proforma credit procedure. It is now proposed to rationalize the existing scheme in such a way that manufacturers of finished goods are eligible to claim the amount of duty paid on inputs as credit immediately on receipt of duty paid inputs in the factory as in the 'proforma credit' procedure. The manufacturer would be eligible to utilise this credit towards the payment of duty on the finished products without waiting for the raw-materials to be actually utilised in the manufacture of the finished products.

ABSTRACT – CENTRAL EXCISE

Sl. No.	Tariff Item No.	Commodity	Estimated revenue effect in one full year							Re-marks
			Basic		Special	Addl. (ST)		Total		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11
			(+)	(-)	(+)	(+)	(-)	(+)	(-)	
			(Rs. in lakhs)							
I. Existing Items										
1.	1B	P. P. Foods (Lassi)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2.	1D	Aerated water	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	
3.	4II(3)(ii)	Biris	18	-	-	6	-	24	-	
4.	14A	Soda Ash	340	-	-	-	-	340	-	
5.	14AA	Chemicals	-	13	-	-	-	-	13	
6.	14B	Caustic soda and Caustic potash	830	-	-	-	-	830	-	
7.	14E	P or P Medicines	-	300	-	-	-	-	300	
8.	14FF	Tooth paste	-	490	-	-	-	-	490	
9.	14G	Acids	371	-	-	-	-	371	-	
10.	15	Soap	-	230	-	-	-	-	230	
11.	15A	Plastics	-	100	-	-	-	-	100	
12.	15C	Starch	160	-	-	-	-	160	-	
13.	16AA	Synthetic Rubber	192	-	-	-	-	192	-	
14.	16B	Plywood	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
15.	17	Paper and paper boards	-	175	-	-	-	-	175	
16.	19	Cotton fabrics	-	70	-	-	25	-	95	
17.	22	Man-made fabrics	5	-	-	-	-	5	-	
18.	22F	Mineral fibres and yarn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
19.	26A	Copper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
20.	26B	Zinc	8	-	-	-	-	8	-	
21.	27	Aluminium	130	-	-	-	-	130	-	

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
			(+)	(-)	(+)	(+)	(-)	(+)	(-)	
					(Rs. in lakhs)					
22.	27A	Lead Unwrought	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	
23.	29	Internal Combustion Engines	-	21	-	-	-	-	21	
24.	29A	Refrigerating and Air-conditioning machinery	-	50	-	-	-	-	50	
25.	32	Electric Lighting Bulbs	-	100	-	-	-	-	100	
26.	33A	W.R. sets	-	150	-	-	-	-	150	
27.	33DD	Computers	-	25	-	-	-	-	25	
28.	38	Matches	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
29.	46	Metal containers	-	50	-	-	-	-	50	
30.	54	Pressure Cookers	-	83	-	-	-	-	83	
31.	68	All other goods N.E.S.	-	1141	-	-	-	-	1141	
		Total of I	2056	3000	-	6	25	2062	3025	
II.-New Item										
32	15CC	Molasses	489	-	-	-	-	489	-	
III. Special excise duty			-	-	19771	-	-	19771	-	
IV. General exemption scheme for small manufacturers			-	450*	-	-	-	-	450*	
Total of I to IV			2545	3450	19771	6	25	22322	3475	
Net				+ 905			= 19	=18847		

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* Extension of the scheme to commodities at Sl. No. 5, 11 and 15 would account for an additional loss of Rs. 200 lakhs.

SUMMARY

	Centre	States	Total
		(Rs. in lakhs)	
Basic + Special	11320	7546	18866
Additional (S.T.)	(-) neg	(-) 19	(-) 19
Total for one full year	11320	7527	18847
Total for the remaining part of the year	8870	5898	14768

7

Memorandum showing the proposed revision of Postal and Telecommunications Tariffs (Hindi and English)

भारत सरकार
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

डाक और दूरसंचार शुल्क दरों में प्रस्तावित परिवर्तनों का ज्ञापन

MEMORANDUM SHOWING THE PROPOSED REVISION OF POSTAL AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS TARIFFS

जून, 1980

June, 1980

Ministry of Communications (संचार मंत्रालय)
Posts and Telegraphs Board (डाक-तार बोर्ड)

प्रस्तावना

कुछ प्रकार की डाक वस्तुओं के लिए लगायी जाने वाली शुल्क दरों की अधिकतम सीमाएं भारतीय डाकघर अधिनियम, 1898 की प्रथम अनुसूची में दी गयी हैं । ऐसी वस्तुओं के सम्बन्ध में निर्धारित अधिकतम सीमा के भीतर रहते हुए ऐसी डाक वस्तुओं के सम्बन्ध में जो इस अनुसूची में सम्मिलित नहीं हैं और दूसरी सेवाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस बात का अधिकार प्राप्त है कि वह भारतीय डाकघर नियमावलि, 1933 में संशोधन कर शासकीय राजपत्र (आफिशल गजट) में अधिसूचना प्रकाशित कर दरें निश्चित कर सकती है ।
(दे0 भारतीय डाकघर अधिनियम, 1898, धारा 7)

2. इसी प्रकार दूरसंचार सेवाओं के सम्बन्ध में भी केन्द्रीय सरकार को अधिकार प्राप्त है कि वह भारतीय तार (टेलीग्राफ) अधिनियम, 1885 के अंतर्गत नियम बनाकर दरें नियत कर सकती है या उनमें परिवर्तन कर सकती है । ये नियम निर्माण करने के बाद यथाशीघ्र संसद के प्रत्येक सदन में प्रस्तुत करने पड़ते हैं ।
(दे0 भारतीय तार अधिनियम, 1885, धारा 7)

3. अनुभाग 1 के मद 1 और 2 में उल्लिखित शुल्क दरों में संशोधन के प्रस्ताव के लिए भारतीय डाकघर अधिनियम 1898 की प्रथम अनुसूची में संशोधन की आवश्यकता होगी और इन्हें वित्त विधेयक में सम्मिलित कर लिया गया है । ये परिवर्तन और डाक और दूरसंचार की अन्य सेवाओं की शुल्क दरों में परिवर्तन भारतीय डाकघर नियमावलि 1933 और भारतीय तार नियमावलि 1951 में आवश्यकतानुसार संशोधन द्वारा किये जाएंगे । जैसा कि अपेक्षित अधिनियम के अंतर्गत आवश्यक है, भारतीय तार नियमावलि में संशोधन होने के बाद यथाशीघ्र संसद के प्रत्येक सदन में प्रस्तुत किये जाएंगे ।

भारत सरकार
संचार मंत्रालय
डाक-तार बोर्ड

डाक और दूरसंचार की शुल्क दरों में प्रस्तावित परिवर्तनों का ज्ञापन

(1980)

अनुभाग ।

डाक (अंतर्देशीय)

क्रम सं0	मद	वर्तमान शुल्क दर		प्रस्तावित शुल्क दर	
1	पत्र	जहां वजन 10 ग्राम से अधिक न हो ---	30 पैसे	जहां वजन 10 ग्राम से अधिक न हो ---	35 पैसे
		10 ग्राम से अधिक प्रति 10 ग्राम या उसके किसी हिस्से पर ---	15 पैसे	10 ग्राम से अधिक प्रति 10 ग्राम या उसके किसी हिस्से पर ---	15 पैसे
2	पार्सल	जहां वजन 500 ग्राम से अधिक न हो	रु0 1.50	जहां वजन 500 ग्राम से अधिक न हो	रु0 2.00
		500 ग्राम से अधिक प्रति 500 ग्राम या उसके किसी हिस्से पर ---	रु0 1.50	500 ग्राम से अधिक प्रति 500 ग्राम या उसके किसी हिस्से पर ---	रु0 2.00
3 (क)	पोस्टबाक्स या डाक थैला	यदि पूरे सरकारी वर्ष अर्थात् 1 अप्रैल से 31 मार्च तक किराये पर लिये गये हों तो वार्षिक किराया	रु0 30.00	यदि पूरे सरकारी वर्ष अर्थात् 1 अप्रैल से 31 मार्च तक किराये पर लिये गये हों तो वार्षिक किराया	रु0 60.00
		यदि पूरे सरकारी वर्ष से कम समय के लिये किराये पर लिये गये हों तो प्रति तीन पंचाग मास या उसके किसी भाग पर किराया	रु0 10.00	यदि पूरे सरकारी वर्ष से कम समय के लिये किराये पर लिये गये हों तो प्रति तीन पंचांग मास या उसके किसी भाग पर किराया	रु0 20.00
3 (ख)	सम्मिलित डाक बक्स और डाक थैला	यदि पूरे सरकारी वर्ष अर्थात् 1 अप्रैल से 31 मार्च तक किराये पर लिये गये हों तो वार्षिक किराया	रु0 50.00	यदि पूरे सरकारी वर्ष अर्थात् 1 अप्रैल से 31 मार्च तक किराये पर लिये गये हों तो वार्षिक किराया	रु0 100.00
		यदि पूरे सरकारी वर्ष से कम समय के लिये किराये पर लिये गये हों तो प्रति तीन पंचांग मास या उसके किसी भाग पर किराया	रु0 15.00	यदि पूरे सरकारी वर्ष से कम समय के लिये किराये पर लिये गये हों तो प्रति तीन पंचाग मास या उसके किसी भाग पर किराया	रु0 30.00

अनुभाग । - वर्ष में अनुमानित अतिरिक्त राजस्व --- रु0 9.39 करोड़

अनुभाग II

दूरसंचार

क्रम सं0	मद	वर्तमान शुल्क दर			प्रस्तावित शुल्क दर			
1	2	3			4			
1	संस्थापन प्रभार							
	प्रति सीधी एक्सचेंज लाइन के लिये	रु0 100.00			रु0 150.00			
	नैमित्तिक कनेक्शन	रु0 50.00			रु0 75.00			
	टेलीफोन कनेक्शन के स्थान परिवर्तन के लिये शुल्कः							
	(अ) एक ही कमरे में एक स्थिति से दूसरी स्थिति में परिवर्तन के लिये	रु0 50.00			रु0 75.00			
	(ब) अन्य मामलों में	रु0 100.00			रु0 150.00			
2	मापित दर पद्धति में स्थानीय काल शुल्क	तिमाही में निः शुल्क काल यूनिटों की संख्या	निः शुल्क काल यूनिटों के बाद प्रत्येक काल यूनिट पर		तिमाही में निः शुल्क कालों की संख्या	निः शुल्क काल यूनिटों के बाद प्रत्येक काल यूनिट पर		
			250 से अधिक और 1750 तक	1750 से अधिक		250 से अधिक परन्तु 1750 तक	1750 से अधिक परन्तु 5000 तक	5000 से अधिक
		250	30 पैसे	40 पैसे	250	30 पैसे	40 पैसे	50 पैसे
3	ट्रंक काल शुल्क दर	20 किलोमीटर तक	50 पैसे		रु0 1.00			
		20 किलोमीटर से अधिक परन्तु 50 किलोमीटर तक	रु0 2.00		कोई परिवर्तन नहीं			
		50 किलोमीटर से अधिक परन्तु 100 किलोमीटर तक	रु0 4.00		कोई परिवर्तन नहीं			
		100 किलोमीटर से अधिक परन्तु 200 किलोमीटर तक	रु0 6.00		कोई परिवर्तन नहीं			
		200 किलोमीटर से अधिक परन्तु 500 किलोंमीटर तक	रु010.00		कोई परिवर्तन नहीं			
		500 किलोंमीटर से अधिक परन्तु 1000 किलोमीटर तक	रु016.00		कोई परिवर्तन नहीं			
		1000 किलोमीटर से अधिक	रु020.00		कोई परिवर्तन नहीं			

1	2	3		4	
4	ट्रंक काल प्रभार रियायती शुल्क	कालों की श्रेणी		कालों की श्रेणी	
		साधारण और एस-वी-एच कालों पर	तुरंत कालों पर	साधारण और एस-वी-एच कालों पर	तुरंत कालों पर
	(अ) रविवार तथा तीन राष्ट्रीय छुट्टियों में रात्रि 12 बजे से रात्रि 12 बजे तक	50 प्रतिशत	75 प्रतिशत	50 प्रतिशत	100 प्रतिशत
	(ब) अन्य दिनों में				
	रात्रि 12 बजे से प्रात: 8 बजे तक	50 प्रतिशत	75 प्रतिशत	50 प्रतिशत	100 प्रतिशत
	प्रात: 8 बजे से सायं 7 बजे तक	100 प्रतिशत	100 प्रतिशत	100 प्रतिशत	100 प्रतिशत
	सायं 7 बजे से रात्रि 12 बजे तक	50 प्रतिशत	75 प्रतिशत	50 प्रतिशत	100 प्रतिशत
5	(अ) निजी मैनुअल एक्सचेंज और निजी मैनुअल शाखा एक्सचेंज	संस्थापन प्रभार रु0	वार्षिक किराया रु0	संस्थापन प्रभार रु0	वार्षिक किराया रु0
	1 प्लस 3 *	100	300	150	400
	2 प्लस 6 *	200	600	300	800
	3 प्लस 9 *	300	900	500	1200
	5 प्लस 20	500	2400	700	3000
	10 प्लस 50	1000	6000	1500	7500
	20 प्लस 1000	1500	12000	2500	15000
	(ब) निजी आटो एक्सचेंज एवं निजी आटो शाखा एक्सचेंज				
	5 लाइनों का एक्सचेंज	400	900 **	500	1200 **
	9 लाइनों का एक्सचेंज	750	1800 **	1000	2400 **
	25 लाइनों का एक्सचेंज	1500	6000	2500	7500
	50 लाइनों का एक्सचेंज	2500	12000	4000	15000
	100 लाइनों का एक्सचेंज	4000	20000	7000	30000

टिप्पणी: * बिना डोरी के

** सभी आंतरिक कनेक्शनों सहित पूरी इकाई का किराया

क्रम सं0	मद	वर्तमान शुल्क दर	प्रस्तावित शुल्क दर	
			संस्थापन प्रभार रु0	वार्षिक किराया रु0
6	विस्तार योग्य प्रकार के निजी आटो ब्रांच एक्सचेंज एवं निजी शाखा एक्सचेंज			
	(अ) साधारण प्रकार			
	100 लाइनों का एक्सचेंज	पूंजीगत लागत पर किराया और गारंटी के आधार पर	वार्षिक किराये का 20 प्रतिशत	70,000
	200 〃			1,10,000
	300 〃			1,50,000
	400 〃			1,90,000
	500 〃			2,30,000
	600 〃			2,70,000
	(ब) होटल प्रकार			
	100 लाइनों का एक्सचेंज	पूंजीगत लागत पर किराया एवं गारंटी के आधार पर	वार्षिक किराये का 20 प्रतिशत	85,000
	200 〃			1,35,000
	300 〃			1,85,000
	400 〃			2,35,000
	500 〃			2,85,000
	600 〃			3,35,000

अनुभाग II

वर्ष में अनुमानित अतिरिक्त राजस्व रु0 17.71 करोड़

वर्ष में अनुमानित अतिरिक्त राजस्व का सारांश

अनुभाग I	डाक शुल्क	रु0 9.39 करोड़
अनुभाग II	दूरसंचार शुल्क	रु0 17.71 करोड़
	योग	रु0 27.10 करोड़

INTRODUCTORY

The maxima of the tariffs leviable for certain categories of postal articles are prescribed by the First Schedule in the Indian Post Office Act, 1898. Within the maxima so prescribed in respect of such articles and in respect of other postal articles not included in the schedule and other services, the Central Government have the power to fix the rates by notification in the Official Gazette by amending Indian Post Office Rules 1933 (vide Section 7 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898).

2. Similarly, for the Telecommunication Services, the Central Government have the power to fix or alter the rates at which the services shall be rendered by making Rules under the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885. Such rules are required to be laid as soon as may be after they are made before each House of Parliament (vide Section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885).

3. The proposals for the revision of tariffs in the following pages relating to the postal articles at items 1 and 2 of Section 1 require an amendment to the First Schedule of Indian Post Office Act, 1898 and these have been included in the Finance Bill. These changes as also the revision of tariffs for other postal and telecommunication services would be made by amending Indian Post Office Rules, 1933 and the Indian Telegraph Rules 1951 where necessary. The latter would as required in the relevant Act, be laid as soon as may be after they are made, before each House of Parliament.

Government of India
Ministry of Communications
Posts & Telegraphs Board

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Memorandum showing the proposed revision of Postal & Telecommunications tariffs

1980

SECTION - I

POSTAL (INLAND)

S. No. 1	Item 2	Existing Tariff 3		Proposed Tariff 4	
1.	Letters	For a weight not exceeding ten grams	30 P	For a weight not exceeding ten grams	35 P
		For every ten grams or fraction thereof, exceeding ten grams	15 P	For every ten grams or fraction thereof, exceeding ten grams	15 P
2.	Parcels	For a weight not exceeding five hundred grams ..	Rs. 1. 50	For a weight not exceeding five hundred grams ..	Rs. 2. 00
		For every five hundred grams or fraction thereof, exceeding five hundred grams	Rs. 1. 50	For every five hundred grams or fraction thereof, exceeding five hundred grams	Rs. 2. 00
3 (a).	Post Box or Bag	Annual rental, if rented for a full official year, namely from the 1st April to 31st March	Rs. 30. 00	Annual rental, if rented for a full official year, namely from the 1st April to 31st March	Rs. 60. 00
		Rental for every three calendar months or part thereof, if rented for a period of less than a full official year	Rs. 10. 00	Rental for every three calendar months or part thereof, if rented for a period of less than a full official year	Rs. 20. 00
3 (b).	Post Box & Bag combined	Annual rental, if rented for a full official year, namely from the 1st April to 31st March	Rs. 50. 00	Annual rental, if rented for a full official year, namely from the 1st April to 31st March	Rs. 100. 00
		Rental for every three calendar months or part thereof, if rented for a period of less than full official year	Rs. 15. 00	Rental for every three calendar months or part thereof, if rented for a period of less than a full official year	Rs. 30. 00

SECTION - I - Estimated additional revenue in a year ... . Rs. 9. 39 crores

SECTION – II

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Sl. No.	Item	Existing Tariffs	Proposed tariffs
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Installation charge		
	For each direct exchange line	Rs.100	Rs.150
	Casual connection	Rs. 50	Rs. 75
	Shifting fee for telephone connection:		
	(a) For a shift from one position to another in the same room	Rs. 50	Rs. 75
	(b) In other cases	Rs.100	Rs.150

Sl. No.	Item	Existing: No. of free call units during the quarter	Existing: For per call unit in excess of those allowed free of charge — Above 250 & upto 1750	Above 1750	Proposed: No. of free call units during the quarter	Proposed: Fees per call unit in excess of those allowed free of charge — Above 250 & upto 1750	Above 1750 upto 5000	Above 5000
2.	Local call fee in measured rate system	250	30 P	40 P	250	30 P	40 P	50 P

Sl. No.	Item		Existing Tariffs	Proposed tariffs
3.	Trunk call rates	Upto 20 kms.	Rs.0.50	Re.1.00
		Exceeding 20 but not exceeding 50 kms.	Rs.2.00	No change
		Exceeding 50 but not exceeding 100 kms.	Rs.4.00	No change
		Exceeding 100 but not exceeding 200 kms.	Rs.6.00	No change
		Exceeding 200 but not exceeding 500 kms.	Rs.10.00	No change
		Exceeding 500 but not execeding 1000 kms	Rs.16.00	No change
		Exceeding 1000 kms.	Rs.20.00	No change

Sl. No.	Item	Existing: Classes of calls — Ordinary & SVH	Urgent	Proposed: Classes of calls — Ordinary & SVH	Urgent
4.	Trunk call charges concessional tariffs				
	a) Sundays & three National holidays				
	0000 hrs. to 2400 hrs.	50%	75%	50%	100%
	b) On other days				
	0000 hrs. to 0800 hrs.	50%	75%	50%	100%
	0800 hrs. to 1900 hrs.	100%	100%	100%	100%
	1900 hrs. to 2400 hrs.	50%	75%	50%	100%

1.	2.		3.		4.	
			Installation charges(Rs.)	Annual rentral(Rs.)	Installation charges (Rs.)	Annual rental (Rs.)
5.	a) Private manual exchange and manual branch exchange	1 plus 3*	100	300	150	400
		2 plus 6*	200	600	300	800
		3 plus 9*	300	900	500	1200
		5 plus 20	500	2400	700	3000
		10 plus 50	1000	6000	1500	7500
		20 plus 1000	1500	12000	2500	15000
	b) PAX's & PABX's	5 lines exchange	400	900**	500	1200**
		9 lines exchange	750	1800**	1000	2400**
		25 lines exchange	1500	6000	2500	7500
		50 lines exchange	2500	12000	4000	15000
		100 lines exchange	4000	20000	7000	30000

Note: * Cordless
** Rental is for whole unit inclusive of all internal connections.

				Installation charge	Annual rentral(Rs.)
6.	Extendable type PBX & PABX's				
	a) Ordinary type	100 lines exchange	Rent & Guarantee basis on capital cost	20% of the annual rental	70,000
		200 lines exchange			110,000
		300 lines exchange			150,000
		400 lines exchange			190,000
		500 lines exchange			230,000
		600 lines exchaneg			270,000
	b) Hotel type	100 lines exchange	Rent & Guarantee basis on capital cost	20% of the annual rental	85,000
		200 lines exchange			135,000
		300 lines exchange			185,000
		400 lines exchange			235,000
		500 lines exchange			285,000
		600 lines exchange			335,000

Section-II

Estimated additional revenue in a year ....Rs.17.71 crores

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED ADDITIONAL REVENUE IN A YEAR

Section -I	Postal Tariffs	Rs.9.39 crores
Section -II	Telecom. Tariffs	Rs.17.71 crores
	Total:-	Rs.27.10 crores

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The Finance (No. 2) Act, 1980

रजिस्ट्री सं० डी-(डी)-72

REGISTERED No. D-(D)-72

भारत का राजपत्र
The Gazette of India

असाधारण
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इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।
Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS

(Legislative Department)

New Delhi, the 21st August, 1980/Sravana 30, 1902 (Saka)

The following Act of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 21st August, 1980, and is hereby published for general information:—

THE FINANCE (No. 2) ACT, 1980

No. 44 OF 1980

[21st *August*, 1980]

An Act to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1980-81.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Thirty-first Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1980.

(*2*) Save as otherwise provided in this Act, sections 2 to 43 and sections 52 and 53 shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st day of April, 1980.

CHAPTER II

RATES OF INCOME-TAX

Income-tax.

2. (*1*) Subject to the provisions of sub-sections (*2*) and (*3*), for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1980, income-tax shall be charged at the rates specified in Part I of the First Schedule and shall be increased,—

(*a*) in the cases to which Paragraphs A, B, C and D of that Part apply, by a surcharge for purposes of the Union; and (*b*) in the cases to which Paragraph E of that Part applies, by a surcharge,

calculated in each case in the manner provided therein.

(*2*) In the cases to which Sub-Paragraph I or Sub-Paragraph II of Paragraph A of Part I of the First Schedule applies, where the assessee has, in the previous year, any net agricultural income, in addition to total income, and the total income exceeds ten thousand rupees, then,—

(*a*) the net agricultural income shall be taken into account, in the manner provided in clause (*b*) (that is to say, as if the net agricultural income were comprised in the total income after the first eight thousand rupees of the total income but without being liable to tax), only for the purpose of charging income-tax in respect of the total income; and

(*b*) the income-tax chargeable shall be calculated as follows:—

(*i*) the total income and the net agricultural income shall be aggregated and the amount of income-tax shall be determined in respect of the aggregate income at the rates specified in Sub-Paragraph I or, as the case may be, Sub-Paragraph II of the said Paragraph A, as if such aggregate income were the total income:

Provided that for the purposes of determining the amount of income-tax in accordance with this sub-clause, the provisions of clause (*ii*) of the proviso below Sub-Paragraph I or, as the case may be, Sub-Paragraph II of the said Paragraph A and the provisions relating to surcharge on income-tax in the said Sub-Paragraphs shall not apply;

(*ii*) the net agricultural income shall be increased by a sum of eight thousand rupees and the amount of income-tax shall be determined in respect of the net agricultural income as so increased at the rates specified in Sub-Paragraph I or, as the case may be, Sub-Paragraph II of the said Paragraph A, as if the net agricultural income as so increased were the total income:

Provided that for the purposes of determining the amount of income-tax in accordance with this sub-clause, the provisions of clause (*i*) and clause (*ii*) of the proviso below Sub-Paragraph I or, as the case may be, Sub-Paragraph II of the said Paragraph A and the provisions relating to surcharge on income-tax in the said Sub-Paragraphs shall not apply;

(*iii*) the amount of income-tax determined in accordance with sub-clause (*i*) shall be reduced by the amount of income-tax determined in accordance with sub-clause (*ii*):

Provided that where the sum so arrived at exceeds sixty per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds ten thousand rupees, the excess shall be disregarded;

(*iv*) the amount of income-tax determined in accordance with sub-clause (*iii*) shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of twenty per cent. of such income-tax and the sum so arrived at shall be the income-tax in respect of the total income.

(*3*) In cases to which the provisions of Chapter XII or section 164 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (hereinafter referred to as the Income-tax 43 of 1961.

Act) apply, the tax chargeable shall be determined as provided in that Chapter or that section, and with reference to the rates imposed by sub-section (*1*) or the rates as specified in that Chapter or section, as the case may be.

(*4*) In cases in which tax has to be deducted under sections 193, 194, 194A, 194B, 194BB, 194D and 195 of the Income-tax Act at the rates in force, the deduction shall be made at the rates specified in Part II of the First Schedule.

(*5*) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (*6*), in cases in which income-tax has to be calculated under the first proviso to sub-section (*5*) of section 132 of the Income-tax Act or charged under sub-section (*4*) of section 172 or sub-section (*2*) of section 174 or section 175 or sub-section (*2*) of section 176 of the said Act or deducted under section 192 of the said Act from income chargeable under the head "Salaries" or deducted under sub-section (*9*) of section 80E of the said Act from any payment referred to in the said sub-section (*9*) or in which the "advance tax" payable under Chapter XVII-C of the said Act has to be computed, at the rate or rates in force, such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" shall be so calculated, charged, deducted or computed at the rate or rates specified in Part III of the First Schedule:

Provided that in cases to which the provisions of Chapter XII or section 164 of the Income-tax Act apply, "advance tax" shall be computed with reference to the rates imposed by this sub-section or the rates as specified in that Chapter or section, as the case may be.

(*6*) In the cases to which Sub-Paragraph I or Sub-Paragraph II of Paragraph A of Part III of the First Schedule applies, where the assessee has, in the previous year or, if by virtue of any provision of the Income-tax Act, income-tax is to be charged in respect of the income of a period other than the previous year, in such other period, any net agricultural income exceeding six hundred rupees, in addition to total income and the total income exceeds twelve thousand rupees, then, in calculating income-tax under the first proviso to sub-section (5) of section 132 of the Income-tax Act or in charging income-tax under sub-section (*2*) of section 174 or section 175 or sub-section (*2*) of section 176 of the said Act or in computing the "advance tax" payable under Chapter XVII-C of the said Act, at the rate or rates in force,—

(*a*) the net agricultural income shall be taken into account, in the manner provided in clause (*b*) (that is to say, as if the net agricultural income were comprised in the total income after the first eight thousand rupees of the total income but without being liable to tax), only for the purpose of calculating, charging or computing such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" in respect of the total income; and

(*b*) such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" shall be so calculated, charged or computed as follows:—

(*i*) the total income and the net agricultural income shall be aggregated and the amount of income-tax or "advance tax" shall be determined in respect of the aggregate income at the rates specified in Sub-Paragraph I or, as the case may be, Sub-Paragraph II of the said Paragraph A, as if such aggregate income were the total income:

Provided that for the purposes of determining the amount of income-tax or "advance tax" in accordance with this sub-clause, the provisions of clause (*ii*) of the proviso below Sub-Paragraph I or, as the case may be, Sub-Paragraph II of the said Paragraph A and the provisions relating to surcharge on income-tax in the said Sub-Paragraphs shall not apply;

(*ii*) the net agricultural income shall be increased by a sum of eight thousand rupees and the amount of income-tax or "advance tax" shall be determined in respect of the net agricultural income as so increased at the rates specified in Sub-Paragraph I or, as the case may be, Sub-Paragraph II of the said Paragraph A, as if the net agricultural income as so increased were the total income:

Provided that for the purposes of determining the amount of income-tax or "advance tax" in accordance with this sub-clause, the provisions of clause (*i*) and clause (*ii*) of the proviso below Sub-Paragraph I or, as the case may be, Sub-Paragraph II of the said Paragraph A and the provisions relating to surcharge on income-tax in the said Sub-Paragraphs shall not apply;

(*iii*) the amount of income-tax or "advance tax" determined in accordance with sub-clause (*i*) shall be reduced by the amount of income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" determined in accordance with sub-clause (*ii*):

Provided that where the sum so arrived at exceeds sixty per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds twelve thousand rupees, the excess shall be disregarded;

(*iv*) the amount of income-tax or "advance tax" determined in accordance with sub-clause (*iii*) shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of ten per cent. of such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" and the sum so arrived at shall be the income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" in respect of the total income.

(7) For the purposes of this section and the First Schedule,—

(*a*) "company in which the public are substantially interested" means a company which is such a company as is referred to in section 108 of the Income-tax Act;

(*b*) "domestic company" means an Indian company, or any other company which, in respect of its income liable to income-tax under the Income-tax Act for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1980, has made the prescribed arrangements for the declaration and payment within India of the dividends (including dividends on preference shares) payable out of such income in accordance with the provisions of section 194 of that Act;

(*c*) "industrial company" means a company which is mainly engaged in the business of generation or distribution of electricity or any other form of power or in the construction of ships or in the manufacture or processing of goods or in mining.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this clause, a company shall be deemed to be mainly engaged in the business of generation or distribution of electricity or any other form of power or in the construction of ships or in the manufacture or processing of goods or in mining, if the income attributable to any one or more of the aforesaid activities included in its total income of the previous year (as computed before making any deduction under Chapter VIA of the Income-tax Act) is not less than fifty-one per cent. of such total income;

(*d*) "insurance commission" means any remuneration or reward, whether by way of commission or otherwise, for soliciting or procuring insurance business (including business relating to the continuance, renewal or revival of policies of insurance);

(*e*) "net agricultural income", in relation to a person, means the total amount of agricultural income, from whatever source derived, of that person computed in accordance with the rules contained in Part IV of the First Schedule;

(*f*) "tax-free security" means any security of the Central Government issued or declared to be income-tax free, or any security of a State Government issued income-tax free, the income-tax whereon is payable by the State Government;

(*g*) all other words and expressions used in this section or in the First Schedule but not defined in this sub-section and defined in the Income-tax Act shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in that Act.

CHAPTER III

DIRECT TAXES

Income-tax

Amendment of section 2

3. In section 2 of the Income-tax Act, in clause (*24*), after sub-clause (*iv*), the following sub-clause shall be inserted, namely:—

'(*iva*) the value of any benefit or perquisite, whether convertible into money or not, obtained by any representative assessee mentioned in clause (*iii*) or clause (*iv*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 160 or by any person on whose behalf or for whose benefit any income is receivable by the representative assessee (such person being hereafter in this sub-clause referred to as the "beneficiary") and any sum paid by the representative assessee in respect of any obligation which, but for such payment, would have been payable by the beneficiary;'.

Amendment of section 10.

4. In section 10 of the Income-tax Act, after clause (*23A*), the following clause shall be inserted and shall be deemed always to have been inserted, namely:—

"(*23AA*) any income received by any person on behalf of any Regimental Fund or Non-Public Fund established by the armed forces of the Union for the welfare of the past and present members of such forces or their dependants;".

Amendment of section 16.

5. In section 16 of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1981,—

(*a*) in clause (*i*),—

(*i*) for the words "in respect of expenditure incidental to the employment of the assessee,", the words "a deduction of" shall be substituted;

(*ii*) in sub-clauses (*a*) and (*b*), the words "derived from such employment" shall be omitted;

(*b*) in clause (*ii*), for the words "in respect of any allowance", the words "a deduction in respect of any allowance" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 32.

6. In section 32 of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1981,—

(*a*) in sub-section (*1*), after clause (*ii*), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

'(*iia*) in the case of any new machinery or plant (other than ships and aircraft) which has been installed after the 31st day of March, 1980 but before the 1st day of April, 1985, a further sum equal to one-half of the amount admissible under clause (*ii*) (exclusive of extra allowance for double or multiple shift working of the machinery or plant and the extra allowance in respect of machinery or plant installed in any premises used as a hotel) in respect of the previous year in which such machinery or plant is installed or, if the machinery or plant is first put to use in the immediately succeeding previous year, then, in respect of that previous year:

Provided that no deduction shall be allowed under this clause in respect of—

(*a*) any machinery or plant installed in any office premises or any residential accommodation;

(*b*) any office appliances or road transport vehicles; and

(*c*) any machinery or plant, the whole of the actual cost of which is allowed as a deduction (whether by way of depreciation or otherwise) in computing the income chargeable under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession" of any one previous year.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this clause,—

(*a*) "new machinery or plant" shall have the meaning assigned to it in clause (*2*) of the *Explanation* below clause (*vi*) of this sub-section;

(*b*) "residential accommodation" includes accommodation in the nature of a guest house but does not include premises used as a hotel;';

(*b*) in sub-section (*2*), after the words, brackets and figures "or clause (*ii*)", the words, brackets, figures and letter "or clause (*iia*)" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 35.

7. In section 35 of the Income-tax Act,—

(*a*) in sub-section (*2*), in clause (*iv*),—

(*i*) for the brackets and figures "(*ii*), (*iii*)", the brackets, figures and letter "(*ii*), (*iia*), (*iii*)" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1981;

(*ii*) for the words "for the same previous year", the words "for the same or any other previous year" shall be substituted and shall be deemed always to have been substituted;

(*b*) in sub-section (*2A*), with effect from the 1st day of September, 1980,—

(*i*) in the opening paragraph, after the words, brackets and figures "clause (*ii*) of sub-section (*1*)", the words "or to a public sector company" shall be inserted;

(*ii*) the following *Explanation* shall be inserted at the end, namely:—

'*Explanation*.—For the purposes of this sub-section, "public sector company" shall have the same meaning as in clause (*b*) of the *Explanation* below sub-section (*2B*) of section 32A.';

(*c*) after sub-section (*2A*), the following sub-section shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of September, 1980, namely:—

"(*2B*) (*a*) Where an assessee has incurred any expenditure (not being in the nature of capital expenditure incurred on the acquisition of any land or building or construction of any building) on scientific research undertaken under a programme approved in this behalf by the prescribed authority having regard to the social, economic and industrial needs of India, he shall, subject to the provisions of this sub-section, be allowed a deduction of a sum equal to one and one-fourth times the amount of the expenditure certified by the prescribed authority to have been so incurred during the previous year.

(*b*) Where a deduction has been allowed under clause (*a*) for any previous year in respect of any expenditure, no deduction in respect of such expenditure shall be allowed under clause (*i*) of sub-section (*1*) or clause (*ia*) of sub-section (*2*) for the same or any other previous year.

(*c*) Where a deduction is allowed for any previous year under this sub-section in respect of expenditure represented wholly or partly by an asset, no deduction shall be allowed in respect of that asset under clauses (*i*), (*ii*), (*iia*) and (*iii*) of sub-section (*1*) or under sub-section (*1A*) of section 32 for the same or any subsequent previous year.

(*d*) Any deduction made under this sub-section in respect of any expenditure on scientific research in excess of the expenditure actually incurred shall be deemed to have been wrongly made for the purposes of this Act if the assessee fails to furnish within one year of the period allowed by the prescribed authority for completion of the programme, a certificate of its completion obtained from that authority, and the provisions of sub-section (*5B*) of section 155 shall apply accordingly.".

Amendment of section 35B.

8. In section 35B of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (*1*), with effect from the 1st day of April, 1981,—

(*a*) in clause (*b*), sub-clauses (*ii*), (*iii*), (*v*), (*vi*) and (*viii*) shall be omitted;

(*b*) for *Explanation* 2 below clause (*b*), the following *Explanation* shall be substituted, namely:—

"*Explanation* 2.—For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that nothing in clause (*b*) shall be construed to include any expenditure which is in the nature of purchasing and manufacturing expneses ordinarily debitable to the trading or manufacturing account and not to the profit and loss account.".

Amendment of section 36.

9. In section 36 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (*1*), after clause (*ii*), the following clause shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1981, namely:—

'(*iia*) a sum equal to one and one-third times the amount of the expenditure incurred on payment of any salary to an employee who, as at the end of the previous year,—

(*a*) is totally blind, or

(*b*) is subject to or suffers from a permanent physical disability (other than blindness) which has the effect of reducing substantially his capacity to engage in a gainful employment or occupation:

Provided that the assessee produces before the Income-tax Officer, in respect of the first assessment year for which deduction is claimed in relation to each such employee under this clause,—

(*i*) in a case referred to in sub-clause (*a*), a certificate as to his total blindness from a registered medical practitioner being an oculist; and

(*ii*) in a case referred to in sub-clause (*b*), a certificate as to the permanent physical disability referred to in the said sub-clause from a registered medical practitioner:

Provided further that nothing contained in this clause shall apply in the case of an employee whose income in the previous year chargeable under the head "Salaries" exceeds twenty thousand rupees.

Explanation 1.—In this clause, "salary" includes the pay, allowances, bonus or commission payable monthly or otherwise.

Explanation 2.—For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that where a deduction under this clause is allowed for any assessment year in respect of any expenditure, deduction shall not be allowed in respect of such expenditure under any other provision of this Act for the same or any other assessment year;'.

Amendment of section 37.

10. In section 37 of the Income-tax Act, sub-sections (*3A*), (*3B*), (*3C*) and (*3D*) shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1981.

Amendment of section 41.

11. In section 41 of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1981,—

(*a*) in sub-section (*2*), after the proviso, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

'Provided further that where an asset representing expenditure of a capital nature on scientific research within the meaning of clause (*c*) of sub-section (*2B*) of section 35, read with clause (*4*) of section 43 owned by the assessee which was or has been used for the purposes of business after it ceased to be used for the purpose of scientific research related to the business is sold, discarded, demolished or destroyed, the provisions of this sub-section shall apply as if for the words "actual cost", at the first place where they occur, the words "actual cost as increased by twenty-five per cent. thereof" had been substituted.';

(*b*) in sub-section (*3*),—

(*i*) for the words, brackets and figures "clause (*iv*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 35", the words, brackets, figures and letters "clause (*iv*) of sub-section (*1*), or clause (*c*) of sub-section (*2B*), of section 35" shall be substituted;

(*ii*) for the words, brackets, figures and letter "clause (*ia*) of sub-section (*2*) of section 35", the words, brackets, figures and letters "clause (*ia*) of sub-section (*2*), or clause (*c*) of sub-section (*2B*), of section 35" shall be substituted.

Insertion of new sections 80AA and 80AB.

12. In the Income-tax Act,—

(*a*) after section 80A, the following section shall be inserted and shall be deemed to have been inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1968, namely:—

Computation of deduction under section 80M.

"80AA. Where any deduction is required to be allowed under section 80M in respect of any income by way of dividends from a domestic company which is included in the gross total income of the assessee, then, notwithstanding anything contained in that section, the deduction under that section shall be computed with reference to the income by way of such dividends as computed in accordance with the provisions of this Act (before making any deduction under this Chapter) and not with reference to the gross amount of such dividends.";

(*b*) after section 80AA as so inserted, the following section shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1981, namely:—

Deductions to be made with reference to the income included in the gross total income.

'80AB. Where any deduction is required to be made or allowed under any section (except section 80M) included in this Chapter under the heading "*C—Deductions in respect of certain incomes*" in respect of any income of the nature specified in that section which is included in the gross total income of the assessee, then, notwithstanding anything contained in that section, for the purpose of computing the deduction under that section, the amount of income of that nature as computed in accordance with the provisions of this Act (before making any deduction under this Chapter) shall alone be deemed to be the amount of income of that nature which is derived or received by the assessee and which is included in his gross total income.'.

Amendment of section 80C.

13. In section 80C of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1981,—

(*a*) for sub-section (*1*), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

"(*1*) In computing the total income of an assessee, there shall be deducted, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section, an amount calculated, with reference to the aggregate of the sums specified in sub-section (*2*), at the following rates, namely:—

(*a*) where such aggregate does not exceed Rs. 5,000	The whole of such aggregate;
(*b*) where such aggregate exceeds Rs. 5,000 but does not exceed Rs. 10,000	Rs. 5,000 *plus* 50 per cent. of the amount by which such aggregate exceeds Rs. 5,000;
(*c*) where such aggregate exceeds Rs. 10,000	Rs. 7,500 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by which such aggregate exceeds Rs. 10,000.";

(*b*) in sub-section (*4*), in clause (*i*), for the words "musician or actor", the words and brackets "musician, actor or sportsman (including an athlete)" shall be substituted.

Omission of section 80FF.

14. Section 80FF of the Income-tax Act shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1981.

Amendment of section 80G.

15. In section 80G of the Income-tax Act,—

(*a*) for sub-section (*4*), the following sub-section shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1981, namely:—

"(*4*) Where the aggregate of the sums referred to in sub-clauses (*iv*), (*v*), (*vi*) and (*vii*) of clause (*a*) and in clause (*b*) of sub-section (*2*) exceeds the smaller of the following amounts, that is to say,—

(*i*) ten per cent. of the gross total income (as reduced by any portion thereof on which income-tax is not payable under any provision of this Act and by any amount in respect of which the assessee is entitled to a deduction under any other provision of this Chapter), and

(*ii*) five hundred thousand rupees,

then, the amount by which such aggregate exceeds such smaller amount shall be ignored for the purpose of computing the aggregate of the sums in respect of which deduction is to be allowed under sub-section (*1*).";

(*b*) after sub-section (*5*) and before *Explanation 1*, the following sub-section shall be inserted and shall be deemed always to have been inserted, namely:—

"(*5A*) Where a deduction under this section is claimed and allowed for any assessment year in respect of any sum specified in sub-section (*2*), the sum in respect of which deduction is so allowed shall not qualify for deduction under any other provision of this Act for the same or any other assessment year.".

16. In the Income-tax Act, after section 80HHA, the following section shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1981, namely:—

Insertion of new section 80-I.

Deduction in respect of profits and gains from industrial undertakings after a certain date, etc.

'80-I. (*1*) Where the gross total income of an assessee includes any profits and gains derived from an industrial undertaking or a ship or the business of a hotel, to which this section applies, there shall, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section, be allowed, in computing the total income of the assessee, a deduction from such profits and gains of an amount equal to twenty per cent. thereof:

Provided that in the case of an assessee, being a company, the provisions of this sub-section shall have effect as if for the words "twenty per cent.", the words "twenty-five per cent." had been substituted.

(2) This section applies to any industrial undertaking which fulfils all the following conditions, namely:—

(*i*) it is not formed by the splitting up, or the reconstruction, of a business already in existence;

(*ii*) it is not formed by the transfer to a new business of machinery or plant previously used for any purpose;

(*iii*) it manufactures or produces any article or thing, not being any article or thing specified in the list in the Eleventh Schedule, or operates one or more cold storage plant or plants, in any part of India, and begins to manufacture or produce articles or things or to operate such plant or plants, at any time within the period of four years next following the 31st day of March, 1981, or such further period as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify with reference to any particular industrial undertaking;

(*iv*) in a case where the industrial undertaking manufactures or produces articles or things, the undertaking employs ten or more workers in a manufacturing process carried on with the aid of power, or employs twenty or more workers in a manufacturing process carried on without the aid of power:

Provided that the condition in clause (*i*) shall not apply in respect of any industrial undertaking which is formed as a result of the re-establishment, reconstruction or revival by the assessee of the business of any such industrial undertaking as is referred to in section 33B, in the circumstances and within the period specified in that section:

Provided further that the condition in clause (*iii*) shall, in relation to a small-scale industrial undertaking, apply as if the words "not being any article or thing specified in the list in the Eleventh Schedule" had been omitted.

Explanation 1.—For the purposes of clause (*ii*) of this sub-section, any machinery or plant which was used outside India by any person other than the assessee shall not be regarded as machinery or plant previously used for any purpose, if the following conditions are fulfilled, namely:—

(*a*) such machinery or plant was not, at any time previous to the date of the installation by the assessee, used in India;

(*b*) such machinery or plant is imported into India from any country outside India; and

(*c*) no deduction on account of depreciation in respect of such machinery or plant has been allowed or is allowable under the provisions of this Act in computing the total income of any person for any period prior to the date of the installation of the machinery or plant by the assessee.

Explanation 2.—Where in the case of an industrial undertaking, any machinery or plant or any part thereof previously used for any purpose is transferred to a new business and the total value of the machinery or plant or part so transferred does not exceed twenty per cent. of the total value of the machinery or plant used in the business, then, for the purposes of clause (*ii*) of this sub-section, the condition specified therein shall be deemed to have been complied with.

Explanation 3.—For the purposes of this sub-section, "small-scale industrial undertaking" shall have the same meaning as in clause (*b*) of the *Explanation* below sub-section (*8*) of section 80HHA.

(*3*) This section applies to any ship, where all the following conditions are fulfilled, namely:—

(*i*) it is owned by an Indian company and is wholly used for the purposes of the business carried on by it;

(*ii*) it was not, previous to the date of its acquisition by the Indian company, owned or used in Indian territorial waters by a person resident in India; and

(*iii*) it is brought into use by the Indian company at any time within the period of four years next following the 1st day of April, 1981.

(*4*) This section applies to the business of any hotel, where all the following conditions are fulfilled, namely:—

(*i*) the business of the hotel is not formed by the splitting up, or the reconstruction, of a business already in existence or by the transfer to a new business of a building previously used as a hotel or of any machinery or plant previously used for any purpose;

(*ii*) the business of the hotel is owned and carried on by a company registered in India with a paid-up capital of not less than five hundred thousand rupees;

(*iii*) the hotel is for the time being approved for the purposes of this sub-section by the Central Government;

(*iv*) the business of the hotel starts functioning after the 31st day of March, 1981 but before the 1st day of April, 1985.

(5) The deduction specified in sub-section (*1*) shall be allowed in computing the total income in respect of the assessment year relevant to the previous year in which the industrial undertaking begins to manufacture or produce articles or things, or to operate its cold storage plant or plants or the ship is first brought into use or the business of the hotel starts functioning (such assessment year being hereafter in this section referred to as the initial assessment year) and each of the seven assessment years immediately succeeding the initial assessment year:

Provided that in the case of an assessee, being a co-operative society, the provisions of this sub-section shall have effect as if for the words "seven assessment years", the words "nine assessment years" had been substituted.

(6) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other provision of this Act, the profits and gains of an industrial undertaking or a ship or the business of a hotel to which the provisions of sub-section (*1*) apply shall, for the purposes of determining the quantum of deduction under sub-section (*1*) for the assessment year immediately succeeding the initial assessment year or any subsequent assessment year, be computed as if such industrial undertaking or ship or the business of the hotel were the only source of income of the assessee during the previous years relevant to the initial assessment year and to every subsequent assessment year up to and including the assessment year for which the determination is to be made.

(7) Where the assessee is a person other than a company or a co-operative society, the deduction under sub-section (*1*) from profits and gains derived from an industrial undertaking shall not be admissible unless the accounts of the industrial undertaking for the previous year relevant to the assessment year for which the deduction is claimed have been audited by an accountant, as defined in the *Explanation* below sub-section (*2*) of section 288, and the assessee furnishes, along with his return of income, the report of such audit in the prescribed form duly signed and verified by such accountant.

(8) Where any goods held for the purposes of the business of the industrial undertaking or the hotel or the operation of the ship are transferred to any other business carried on by the assessee, or where any goods held for the purposes of any other business carried on by the assessee are transferred to the business of the industrial undertaking or the hotel or the operation of the ship and, in either case, the consideration, if any, for such transfer as recorded in the accounts of the business of the industrial undertaking or the hotel or the operation of the ship does not correspond to the market value of such goods as on the date of the transfer, then, for the purposes of the deduction under this section, the profits and gains of the industrial undertaking or the business of the hotel or the operation of the ship shall be computed as if the transfer, in either case, had been made at the market value of such goods as on that date:

Provided that where, in the opinion of the Income-tax Officer, the computation of the profits and gains of the industrial undertaking or the business of the hotel or the operation of the ship in the manner hereinbefore specified presents exceptional difficulties, the

Income-tax Officer may compute such profits and gains on such reasonable basis as he may deem fit.

Explanation.—In this sub-section, "market value", in relation to any goods, means the price that such goods would ordinarily fetch on sale in the open market.

(*9*) Where it appears to the Income-tax Officer that, owing to the close connection between the assessee carrying on the business of the industrial undertaking or the hotel or the operation of the ship to which this section applies and any other person, or for any other reason, the course of business between them is so arranged that the business transacted between them produces to the assessee more than the ordinary profits which might be expected to arise in the business of the industrial undertaking or the hotel or the operation of the ship, the Income-tax Officer shall, in computing the profits and gains of the industrial undertaking or the hotel or the ship for the purposes of the deduction under this section, take the amount of profits as may be reasonably deemed to have been derived therefrom.

(*10*) The Central Government may, after making such inquiry as it may think fit, direct, by notification in the Official Gazette, that the exemption conferred by this section shall not apply to any class of industrial undertakings with effect from such date as it may specify in the notification.'.

Amendment of section 80J.

17. In section 80J of the Income-tax Act,—

(*a*) in sub-section (*1*), for the words "computed in the prescribed manner", the words, brackets, figure and letter "computed in the manner specified in sub-section (*1A*)" shall be substituted and shall be deemed to have been substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1972;

(*b*) after sub-section (*1*), the following sub-section shall be inserted and shall be deemed to have been inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1972, namely:—

'(*1A*) (*I*) For the purposes of this section, the capital employed in an industrial undertaking or the business of a hotel shall, except as otherwise expressly provided in this section, be computed in accordance with clauses (*II*) to (*IV*) and the capital employed in a ship shall be computed in accordance with clause (V).

(*II*) The aggregate of the amounts representing the values of the assets as on the first day of the computation period of the undertaking or of the business of the hotel to which this section applies shall first be ascertained in the following manner:—

(*i*) in the case of assets entitled to depreciation, their written down value;

(*ii*) in the case of assets acquired by purchase and not entitled to depreciation, their actual cost to the assessee;

(*iii*) in the case of assets acquired otherwise than by purchase and not entitled to depreciation, the value of the assets when they became assets of the business;

(*iv*) in the case of assets, being debts due to the person carrying on the business, the nominal amount of those debts;

(*v*) in the case of assets, being cash in hand or bank, the amount thereof.

Explanation 1.—In this clause, "actual cost" has the same meaning as in clause (*1*) of section 43.

Explanation 2.—In this clause and in clause (*III*), "computation period" means the period for which profits and gains of the industrial undertaking or business of the hotel are computed under sections 28 to 43A.

Explanation 3.—In this clause and in clause (*V*), "written down value" has the same meaning as in clause (*6*) of section 43.

Explanation 4.—Where the cost of any asset has been satisfied otherwise than in cash, the then value of the consideration actually given for the asset shall be treated as the actual cost of the asset.

(*III*) From the aggregate of the amounts as ascertained under clause (*II*) shall be deducted the aggregate of the amounts, as on the first day of the computation period, of borrowed moneys and debts owed by the assessee (including amounts due towards any liability in respect of tax).

Explanation.—For the purposes of this clause,—

(*i*) "tax" means—

(*a*) income-tax or super-tax (including advance tax) due under any provision of this Act;

(*b*) wealth-tax due under any provision of the Wealth-tax Act, 1957; 27 of 1957.

(*c*) gift-tax due under any provision of the Gift-tax Act, 1958; 18 of 1958.

(*d*) super profits tax due under any provision of the Super Profits Tax Act, 1963; 14 of 1963.

(*e*) surtax due under any provision of the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, 1964; 7 of 1964.

(*ii*) any liability in respect of tax shall be deemed to have become due—

(*a*) in the case of advance tax due under any provision of this Act, on the date on which such advance tax is payable; and

(*b*) in the case of any other tax, on the first day of the period within which it is required to be paid.

(*IV*) The resultant sum as determined under clause (*III*) shall be diminished by the value, as ascertained under clause (*II*), of any investments the income from which is not taken into account in computing the profits of the business and any moneys not required for the purpose of the business, in so far as the aggregate of such investments or moneys exceed the amount of the borrowed moneys which under clause (*III*) are required to be deducted in computing the capital.

(V) The capital employed in a ship shall be taken to be the written down value of the ship as reduced by the aggregate of the amounts owed by the assessee as on the computation date on account of moneys borrowed or debts incurred in acquiring that ship.

Explanation.—In this clause, "computation date" in relation to a ship, means—

(*a*) in respect of the previous year in which the ship is first brought into use, the date on which it is so brought into use;

(*b*) in respect of any subsequent previous year, the first day of such previous year.'.

Amendment of section 80JJ.

18. In section 80JJ of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1981,—

(*a*) in clause (*a*), for the words "ten thousand rupees", the words "fifteen thousand rupees" shall be substituted;

(*b*) for clause (*b*), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"(*b*) in any other case, one-fifth of the aggregate amount of such profits and gains or fifteen thousand rupees, whichever is higher:

Provided that in computing the aggregate amount of such profits and gains in a case where the profits and gains derived from a business of poultry farming exceed seventy-five thousand rupees, such excess shall be ignored.".

Amendment of section 80L.

19. In section 80L of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (*1*), for clause (*vii*), the following clause shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1981, namely:—

"(*vii*) interest on deposits with a financial corporation which is engaged in providing long-term finance for industrial development in India or with a public company formed and registered in India with the main object of carrying on the business of providing long-term finance for construction or purchase of houses in India for residential purposes:

Provided that the corporation or, as the case may be, the company is for the time being approved by the Central Government for the purposes of clause (*viii*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 36;".

Amendment of Section 80 R.R.

20. In section 80RR of the Income-tax Act, for the words "musician or actor", the words and brackets "musician, actor or sportsman (including an athlete)" shall be substituted.

Amendment of Section 80 T.

21. In section 80T of the Income-tax Act, in clause (*a*), the words "where the gross total income does not exceed ten thousand rupees or" shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1981.

Amendment of Section 80 T.T.

22. In section 80TT of the Income-tax Act, in clause (*a*), the words "where the gross total income does not exceed ten thousand rupees or" shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1981.

Amendment of Section 80 U.

23. In section 80U of the Income-tax Act, for the words "five thousand rupees", the words "ten thousand rupees" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1981.

Amendment of section 139.

24. In section 139 of the Income-tax Act, after sub-section (8), the following sub-section shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of September, 1980, namely:—

"(9) Where the Income-tax Officer considers that the return of income furnished by the assessee is defective, he may intimate the defect to the assessee and give him an opportunity to rectify the defect within a period of fifteen days from the date of such intimation or within such further period which, on an application made in this behalf, the Income-tax Officer may, in his discretion, allow; and if the defect is not rectified within the said period of fifteen days or, as the case may be, the further period so allowed, then, notwithstanding anything contained in any other provision of this Act, the return shall be treated as an invalid return and the provisions of this Act shall apply as if the assessee had failed to furnish the return:

Provided that where the assessee rectifies the defect after the expiry of the said period of fifteen days or the further period allowed, but before the assessment is made, the Income-tax Officer may condone the delay and treat the return as a valid return.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this sub-section, a return of income shall be regarded as defective unless all the following conditions are fulfilled, namely:—

(*a*) the annexures, statements and columns in the return of income relating to computation of income chargeable under each head of income, computation of gross total income and total income have been duly filled in;

(*b*) the return is accompanied by a statement showing the computation of the tax payable on the basis of the return;

(*c*) the return is accompanied by proof of—

(*i*) the tax, if any, claimed to have been deducted at source and the advance tax and tax on self-assessment, if any, claimed to have been paid;

(*ii*) the amount of compulsory deposit, if any, claimed to have been made under the Compulsory Deposit Scheme (Income-tax Payers) Act, 1974; 38 of 1974.

(*d*) where regular books of account are maintained by the assessee, the return is accompanied by copies of—

(*i*) manufacturing account, trading account, profit and loss account or, as the case may be, income and expenditure account or any other similar account and balance sheet;

(*ii*) in the case of a proprietary business or profession, the personal account of the proprietor; in the case of a firm, association of persons or body of individuals, personal accounts of the partners or members; and in the case of a partner or member of a firm, association of persons or body of individuals, also his personal account in the firm, association of persons or body of individuals;

(*e*) where the accounts of the assessee have been audited, the return is accompanied by copies of the audited profit and loss account and balance sheet and the auditor's report;

(*f*) where regular books of account are not maintained by the assessee, the return is accompanied by a statement indicating the amounts of turnover or, as the case may be, gross receipts, gross profit, expenses and net profit of the business or profession and the basis on which such amounts have been computed, and also disclosing the amounts of total sundry debtors, sundry creditors, stock-in-trade and cash balance as at the end of the previous year.".

Amendment of section 143.

25. In section 143 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (*1*), in clause (*b*), sub-clauses (*ii*) and (*iii*) shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 155.

26. In section 155 of the Income-tax Act, after sub-section (*5A*), the following sub-section shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1981, namely:—

"(*5B*) Where any deduction in respect of any expenditure on scientific research has been made in any assessment year under sub-section (*2B*) of section 35 and the assessee fails to furnish a certificate of completion of the programme obtained from the prescribed authority within one year of the period allowed for its completion by such authority, the deduction originally made in excess of the expenditure actually incurred shall be deemed to have been wrongly made, and the Income-tax Officer may, notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, recompute the total income of the assessee for the relevant previous year and make the necessary amendment; and the provisions of section 154 shall, so far as may be, apply thereto, the period of four years specified in sub-section (*7*) of that section being reckoned from the end of the previous year in which the period allowed for the completion of the programme by the prescribed authority expired.".

Amendment of section 164.

27. In section 164 of the Income-tax Act,—

(*a*) in sub-section (*1*),—

(*i*) for the portion beginning with the words "tax shall be charged—" and ending with the words "more beneficial to the revenue:", the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"tax shall be charged on the relevant income or part of relevant income at the maximum marginal rate:";

(*ii*) in the proviso,—

(*1*) for clause (*i*), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"(*i*) none of the beneficiaries has any other income chargeable under this Act exceeding the maximum amount not chargeable to tax in the case of an association of persons or is a beneficiary under any other trust; or";

(*2*) in clause (*ii*), for the words "under a trust declared by will", the words "under a trust declared by any person by will and such trust is the only trust so declared by him" shall be substituted;

(*3*) in the concluding portion, for the words "as if the relevant income or part of relevant income", the words "on the relevant income or part of relevant income as if it" shall be substituted;

(*b*) in sub-section (*3*),—

(*i*) for the portion beginning with the words "is not specifically receivable" and ending with the words "whichever course would be more beneficial to the revenue:", the following shall be substituted, namely:—

> "is not specifically receivable on behalf or for the benefit of any one person or the individual shares of the beneficiaries in the income so applicable are indeterminate or unknown, the tax chargeable on the relevant income shall be the aggregate of—
>
> (*a*) the tax which would be chargeable on that part of the relevant income which is applicable to charitable or religious purposes (as reduced by the income, if any, which is exempt under section 11) as if such part (or such part as so reduced) were the total income of an association of persons; and
>
> (*b*) the tax on that part of the relevant income which is applicable to purposes other than charitable or religious purposes, and which is either not specifically receivable on behalf or for the benefit of any one person or in respect of which the shares of the beneficiaries are indeterminate or unknown, at the maximum marginal rate:";

(*ii*) in the proviso,—

(*1*) for clause (*i*), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

> "(*i*) none of the beneficiaries in respect of the part of the relevant income which is not applicable to charitable or religious purposes has any other income chargeable under this Act exceeding the maximum amount not chargeable to tax in the case of an association of persons or is a beneficiary under any other trust; or";

(*2*) in clause (*ii*), for the words "under a trust declared by will", the words "under a trust declared by any person by will and such trust is the only trust so declared by him" shall be substituted;

(*3*) in the concluding portion, for the words "as if the relevant income", the words "on the relevant income as if the relevant income" shall be substituted;

(*c*) after sub-section (*3*), the following *Explanations* shall be inserted, namely:—

'*Explanation 1.*—For the purposes of this section,—

(*i*) any income in respect of which the persons mentioned in clause (*iii*) and clause (*iv*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 160 are liable as representative assessee or any part thereof shall be deemed as being not specifically receivable on behalf or for the benefit of any one person unless the person on whose behalf or for whose benefit such income or such part thereof is receivable during the previous year is expressly stated in the order of the court or the instrument of trust or wakf deed, as the case may be, and is identifiable as such on the date of such order, instrument or deed;

(*ii*) the individual shares of the persons on whose behalf or for whose benefit such income or such part thereof is received shall be deemed to be indeterminate or unknown unless the individual shares of the persons on whose behalf or for whose benefit such income or such part thereof is receivable, are expressly stated in the order of the court or the instrument of trust or wakf deed, as the case may be, and are ascertainable as such on the date of such order, instrument or deed.

Explanation 2.—In this section, "maximum marginal rate" means the rate of income-tax (including surcharge on income-tax, if any) applicable in relation to the highest slab of income in the case of an association of persons as specified in the Finance Act of the relevant year.'.

Amendment of section 171.

28. In section 171 of the Income-tax Act, after sub-section (*8*) and before the *Explanation*, the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

"(*9*) Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing provisions of this section, where a partial partition has taken place after the 31st day of December, 1978 among the members of a Hindu undivided family hitherto assessed as undivided,—

(*a*) no claim that such partial partition has taken place shall be inquired into under sub-section (*2*) and no finding shall be recorded under sub-section (*3*) that such partial partition had taken place and any finding recorded under sub-section (*3*) to that effect whether before or after the 18th day of June, 1980, being the date of introduction of the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1980, shall be null and void;

(*b*) such family shall continue to be liable to be assessed under this Act as if no such partial partition had taken place;

(*c*) each member or group of members of such family immediately before such partial partition and the family shall be jointly and severally liable for any tax, penalty, interest, fine or other sum payable under this Act by the family in respect of any period, whether before or after such partial partition;

(*d*) the several liability of any member or group of members aforesaid shall be computed according to the portion of the joint family property allotted to him or it at such partial partition,

and the provisions of this Act shall apply accordingly.".

29. In section 208 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (*2*), for clause (*c*), the following clause shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of September, 1980, namely:— Amendment of section 208.

"(*c*) in any other case—Rs. 12,000.".

30. In section 209A of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (*4*), after the proviso, the following proviso shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of September, 1980, namely:— Amendment of section 209A.

'Provided further that in the case of an assessee, being a company, the provisions of this sub-section shall have effect as if for the figures and words "33-1/3 per cent.", the figures and words "20 per cent." had been substituted.'.

31. In section 212 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (*3A*), after the proviso, the following proviso shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of September, 1980, namely:— Amendment of section 212.

'Provided further that in the case of an assessee, being a company, the provisions of this sub-section shall have effect as if for the figures and words "33-1/3 per cent.", the figures and words "20 per cent." had been substituted.'.

32. In section 215 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (*1*), the following proviso shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of September, 1980, namely:— Amendment of section 215.

'Provided that in the case of an assessee, being a company, the provisions of this sub-section shall have effect as if for the words "seventy-five per cent.", the words "eighty-three and one-third per cent." had been substituted.'.

33. In section 273 of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of September, 1980,— Amendment of section 273.

(*i*) in sub-section (*1*), the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

'Provided that in the case of an assessee, being a company, the provisions of this sub-section shall have effect as if for the words "seventy-five per cent.", at both the places where they occur, the words "eighty-three and one-third per cent." had been substituted.';

(*ii*) in sub-section (*2*), before the *Explanation*, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

'Provided that in the case of an assessee, being a company, the provisions of this sub-section shall have effect as if for the words "seventy-five per cent.", wherever they occur, the words "eighty-three and one-third per cent." had been substituted.'.

34. In the Fourth Schedule to the Income-tax Act, in Part A, in clause (*b*) of rule 6, the words "exceeds one-third of the salary of the employee or" shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1981. Amendment of Fourth Schedule.

Consequential amendments to certain sections.

35. The following amendments (being amendments of a consequential nature) shall be made in the Income-tax Act with effect from the 1st day of April, 1981, namely:—

(*i*) in sub-section (*2*) of section 34, in clause (*ii*), after the words, brackets and figures "or clause (*ii*)", the words, brackets, figures and letter "or clause (*iia*)" shall be inserted;

(*ii*) in sub-section (*2*) of section 38, for the brackets, figures and word "(*ii*) and (*iii*)", the brackets, figures, letter and word "(*ii*), (*iia*) and (*iii*)" shall be substituted;

(*iii*) in sub-section (*3*) of section 80A, after the words, figures and letters "or section 80HHA", the words, figures and letter "or section 80-I" shall be inserted;

(*iv*) in sub-section (*9*) of section 80HH, for the words, figures and letter "under section 80J", the words, figures and letters "under section 80-I or section 80J" shall be substituted;

(*v*) in sub-section (*6*) of section 80HHA, for the words, figures and letter "under section 80J", the words, figures and letters "under section 80-I or section 80J" shall be substituted;

(*vi*) in sub-section (*3*) of section 80P, after the words, figures and letters "or section 80HHA", the words, figures and letter "or section 80-I" shall be inserted.

Wealth-tax

Amendment of section 2.

27 of 1957.

36. In the Wealth-tax Act, 1957 (hereinafter referred to as the Wealth-tax Act), in section 2, in sub-clause (*2*) of clause (*e*), for the words "Provided that", the following shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1981, namely:—

'Provided that in relation to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1981, or any subsequent assessment year, this sub-clause shall have effect subject to the modification that for item (*i*) thereof, the following item shall be substituted, namely:—

"(*i*) (*a*) agricultural land other than land comprised in any tea, coffee, rubber or cardamom plantation;

(*b*) any building owned or occupied by a cultivator of, or receiver of rent or revenue out of, agricultural land other than land comprised in any tea, coffee, rubber or cardamom plantation:

Provided that the building is on or in the immediate vicinity of the land and is a building which the cultivator or the receiver of the rent or revenue by reason of his connection with the land requires as a dwelling-house or a store-house or an out-house;

(*c*) animals;":

Provided further that'.

Amendment of section 5.

37. In section 5 of the Wealth-tax Act, in sub-section (*1*), with effect from the 1st day of April, 1981,—

(*a*) for clause (*iva*), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"(*iva*) agricultural land comprised in any tea, coffee, rubber or cardamom plantation belonging to the assessee;";

(*b*) in clause (*ivb*), for the words "agricultural land", the words "agricultural land comprised in any tea, coffee, rubber or cardamom plantation" shall be substituted;

(*c*) in clause (*viiib*), for the words "in an orchard or a plantation", the words "in any tea, coffee, rubber or cardamom plantation" shall be substituted;

(*d*) for clause (*xxvii*), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"(*xxvii*) any deposits with a financial corporation which is engaged in providing long-term finance for industrial development in India or with a public company formed and registered in India with the main object of carrying on the business of providing long-term finance for construction or purchase of houses in India for residential purposes:

Provided that the corporation or, as the case may be, the company is for the time being approved by the Central Government for the purposes of clause (*viii*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 36 of the Income-tax Act;".

Amendment of section 7.

38. In section 7 of the Wealth-tax Act, in sub-section (*1*), the following *Explanation* shall be inserted, namely:—

"*Explanation.*—For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that the price or other consideration for which any property may be acquired by or transferred to any person under the terms of a deed of trust or through or under any restrictive covenant in any instrument of transfer shall be ignored for the purpose of determining the price such property would fetch if sold in the open market on the valuation date.".

Insertion of new section 20A.

39. In the Wealth-tax Act, after section 20, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Assessment after partial partition of a Hindu undivided family.

'20A. Where a partial partition has taken place after the 31st day of December, 1978, among the members of a Hindu undivided family hitherto assessed as undivided,—

(*a*) such family shall continue to be liable to be assessed under this Act as if no such partial partition had taken place;

(*b*) each member or group of members of such family immediately before such partial partition and the family shall be jointly and severally liable for any tax, penalty, interest, fine or other sum payable under this Act by the family in respect of any period, whether before or after such partial partition;

(*c*) the several liability of any member or group of members aforesaid shall be computed according to the portion of the joint family property allotted to him or it at such partial partition,

and the provisions of this Act shall apply accordingly.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, "partial partition" shall have the meaning assigned to it in clause (*b*) of the *Explanation* to section 171 of the Income-tax Act.'.

Amendment of section 21.

40. In section 21 of the Wealth-tax Act,—

(*a*) in sub-section (*1*), for the words "In the case of assets chargeable to tax under this Act", the words, brackets, figure and letter "Subject to the provisions of sub-section (*1A*), in the case of assets chargeable to tax under this Act" shall be substituted;

(*b*) after sub-section (*1*), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

"(*1A*) Where the value or aggregate value of the interest or interests of the person or persons on whose behalf or for whose benefit such assets are held falls short of the value of any such assets, then, in addition to the wealth-tax leviable and recoverable under sub-section (*1*), the wealth-tax shall be levied upon and recovered from the court of wards, administrator-general, official trustee, receiver, manager or other person or trustee aforesaid in respect of the value of such assets, to the extent it exceeds the value or aggregate value of such interest or interests, as if such excess value were the net wealth of an individual who is a citizen of India and resident in India for the purposes of this Act, and—

(*i*) at the rates specified in Part I of Schedule I; or

(*ii*) at the rate of three per cent.,

whichever course would be more beneficial to the revenue.";

(*c*) in sub-section (*4*),—

(*i*) for the portion beginning with the words "as if the persons" and ending with the words "resident in India", the following shall be substituted, namely:—

", as the case may be, in the like manner and to the same extent as it would be leviable upon and recoverable from an individual who is a citizen of India and resident in India";

(*ii*) in clause (*b*), for the words "one and one-half per cent.", the words "three per cent." shall be substituted;

(*iii*) in the proviso,—

(*1*) in clause (*i*), for the words "under a trust declared by will", the words "under a trust declared by any person by will and such trust is the only trust so declared by him" shall be substituted;

(*2*) after clause (*i*), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(*ia*) none of the beneficiaries has net wealth exceeding the amount not chargeable to wealth-tax in the case of an individual who is a citizen of India and resident in India for the purposes of this Act or is a beneficiary under any other trust; or";

(*iv*) the *Explanation* shall be numbered as *Explanation 2* and before that *Explanation*, the following *Explanation* shall be inserted, namely:—

"*Explanation 1.*—For the purposes of this sub-section, the shares of the persons on whose behalf or for whose benefit any such assets are held shall be deemed to be indeterminate or unknown unless the shares of the persons on whose behalf or for whose benefit such assets are held on the relevant valuation date are expressly stated in the order of the court or instrument of trust or deed of wakf, as the case may be, and are ascertainable as such on the date of such order, instrument or deed.".

Amendment of Schedule I.

41. In the Wealth-tax Act, in Part I of Schedule I,—

(*a*) in item (*1*), in the proviso, for the letters and figures "Rs. 1,00,000", at both the places where they occur, the letters and figures "Rs. 1,50,000" shall be substituted;

(*b*) in item (*2*),—

(*i*) in the opening portion, for the words, letters and figures "assessment year exceeds Rs. 1,00,000", the words, letters and figures "assessment year exceeds Rs. 1,50,000" shall be substituted;

(*ii*) in the proviso, for the letters and figures "Rs. 1,00,000", at both the places where they occur, the letters and figures "Rs. 1,50,000" shall be substituted.

Gift-tax

Amendment of Act 18 of 1958.

42. In the Gift-tax Act, 1958,—

(*a*) in section 2, in sub-clause (*c*) of clause (*xxiv*), after the words "power of appointment", the brackets and words "(whether general, special or subject to any restrictions as to the persons in whose favour the appointment may be made)" shall be inserted;

(*b*) in section 4, in sub-section (*1*), after clause (*d*), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(*e*) where a person who has an interest in property as a tenant for a term or for life or a remainderman surrenders or relinquishes his interest in the property or otherwise allows his interest to be terminated without consideration or for a consideration which is not adequate, the value of the interest so surrendered, relinquished or allowed to be terminated or, as the case may be, the amount by which such value exceeds the consideration received, shall be deemed to be a gift made by such person.".

Interest-tax

Amendment of Act 45 of 1974.

43. In the Interest-tax Act, 1974,—

(*1*) in section 2,—

(*a*) in clause (*7*),—

(*i*) after sub-clause (*i*), the following sub-clause shall be inserted and shall be deemed always to have been inserted, namely:—

"(*ia*) interest referred to in sub-section (*1B*) of section 42 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934;";

2 of 1934.

(*ii*) for sub-clause (*iii*), the following sub-clause shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of September, 1980, namely:—

'(*iii*) interest on any term loan sanctioned before the 18th day of June, 1980 where the agreement under which such loan has been sanctioned provides for the repayment thereof during a period of not less than three years.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this sub-clause, "term loan" means a loan which is not repayable on demand;';

(*b*) in clause (*9*), after the words and figures "the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934", the following shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of September, 1980, namely:— 2 of 1934.

", and includes—

(*a*) the Industrial Finance Corporation of India, established under the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948; 15 of 1948.

(*b*) the Industrial Development Bank of India, established under the Industrial Development Bank of India Act, 1964; 18 of 1964.

(*c*) the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India Limited; and

(*d*) the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Limited";

(*2*) in section 6, in sub-section (*2*), for the words, figures and letters "after the 28th day of February, 1978", the words, figures and letters ", during the period commencing on the 1st day of March, 1978 and ending with the 30th day of June, 1980" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of September, 1980.

Miscellaneous

Saving in certain cases.

44. Where before the 18th day of June, 1980 [being the date on which the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1980 was introduced], the Supreme Court has, on an appeal or a reference in respect of the assessment of an assessee for any particular assessment year, held that the deduction under section 80M is to be allowed in a manner different from that provided in section 80AA of the Income-tax Act, as inserted by section 12 of this Act, then, nothing contained in the said section 80AA shall apply to the assessment of such assessee for that particular assessment year.

CHAPTER IV

INDIRECT TAXES

Amendment of Act 51 of 1975.

45. The Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (hereinafter referred to as the Customs Tariff Act), shall be amended in the manner specified in Parts I and II of the Second Schedule.

Amendment of Act 1 of 1944.

46. In the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (hereinafter referred to as the Central Excises Act),—

(*a*) in section 2, in clause (*f*), after sub-clause (*vii*), the following sub-clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(*viii*) in relation to aluminium, includes lacquering or printing or both of plain containers;";

(*b*) the First Schedule shall be amended in the manner specified in Parts I and II of the Third Schedule.

Amendment of Act 13 of 1980.

47. In section 5 of the Finance Act, 1980, in sub-section (*1*), for the words "five per cent.", the words "ten per cent." shall be substituted.

Amendment of Act 58 of 1957.

48. The Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957 (hereinafter referred to as the Additional Duties of Excise Act), shall be amended in the manner specified in the Fourth Schedule.

49. In the Customs, Central Excises and Salt and Central Boards of Revenue (Amendment) Act, 1978, in new section 11B, as directed by section 21 of that Act to be inserted in the Central Excises Act,—

Amendment of Act 25 of 1978.

(*a*) in sub-section (*1*),—

(*i*) for the words "from the date of payment of duty" occurring in the opening portion, the words "from the relevant date" shall be substituted;

(*ii*) the *Explanation* shall be omitted;

(*b*) for the *Explanation* at the end, the following *Explanation* shall be substituted, namely:—

'*Explanation.*—For the purposes of this section,—

(*A*) "refund" includes rebate of duty of excise on excisable goods exported out of India or on excisable materials used in the manufacture of goods which are exported out of India;

(*B*) "relevant date" means,—

(*a*) in the case of goods exported out of India where a refund of excise duty paid is available in respect of the goods themselves or, as the case may be, the excisable materials used in the manufacture of such goods,—

(*i*) if the goods are exported by sea or air, the date on which the ship or the aircraft in which such goods are loaded, leaves India, or

(*ii*) if the goods are exported by land, the date on which such goods pass the frontier, or

(*iii*) if the goods are exported by post, the date of despatch of goods by the Post Office concerned to a place outside India;

(*b*) in the case of goods returned for being remade, refined, reconditioned, or subjected to any other similar process, in any factory, the date of entry into the factory for the purposes aforesaid;

(*c*) in the case of goods to which banderols are required to be affixed if removed for home consumption but not so required when exported outside India, if returned to a factory after having been removed from such factory for export out of India, the date of entry into the factory;

(*d*) in a case where a manufacturer is required to pay a sum, for a certain period, on the basis of the rate fixed by the Central Government by notification in the Official Gazette in full discharge of his liability for the duty leviable on his production of certain goods, if after the manufacturer has made the payment on the basis of such rate for any period but before the expiry of that period such rate is reduced, the date of such reduction;

(*e*) in a case where duty of excise is paid provisionally under this Act or the rules made thereunder, the date of adjustment of duty after the final assessment thereof;

(*f*) in any other case, the date of payment of duty.'.

Amendment of Act 52 of 1962, etc., to provide for an Appellate Tribunal.

50. (*1*) The amendments directed in the Fifth Schedule, being amendments to provide for an Appellate Tribunal under the Customs Act, 1962, the Central Excises Act and the Gold (Control) Act, 1968 and for matters connected therewith, shall be made in the said Acts. 45 of 1968.

(*2*) The amendments directed to be made by sub-section (*1*) shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint; and different dates may be appointed for the amendments to different Acts.

(*3*) If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of any Act referred to in sub-section (*1*), as amended by the amendments thereto directed in the Fifth Schedule (particularly in relation to the transition to the provisions of that Act as so amended), the Central Government may, by general or special order, do anything not inconsistent with such provisions as so amended which appears to be necessary or expedient for the purpose of removing the difficulty:

Provided that no such order shall be made after the expiry of two years from the date on which such amendments came into force.

CHAPTER V

MISCELLANEOUS

Amendment of Act 6 of 1898.

51. In the First Schedule to the Indian Post Office Act, 1898,—

(*a*) for the sub-heading "*Letters*" and the entries thereunder, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"*Letters*

For a weight not exceeding ten grams	35 paise
For every ten grams or fraction thereof, exceeding ten grams	15 paise.";

(*b*) for the sub-heading "*Parcels*" and the entries thereunder, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"*Parcels*

For a weight not exceeding five hundred grams	Rs. 2.00
For every five hundred grams or fraction thereof, exceeding five hundred grams	Rs. 2.00.".

Amendment of Act 32 of 1971.

52. In section 54 of the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1971, for the words "nine previous years", the words "fourteen previous years" shall be substituted.

Amendment of Act 38 of 1974.

53. In the Compulsory Deposit Scheme (Income-tax Payers) Act, 1974,—

(*a*) in section 2, after clause (*d*), the following clause shall be inserted and shall be deemed to have been inserted with effect from the 10th day of July, 1978, namely:—

'(*dd*) "Income-tax Officer" has the same meaning as in clause (*25*) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, and includes an Inspecting Assistant Commissioner who exercises or performs the powers or functions conferred on, or assigned to, him under section 125 or section 125A of the said Act;';

(*b*) after section 7, the following section shall be inserted and shall be deemed to have been inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1975, namely:—

Compulsory deposit to be exempt for purposes of wealth-tax.

"7A. For the purposes of exemption under section 5 of the Wealth-tax Act, 1957, the amount of compulsory deposit shall be deemed to be a deposit with a banking company to which the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 applies.";

27 of 1957.

10 of 1949.

(*c*) with effect from the 1st day of April, 1981, section 8 shall be re-numbered as sub-section (*1*) thereof and after sub-section (*1*) as so re-numbered, the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

"(*2*) Where any amount has become repayable or payable under sub-section (*1*), the depositor may, at his option, not withdraw such amount after it has become so repayable or payable, and if he does so, such amount shall carry interest for the period it is not withdrawn as if it were a compulsory deposit, and the provisions of this Act shall, so far as may be, apply in relation to such amount or interest thereon as they apply in relation to a compulsory deposit or, as the case may be, interest on such deposit.";

(*d*) in section 10, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1975,—

(*i*) in sub-section (*1*),—

(*1*) in clause (*a*), for the words "has failed to make", the words "has, without reasonable cause, failed to make" shall be substituted;

(*2*) in clause (*b*), for the words "the requisite amount", the words "the requisite amount and there is no reasonable cause for making such short payment" shall be substituted;

(*3*) for the words "the Income-tax Officer shall", the words "the Income-tax Officer may" shall be substituted;

(*ii*) in sub-section (*2*),—

(*1*) in clause (*a*), for the words "has failed to make", the words "has, without reasonable cause, failed to make" shall be substituted;

(*2*) in clause (*b*),—

(*A*) for the words "is less than", the words "falls short of" shall be substituted;

(*B*) for the words "his correct income", the words "his correct income and there is no reasonable cause for making such short payment" shall be substituted;

(*3*) for the words "the Income-tax Officer shall", the words "the Income-tax Officer may" shall be substituted;

(*e*) in section 11, with effect from the 10th day of July, 1978,—

(*i*) in sub-section (*1*), for the words "Additional Commissioner of Income-tax", the words and brackets "Commissioner of Income-tax (Appeals)" shall be substituted;

(*ii*) in sub-section (*2*), in clause (*b*) of the proviso, for the words "Appellate Assistant Commissioner", the words and brackets "Commissioner (Appeals) or the Appellate Assistant Commissioner" shall be substituted;

(*f*) with effect from the 10th day of July, 1978, section 12 shall be re-numbered as sub-section (*1*) thereof, and,—

(*i*) in sub-section (*1*), as so re-numbered, for the words "Any depositor", the words, brackets and figure "Subject to the provisions of sub-section (*2*), any depositor" shall be substituted;

(*ii*) after sub-section (*1*) as so re-numbered, the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

'(*2*) Where an order referred to in sub-section (*1*) is made by an Inspecting Assistant Commissioner in exercise of the powers or functions conferred on or assigned to him under section 125 or section 125A of the Income-tax Act, the provisions of that sub-section shall have effect as if for the words "Appellate Assistant Commissioner", the words and brackets "Commissioner (Appeals)" were substituted.';

(*g*) after section 12, the following section shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of September, 1980, namely:—

Special review in certain cases.

'12A. (*1*) Where any order imposing a penalty under section 10 made by the Income-tax Officer before the date on which the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1980 received the assent of the President (such order being hereafter in this section referred to as pre-amendment penalty order) has not been made the subject matter of any subsequent proceeding by way of appeal or revision under this Act, then, the depositor aggrieved by such order may, if he considers that no such penalty would have been levied if the amendments made to section 10 by the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1980 had been in force on the date of passing of such order, make an application to the Income-tax Officer for a special review.

(2) Where a pre-amendment penalty order has been made the subject matter of any subsequent proceeding by way of an appeal or revision under this Act, the depositor aggrieved by the order passed in any such proceeding or, as the case may be, the last of such proceedings may, if he considers that no such penalty would have been levied if the amendments made to section 10 by the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1980 had been in force on the date of passing of the pre-amendment penalty order, make an application to the authority which passed the order in such proceeding or, as the case may be, the last of such proceedings for a special review.

(3) The application referred to in sub-section (*1*) or sub-section (*2*) shall be presented before the 1st day of January, 1981:

Provided that the Income-tax Officer or the other authority to whom an application for special review is made may admit such application after the said date if he or it is satisfied that the depositor had sufficient cause for not presenting it before the said date.

(4) The Income-tax Officer or other authority to whom the application for special review is made under sub-section (*1*) or sub-section (*2*), may make such enquiry or cause such enquiry to be made and, subject to the provisions of this Act, may pass such order as he or it thinks fit.

(5) The provisions of section 12 shall, so far as may be, apply in relation to an order passed under sub-section (*4*) as they apply in relation to a pre-amendment penalty order or, as the case may be, an order passed by any other authority under that section.

(6) The special review under this section shall be in addition to and not in derogation of any other remedy which an aggrieved depositor may have under this Act.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, "authority" includes the Appellate Tribunal.';

(*h*) in section 13, in sub-section (*1*), after the words "the Appellate Assistant Commissioner,", the words and brackets "the Commissioner (Appeals)," shall be inserted.

13 of 1980.

54. Section 2 of the Finance Act, 1980 is hereby repealed and shall be deemed never to have been enacted. **Repeal.**

THE FIRST SCHEDULE

(*See* section 2)

PART I

INCOME-TAX AND SURCHARGE ON INCOME-TAX

Paragraph A

Sub-Paragraph I

In the case of every individual or Hindu undivided family or unregistered firm or other association of persons or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, or every artificial juridical person referred to in sub-clause (*vii*) of clause (*31*) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, not being a case to which Sub-Paragraph II of this Paragraph or any other Paragraph of this Part applies,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 8,000	*Nil;*
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 8,000 but does not exceed Rs. 15,000	15 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 8,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 1,050 *plus* 18 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	Rs. 1,950 *plus* 25 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 30,000	Rs. 3,200 *plus* 30 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(6) where the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 4,700 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000;
(7) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 70,000	Rs. 12,700 *plus* 50 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;
(8) where the total income exceeds Rs. 70,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 22,700 *plus* 55 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 70,000;
(9) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 39,200 *plus* 60 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000:

Provided that for the purposes of this Sub-Paragraph,—

(*i*) no income-tax shall be payable on a total income not exceeding Rs. 10,000;

(*ii*) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 12,000, the income-tax payable thereon shall not exceed thirty per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of twenty per cent. of such income-tax.

Sub-Paragraph II

In the case of every Hindu undivided family which at any time during the previous year has at least one member whose total income of the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1980 exceeds Rs. 10,000,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 8,000	*Nil;*
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 8,000 but does not exceed Rs. 15,000	18 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 8,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 1,260 *plus* 25 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	Rs. 2,510 *plus* 30 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 30,000	Rs. 4,010 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(6) where the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 6,010 *plus* 50 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000;
(7) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 70,000	Rs. 16,010 *plus* 55 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;
(8) where the total income exceeds Rs. 70,000	Rs. 27,010 *plus* 60 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 70,000:

Provided that for the purposes of this Sub-Paragraph,—

(*i*) no income-tax shall be payable on a total income not exceeding Rs. 10,000;

(*ii*) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 13,000, the income-tax payable thereon shall not exceed thirty per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge

for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of twenty per cent. **of** such income-tax.

Paragraph B

In the case of every co-operative society,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000	15 per cent. of the total income;
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 1,500 *plus* 25 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000	Rs. 4,000 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of twenty per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph C

Sub-Paragraph I

In the case of every registered firm, not being a case to which Sub-Paragraph II of this Paragraph applies,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000	*Nil;*
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	5 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 750 *plus* 7 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 2,500 *plus* 15 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 10,000 *plus* 24 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of twenty per cent. of such income-tax.

Sub-Paragraph II

In the case of every registered firm whose total income includes income derived from a profession carried on by it and the income so included is not less than fifty-one per cent. of such total income,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000	*Nil;*
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	4 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 600 *plus* 7 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 2,350 *plus* 13 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 8,850 *plus* 22 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of twenty per cent. of such income-tax.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this Paragraph, "registered firm" includes an unregistered firm assessed as a registered firm under clause (*b*) of section 183 of the Income-tax Act.

Paragraph D

In the case of every local authority,—

Rate of income-tax

On the whole of the total income	50 per cent.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of twenty per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph E

In the case of a company,—

Rates of income-tax

I. In the case of a domestic company,—

(1) where the company is a company in which the public are substantially interested,—	
(*i*) in a case where the total income does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	45 per cent. of the total income;
(*ii*) in a case where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	55 per cent. of the total income;

(2) where the company is not a company in which the public are substantially interested,—	
(*i*) in the case of an industrial company,—	
(*a*) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 2,00,000	55 per cent. of the total income;
(*b*) where the total income exceeds Rs. 2,00,000	60 per cent. of the total income;
(*ii*) in any other case	65 per cent. of the total income:

Provided that—

(*i*) the income-tax payable by a domestic company, being a company in which the public are substantially interested, the total income of which exceeds Rs. 1,00,000, shall not exceed the aggregate of—

(*a*) the income-tax which would have been payable by the company if its total income had been Rs. 1,00,000 (the income of Rs. 1,00,000 for this purpose being computed as if such income included income from various sources in the same proportion as the total income of the company); and

(*b*) eighty per cent. of the amount by which its total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000;

(*ii*) the income-tax payable by a domestic company, not being a company in which the public are substantially interested, which is an industrial company and the total income of which exceeds Rs. 2,00,000, shall not exceed the aggregate of—

(*a*) the income-tax which would have been payable by the company if its total income had been Rs. 2,00,000 (the income of Rs. 2,00,000 for this purpose being computed as if such income included income from various sources in the same proportion as the total income of the company); and

(*b*) eighty per cent. of the amount by which its total income exceeds Rs. 2,00,000.

II. In the case of a company other than a domestic company,—

(*i*) on so much of the total income as consists of—

(*a*) royalties received from an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern after the 31st day of March, 1961 but before the 1st day of April, 1976, or

(*b*) fees for rendering technical services received from an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by

it with the Indian concern after the 29th day of February, 1964 but before the 1st day of April, 1976,	
and where such agreement has, in either case, been approved by the Central Government	50 per cent.;
(*ii*) on the balance, if any, of the total income	70 per cent.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge calculated at the rate of seven and a half per cent. of such income-tax.

PART II

Rates for deduction of tax at source in certain cases

In every case in which under the provisions of sections 193, 194, 194A, 194B, 194BB, 194D and 195 of the Income-tax Act, tax is to be deducted at the rates in force, deduction shall be made from the income subject to deduction at the following rates:—

	Income-tax	
	Rate of income-tax	Rate of surcharge
1. **In** the case of a person other than a company—		
(*a*) where the person is resident in India—		
(*i*) on income by way of interest other than "Interest on securities"	10 per cent.	*Nil*;
(*ii*) on income by way of winnings from lotteries and crossword puzzles	30 per cent.	3 per cent.;
(*iii*) on income by way of winnings from horse races	30 per cent.	3 per cent.;
(*iv*) on income by way of insurance commission	10 per cent.	*Nil*;
(*v*) on income by way of interest payable on—	10 per cent.	*Nil*;
(*A*) any security, other than a tax-free security, of the Central or a State Government;		
(*B*) any debentures or other securities for money issued by or on behalf of any local authority or a corporation established by a Central, State or Provincial Act;		

	Income-tax	
	Rate of income-tax	Rate of surcharge
(C) any debentures issued by a company where such debentures are listed in a recognised stock exchange in India in accordance with the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956, and any rules made thereunder 42 of 1956.		
(*vi*) on any other income (excluding interest payable on a tax-free security)	21 per cent.	2 per cent.;
(*b*) where the person is not resident in India—		
(*i*) on the whole income (excluding interest payable on a tax-free security)	income-tax at 30 per cent. and surcharge at 3 per cent. of the amount of the income, or income-tax and surcharge on income-tax in respect of the income at the rates prescribed in Sub-Paragraph I of Paragraph A of Part III of this Schedule, if such income had been the total income, whichever is higher;	
(*ii*) on income by way of interest payable on a tax-free security	15 per cent.	1.5 per cent.;
2. In the case of a company—		
(*a*) where the company is a domestic company—		
(*i*) on income by way of interest other than "Interest on securities"	20 per cent.	1.5 per cent.;
(*ii*) on any other income (excluding interest payable on a tax-free security)	21.5 per cent.	1.5 per cent.;
(*b*) where the company is not a domestic company—		
(*i*) on income by way of dividends payable by any domestic company	25 per cent.	*Nil*;
(*ii*) on income by way of royalty payable by an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern after the 31st day of March, 1976, where such royalty is in consideration for the transfer of all or any rights (including the granting of a licence) in	40 per cent.	*Nil*;

	Income-tax	
	Rate of income-tax	Rate of surcharge
respect of copyright in any book on a subject referred to in the proviso to sub-section (*1A*) of section 115A of the Income-tax Act, to the Indian concern		
(*iii*) on income by way of royalty [not being royalty of the nature referred to in sub-item (*b*) (*ii*)] payable by an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern and which has been approved by the Central Government,—		
(*A*) where the agreement is made after the 31st day of March, 1961 but before the 1st day of April, 1976	50 per cent.	3.75 per cent.;
(*B*) where the agreement is made after the 31st day of March, 1976—		
(*1*) on so much of the amount of such income as consists of lump sum consideration for the transfer outside India of, or the imparting of information outside India in respect of, any data, documentation, drawing or specification relating to any patent, invention, model, design, secret formula or process, or trade mark or similar property	20 per cent.	Nil;
(2) on the balance, if any, of such income	**40 per cent.**	Nil;
(*iv*) on income by way of fees for technical services payable by an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern and which has been approved by the Central Government—		
(*A*) where the agreement is made after the 29th day of February, 1964 but before the 1st day of April, **1976**	50 per cent.	3.75 per cent;

	Income-tax	
	Rate of income-tax	Rate of surcharge
(*B*) where the agreement is made after the 31st day of March, 1976	40 per cent.	*Nil;*
(*v*) on income by way of interest payable on a tax-free security	44 per cent.	3.3 per cent.;
(*vi*) on any other income	70 per cent.	5.25 per cent.

PART III

Rates for calculating or charging income-tax in certain cases, deducting income-tax from income chargeable under the head "Salaries" or any payment referred to in sub-section (9) *of section 80E and computing "advance tax".*

In cases in which income-tax has to be calculated under the first proviso to sub-section (5) of section 132 of the Income-tax Act or charged under sub-section (4) of section 172 or sub-section (2) of section 174 or section 175 or sub-section (2) of section 176 of the said Act or deducted under section 192 of the said Act from income chargeable under the head "Salaries" or deducted under sub-section (9) of section 80E of the said Act from any payment referred to in the said sub-section (9) or in which the "advance tax" payable under Chapter XVII-C of the said Act has to be computed, at the rate or rates in force, such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" (not being "advance tax" in respect of any income chargeable to tax under Chapter XII or section 164 of the Income-tax Act at the rates as specified in that Chapter or section), shall be so calculated, charged, deducted or computed at the following rate or rates:—

Paragraph A

Sub-Paragraph I

In the case of every individual or Hindu undivided family or unregistered firm or other association of persons or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, or every artificial juridical person referred to in sub-clause (*vii*) of clause (*31*) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, not being a case to which Sub-Paragraph II of this Paragraph or any other Paragraph of this Part applies,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 8,000	*Nil;*
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 8,000 but does not exceed Rs. 15,000	15 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 8,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 1,050 *plus* 18 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000;

(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	Rs. 1,950 *plus* 25 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 30,000	Rs. 3,200 *plus* 30 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(6) where the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 4,700 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000;
(7) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 70,000	Rs. 12,700 *plus* 50 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;
(8) where the total income exceeds Rs. 70,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 22,700 *plus* 55 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 70,000;
(9) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 39,200 *plus* 60 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000:

Provided that for the purposes of this Sub-Paragraph,—

(*i*) no income-tax shall be payable on a total income not exceeding Rs. 12,000;

(*ii*) where the total income exceeds Rs. 12,000 but does not exceed Rs. 16,250, the income-tax payable thereon shall not exceed thirty per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 12,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of ten per cent. of such income-tax.

Sub-Paragraph II

In the case of every Hindu undivided family which at any time during the previous year has at least one member whose total income of the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1981 exceeds Rs. 12,000,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 8,000	*Nil;*
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 8,000 but does not exceed Rs. 15,000	22 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 8,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 1,540 *plus* 27 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	Rs. 2,890 *plus* 35 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 30,000	Rs. 4,640 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;

(6) where the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 6,640 *plus* 50 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000;
(7) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000	Rs. 16,640 *plus* 60 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000:

Provided that for the purposes of this Sub-Paragraph,—

(*i*) no income-tax shall be payable on a total income not exceeding Rs. 12,000;

(*ii*) where the total income exceeds Rs. 12,000 but does not exceed Rs. 17,610, the income-tax payable thereon shall not exceed forty per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 12,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of ten per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph B

In the case of every co-operative society,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000	15 per cent. of the total income;
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 1,500 *plus* 25 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000	Rs. 4,000 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of ten per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph C

Sub-Paragraph I

In the case of every registered firm, not being a case to which Sub-Paragraph II of this Paragraph applies,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000	*Nil;*
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	5 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;

(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 750 *plus* 7 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 2,500 *plus* 15 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 10,000 *plus* 24 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of ten per cent. of such income-tax.

Sub-Paragraph II

In the case of every registered firm whose total income includes income derived from a profession carried on by it and the income so included is not less than fifty-one per cent. of such total income,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000	*Nil;*
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	4 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 600 *plus* 7 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 2,350 *plus* 13 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 8,850 *plus* 22 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of ten per cent. of such income-tax.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this Paragraph, "registered firm" includes an unregistered firm assessed as a registered firm under clause (*b*) of section 183 of the Income-tax Act.

Paragraph D

In the case of every local authority,—

Rate of income-tax

On the whole of the total income	50 per cent.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of ten per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph E

In the case of a company,—

Rates of income-tax

I. In the case of a domestic company,—

(1) where the company is a company in which the public are substantially interested,—	
(*i*) in a case where the total income does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	45 per cent. of the total income;
(*ii*) in a case where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	55 per cent. of the total income;
(2) where the company is not a company in which the public are substantially interested,—	
(*i*) in the case of an industrial company,—	
(*a*) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 2,00,000	55 per cent. of the total income;
(*b*) where the total income exceeds Rs. 2,00,000	60 per cent. of the total income;
(*ii*) in any other case	65 per cent. of the total income:

Provided that—

(*i*) the income-tax payable by a domestic company, being a company in which the public are substantially interested, the total income of which exceeds Rs. 1,00,000, shall not exceed the aggregate of—

(*a*) the income-tax which would have been payable by the company if its total income had been Rs. 1,00,000 (the income of Rs. 1,00,000 for this purpose being computed as if such income included income from various sources in the same proportion as the total income of the company); and

(*b*) eighty per cent. of the amount by which its total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000;

(*ii*) the income-tax payable by a domestic company, not being a company in which the public are substantially interested, which is an industrial company and the total income of which exceeds Rs. 2,00,000, shall not exceed the aggregate of—

(*a*) the income-tax which would have been payable by the company if its total income had been Rs. 2,00,000 (the income of

Rs. 2,00,000 for this purpose being computed as if such income included income from various sources in the same proportion as the total income of the company); and

(*b*) eighty per cent. of the amount by which its total income exceeds Rs. 2,00,000.

II. In the case of a company other than a domestic company,—

(*i*) on so much of the total income as consists of— **(*a*) royalties received from** an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern after the 31st day of March, 1961 but before the 1st day of April, 1976, or (*b*) fees for rendering technical services received from an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern after the 29th day of February, 1964 but before the 1st day of April, 1976, and where such agreement has, in either case, been approved by the Central Government	50 per cent.;
(*ii*) on the balance, if any, of the total income	70 per cent.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge calculated at the rate of seven and a half per cent. of such income-tax.

PART IV

[*See* section 2(7)(*e*)]

RULES FOR COMPUTATION OF NET AGRICULTURAL INCOME

Rule 1.—Agricultural income of the nature referred to in sub-clause (*a*) of clause (*1*) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act shall be computed as if it were income chargeable to income-tax under that Act under the head "Income from other sources" and the provisions of sections 57 to 59 of that Act shall, so far as may be, apply accordingly:

Provided that sub-section (*2*) of section 58 shall apply subject to the modification that the reference to section 40A therein shall be construed as not including a reference to sub-sections (*3*) and (*4*) of section 40A.

Rule 2.—Agricultural income of the nature referred to in sub-clause (*b*) or sub-clause (c) of clause (*1*) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act [other than income derived from any building required as a dwelling house by the receiver of the rent or revenue or the cultivator or the receiver of rent-in-kind referred to in the said sub-clause (c)] shall be computed as if it were income chargeable to income-tax under that Act under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession" and the provisions of sections 30, 31, 32, 34, 36, 37, 38, 40, 40A [other than sub-sections (*3*) and (*4*) thereof], 41, 43 and 43A of the Income-tax Act shall, so far as may be, apply accordingly.

Rule 3.—Agricultural income of the nature referred to in sub-clause (c) of clause (*1*) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, being income derived from any building required as a dwelling house by the receiver of the rent or revenue or the cultivator or the receiver of rent-in-kind referred to in the said sub-clause (c) shall be computed as if it were income chargeable to income-tax under that Act under the head "Income from house property" and the provisions of sections 23 to 27 of that Act shall, so far as may be, apply accordingly:

Provided that sub-section (*2*) of the said section 23 shall apply subject to the modifications that the references to "total income" therein shall be construed as references to net agricultural income and that the words, figures and letter "and before making any deduction under Chapter VIA" shall be omitted.

Rule 4.—Notwithstanding anything contained in any other provisions of these rules, in a case where the assessee derives income from sale of tea grown and manufactured by him in India, such income shall be computed in accordance with rule 8 of the Income-tax Rules, 1962, and sixty per cent. of such income shall be regarded as the agricultural income of the assessee.

Rule 5.—Where the assessee is a partner of a registered firm or an unregistered firm assessed as a registered firm under clause (b) of section 183 of the Income-tax Act, which in the previous year has any agricultural income, or is a partner of an unregistered firm which has not been assessed as a registered firm under clause (b) of the said section 183 and which in the previous year has either no income chargeable to tax under the Income-tax Act or has total income not exceeding the maximum amount not chargeable to tax in the case of an unregistered firm but has any agricultural income, then, the agricultural income or loss of the firm shall be computed in accordance with these rules and his share in the agricultural income or loss of the firm shall be computed in the manner laid down in sub-section (*1*), sub-section (*2*) and sub-section (*3*) of section 67 of the Income-tax Act and the share so computed shall be regarded as the agricultural income or loss of the assessee.

Rule 6.—Where the assessee is a member of an association of persons or a body of individuals (other than a Hindu undivided family, a company or a firm) which in the previous year has either no income chargeable to tax under the Income-tax Act or has total income not exceeding the maximum amount not chargeable to tax in the case of an association of persons or a body of individuals (other than a Hindu undivided family, a company or a firm) but has any agricultural income, then, the agricultural income or loss of the association or body shall be computed in accordance with these rules and the share of the assessee in the agricultural income or loss so computed shall be regarded as the agricultural income or loss of the assessee.

Rule 7.—Where the result of the computation for the previous year in respect of any source of agricultural income is a loss, such loss shall be set off against the income of the assessee, if any, for that previous year from any other source of agricultural income:

Provided that where the assessee is a partner of an unregistered firm which has not been assessed as a registered firm under clause (b) of section 183 of the Income-tax Act or is a member of an association of persons or a body of individuals and the share of the assessee in the agricultural income of the firm, association or body, as the case may be, is a loss, such loss shall not be set off against any income of the assessee from any other source of agricultural income.

Rule 8.—Any sum payable by the assessee on account of any tax levied by the State Government on the agricultural income shall be deducted in computing the agricultural income.

Rule 9.—(*1*) Where the assessee has, in the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1980, any agricultural income and the net result of the computation of the agricultural income of the assessee for any one or more of the previous years relevant to the assessment years commencing on the 1st day of April, 1974 or the 1st day of April, 1975 or the 1st day of April, 1976 or the 1st day of April, 1977 or the 1st day of April, 1978 or the 1st day of April, 1979, is a loss, then, for the purposes of sub-section (2) of section 2 of this Act,—

(*i*) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1974, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1975 or the 1st day of April, 1976 or the 1st day of April, 1977 or the 1st day of April, 1978 or the 1st day of April, 1979,

(*ii*) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1975, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1976 or the 1st day of April, 1977 or the 1st day of April, 1978 or the 1st day of April, 1979,

(*iii*) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1976, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1977 or the 1st day of April, 1978 or the 1st day of April, 1979,

(*iv*) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1977, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1978 or the 1st day of April, 1979,

(*v*) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1978, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1979, and

(*vi*) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1979,

shall be set off against the agricultural income of the assessee for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1980.

(*2*) Where the assessee has, in the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1981 or, if by virtue of any provision of the Income-tax Act, income-tax is to be charged in respect of the income of a period other than that previous year, in such other period, any agricultural income and the net result of the computation of the agricultural income of the assessee for any one or more of the previous years relevant to the assessment years commencing on the 1st day of April, 1974 or the 1st day of April, 1975 or the 1st day of April, 1976 or the 1st day of April, 1977 or the 1st day of April, 1978 or the 1st day of April, 1979 or the 1st day of April, 1980, is a loss, then, for the purposes of sub-section (*6*) of section 2 of this Act,—

(*i*) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1974, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1975 or the 1st day of April, 1976 or the 1st day of April, 1977 or the 1st day of April, 1978 or the 1st day of April, 1979 or the 1st day of April, 1980,

(*ii*) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1975, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1976 or the 1st day of April, 1977 or the 1st day of April, 1978 or the 1st day of April, 1979 or the 1st day of April, 1980,

(*iii*) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1976, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1977 or the 1st day of April, 1978 or the 1st day of April, 1979 or the 1st day of April, 1980, (*iv*) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1977, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1978 or the 1st day of April, 1979 or the 1st day of April, 1980,

(*v*) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1978, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1979 or the 1st day of April, 1980,

(*vi*) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1979, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1980, and

(*vii*) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1980,

shall be set off against the agricultural income of the assessee for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1981, or the period aforesaid.

(*3*) Where a change has occurred in the constitution of a firm, nothing in sub-rule (*1*) or sub-rule (*2*) shall entitle the firm to set off so much of the loss proportionate to the share of a retired or deceased partner computed in the manner laid down in sub-section (*1*), sub-section (*2*) and sub-section (*3*) of section 67 of the Income-tax Act as exceeds his share of profits, if any, of the previous year in the firm, or entitle any partner to the benefit of any portion of the said loss (computed in the manner aforesaid) which is not apportionable to him.

(*4*) Where any person deriving any agricultural income from any source has been succeeded in such capacity by another person, otherwise than by inheritance, nothing in sub-rule (*1*) or sub-rule (*2*) shall entitle any person, other than the person incurring the loss, to have it set off under sub-rule (*1*) or, as the case may be, sub-rule (*2*).

(*5*) Notwithstanding anything contained in this rule, no loss which has not been determined by the Income-tax Officer under the provisions of these rules or the rules contained in Part IV of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1974, or of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1975, or of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1976, or of the First Schedule to the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1977, or of the Schedule to the Finance Act, 1978, or of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1979, shall be set off under sub-rule (*1*) or, as the case may be, sub-rule (*2*).

20 of 1974.
25 of 1975.
66 of 1976.
29 of 1977.
19 of 1978.
21 of 1979.

Rule 10.—Where the net result of the computation made in accordance with these rules is a loss, the loss so computed shall be ignored and the net agricultural income shall be deemed to be *nil*.

Rule 11.—The provisions of the Income-tax Act relating to procedure for assessment (including the provisions of section 288A relating to rounding off of income) shall, with the necessary modifications, apply in relation to the computation of the net agricultural income of the assessee as they apply in relation to the assessment of the total income.

Rule 12.—For the purposes of computing the net agricultural income of the assessee, the Income-tax Officer shall have the same powers as he has under the Income-tax Act for the purposes of assessment of the total income.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE

(*See* section 45)

PART I

In the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act,—

(*i*) the entry in column (5) in sub-heading No. (5) of Heading No. 29.01/45, sub-heading No. (6) of Heading No. 29.01/45, Heading No. 50.01, Heading No. 50.02, sub-heading No. (1) of Heading No. 50.03/08 and sub-heading No. (1) of Heading No. 50.09/10 shall be omitted;

(*ii*) in sub-heading No. (2) of Heading No. 37.01/08, for the entry in column (3), the entry "Re. 1.00 per linear metre" shall be substituted;

(*iii*) in Heading No. 100.01, for the entry in column (3), the entry "300%" shall be substituted.

PART II

Heading No.	Sub-heading No. and description of article	Rate of duty Standard	Rate of duty Preferential Areas	Duration when rates of duty are protective
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)

In the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, for Heading No. 100.02, the following Heading shall be substituted, namely:—

"100.02.	All dutiable articles, even if elsewhere specified, intended for personal use, imported by post or air, and exempt from any prohibition in respect of the import thereof under the Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947 (18 of 1947), but excluding articles falling under Heading No. 100.01 and alcoholic drinks:			
	(1) drugs and medicines	60 per cent.	..	..
	(2) others	100 per cent.	..	..

THE THIRD SCHEDULE

(*See* section 46)

PART I

In the First Schedule to the Central Excises Act,—

(*i*) in Item No. 14A, for the entry in the third column, the entry "Fifteen per cent. *ad valorem*." shall be substituted;

(*ii*) in Item No. 14B, for the entry in the third column, the entry "Fifteen per cent. *ad valorem*." shall be substituted;

(*iii*) in Item No. 14G, for the entry in the third column, the entry "Fifteen per cent. *ad valorem*." shall be substituted;

(*iv*) in Item No. 15C, for the entry in the third column, the entry "Fifteen per cent. *ad valorem*." shall be substituted;

(*v*) in Item No. 16AA, for the entry in the third column, the entry "Ten per cent. *ad valorem*." shall be substituted;

(*vi*) in Item No. 26A, in the entry in the second column,—

(*a*) the words "AND COPPER ALLOYS CONTAINING NOT LESS THAN FIFTY PER CENT. BY WEIGHT OF COPPER" shall be omitted;

(*b*) the following *Explanation* shall be inserted at the end, namely:—

'*Explanation*.—"COPPER" shall include any alloy in which copper predominates by weight over each of the other metals.';

(*vii*) in Item No. 26B, in the second column, the following *Explanation* shall be inserted at the end, namely:—

'*Explanation*.—"ZINC" shall include any alloy in which zinc predominates by weight over each of the other metals.';

(*viii*) in Item No. 27A, in the second column, the following *Explanation* shall be inserted at the end, namely:—

'*Explanation*.—"LEAD" shall include any alloy in which lead predominates by weight over each of the other metals.';

(*ix*) in Item No. 68, in the second column, the following *Explanation* shall be inserted at the end, namely:—

"*Explanation*.—For the purposes of this Item, goods which are referred to in any preceding Item in this Schedule for the purpose of excluding such goods from the description of goods in that Item (whether such exclusion is by means of an *Explanation* to such Item or by words of exclusion in the description itself or in any other manner) shall be deemed to be goods not specified in that Item.".

PART II

Item No.	Description of goods	Rate of duty
(1)	(2)	(3)

In the First Schedule to the Central Excises Act,—

(*i*) after Item No. 15C, the following Item shall be inserted, namely:—

“15CC.	MOLASSES	Thirty rupees per metric tonne.”;

(*ii*) for Item No. 16B, the following Item shall be substituted, namely:—

“16B.	PLYWOOD, BLOCKBOARD, LAMINBOARD, BATTEN BOARD, HARD OR SOFT WALL BOARDS OR INSULATING BOARD AND VENEERED PANELS, WHETHER OR NOT CONTAINING ANY MATERIAL OTHER THAN WOOD; CELLULAR WOOD PANELS; BUILDING BOARDS OF WOOD PULP OR OF VEGETABLE FIBRE, WHETHER OR NOT BONDED WITH NATURAL OR ARTIFICIAL RESINS OR WITH SIMILAR BINDERS; AND ARTIFICIAL OR RECONSTITUTED WOOD BEING WOOD SHAVINGS, WOOD CHIPS, SAW DUST, WOOD FLOUR OR OTHER LIGNEOUS WASTE AGGLOMERATED WITH NATURAL OR ARTIFICIAL RESINS OR OTHER ORGANIC BINDING SUBSTANCES, IN SHEETS, BLOCKS, BOARDS OR THE LIKE.	Thirty per cent. *ad valorem.*”;

(*iii*) for Item No. 19, the following Item shall be substituted, namely:—

‘19. COTTON FABRICS—

“Cotton fabrics” means all varieties of fabrics manufactured either wholly or partly from cotton and includes dhoties, sarees, chaddars, bed-sheets, bed-spreads, counterpanes, table-cloths, embroidery in the piece, in strips or in motifs, fabrics impregnated, coated or laminated with preparations of cellulose derivatives or of other artificial plastic materials and fabrics covered partially or fully with textile flocks or with preparations containing textile flocks, if (*i*) in

Item No.	Description of goods	Rate of duty
(1)	(2)	(3)
	such fabrics cotton predominates in weight, or (*ii*) such fabrics contain more than 40 per cent. by weight of cotton and 50 per cent. or more by weight of non-cellulosic fibres or yarn or both:	
	Provided that in the case of embroidery in the piece, in strips or in motifs, fabrics impregnated, coated or laminated with preparations of cellulose derivatives or of other artificial plastic materials and fabrics covered partially or fully with textile flocks or with preparations containing textile flocks, such predominance or percentages, as the case may be, shall be in relation to the base fabrics which are embroidered or impregnated, coated or laminated or covered, as the case may be—	
	I. Cotton fabrics, other than (*i*) embroidery in the piece, in strips or in motifs, (*ii*) fabrics impregnated, coated or laminated with preparations of cellulose derivatives or of other artificial plastic materials and (*iii*) fabrics covered partially or fully with textile flocks or with preparations containing textile flocks—	
	(*a*) cotton fabrics, not subjected to any process.	Twenty per cent. *ad valorem.*
	(*b*) cotton fabrics, subjected to the process of bleaching, mercerising, dyeing, printing, water-proofing, rubberising, shrink-proofing, organdie processing or any other process or any two or more of these processes.	Twenty per cent. *ad valorem.*
	II. Embroidery in the piece, in strips or in motifs, in or in relation to the manufacture of which any process is ordinarily carried on with the aid of power.	The duty for the time being leviable on the base fabrics, if not already paid, *plus* twenty per cent. *ad valorem.*
	III. Cotton fabrics impregnated, coated or laminated with preparations of cellulose derivatives or of other artificial plastic materials.	The duty for the time being leviable on the base fabrics, if not already paid, *plus* thirty per cent. *ad valorem.*

Item No.	Description of goods	Rate of duty
(1)	(2)	(3)
	IV. Cotton fabrics covered partially or fully with textile flocks or with preparations containing textile flocks such as flock printed fabrics and flock coated fabrics. *Explanation I.*—"Base fabrics" means fabrics falling under sub-item I of this Item which are subjected to the process of embroidery or which are impregnated, coated or laminated with preparations of cellulose derivatives or of other plastic materials or which are covered partially or fully with textile flocks or with preparations containing textile flocks. *Explanation II.*—Where two or more of the following fibres, that is to say, (*a*) man-made fibre of cellulosic origin; (*b*) cotton; (*c*) wool; (*d*) silk (including silk noil); (*e*) jute (including Bimlipatam jute or mesta fibre); (*f*) man-made fibre of non-cellulosic origin; (*g*) flax; (*h*) ramie, in any fabric are equal in weight, then, such one of those fibres the predominance of which would render such fabric fall under that Item (hereafter in this *Explanation* referred to as the applicable Item) among the Items Nos. 19, 20, 21, 22, 22A and 22AA, which, read with the relevant notification, if any, for the time being in force issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944, involves the highest amount of duty, shall be deemed to be predominant in such fabric and accordingly such fabric shall be deemed to fall under the applicable Item. *Explanation III.*—This Item does not include floor coverings, falling under Item No. 22G.';	The duty for the time being leviable on the base fabrics, if not already paid, *plus* thirty per cent. *ad valorem.*

Item No.	Description of goods	Rate of duty
(1)	(2)	(3)
	(iv) for Item No. 22, the following Item shall be substituted, namely:—	
'22.	**MAN-MADE FABRICS—** "Man-made fabrics" means all varieties of fabrics manufactured either wholly or partly from man-made fibres or yarn and includes embroidery in the piece, in strips or in motifs, fabrics impregnated, coated or laminated with preparations of cellulose derivatives or of other artificial plastic materials and fabrics covered partially or fully with textile flocks or with preparations containing textile flocks, in each of which man-made (*i*) cellulosic fibre or yarn, or (*ii*) non-cellulosic fibre or yarn, predominates in weight: Provided that in the case of embroidery in the piece, in strips or in motifs, fabrics impregnated, coated or laminated with preparations of cellulose derivatives or of other artificial plastic materials and fabrics covered partially or fully with textile flocks or with preparations containing textile flocks, such predominance shall be in relation to the base fabrics which are embroidered or impregnated, coated or laminated or covered, as the case may be— (1) Man-made fabrics other than (*i*) embroidery in the piece, in strips or in motifs, (*ii*) fabrics impregnated, coated or laminated with preparations of cellulose derivatives or of other artificial plastic materials and (*iii*) fabrics covered partially or fully with textile flocks or with preparations containing textile flocks—	
	(*a*) man-made fabrics, not subjected to any process.	Twenty per cent. *ad valorem plus* rupees five per square metre.
	(*b*) man-made fabrics, subjected to the process of bleaching, dyeing, printing, shrink-proofing, tentering, heat-setting, crease resis-	Twenty per cent. *ad valorem plus* rupees five per square metre.

Item No.	Description of goods	Rate of duty
(1)	(2)	(3)
	tant processing or any other process or any two or more of these processes.	
	(2) Embroidery in the piece, in strips or in motifs, in or in relation to the manufacture of which any process is ordinarily carried on with the aid of power.	The duty for the time being leviable on the base fabrics, if not already paid, *plus* twenty per cent. *ad valorem.*
	(3) Fabrics impregnated, coated or laminated with preparations of cellulose derivatives or of other artificial plastic materials.	The duty for the time being leviable on the base fabrics, if not already paid, *plus* thirty per cent. *ad valorem.*
	(4) Fabrics covered partially or fully with textile flocks or with preparations containing textile flocks such as flock printed fabrics and flock coated fabrics.	The duty for the time being leviable on the base fabrics, if not already paid, *plus* thirty per cent. *ad valorem.*
	Explanation I.—"Base fabrics" means fabrics falling under sub-item (1) of this Item which are subjected to the process of embroidery or which are impregnated, coated or laminated with preparations of cellulose derivatives or of other plastic materials or which are covered partially or fully with textile flocks or with preparations containing textile flocks.	
	Explanation II.—This Item does not include glass fabrics or fabrics falling under Item No. 19 or Item No. 21.	
	Explanation III.—*Explanation II* under Item No. 19 shall, so far as may be, apply in relation to this Item as it applies in relation to that Item.	
	Explanation IV.—This Item does not include floor coverings, falling under Item No. 22G.';	

(*v*) for Item No. 22F, the following Item shall be substituted, namely:—

"22F. MINERAL FIBRES AND YARN, AND MANUFACTURES THEREFROM, IN OR IN RELATION TO THE MANUFACTURE OF WHICH

Item No.	Description of goods	Rate of duty
(1)	(2)	(3)
	ANY PROCESS IS ORDINARILY CARRIED ON WITH THE AID OF POWER, THE FOLLOWING, NAMELY:—	
	(1) Glass fibre and yarn including glass tissues and glass wool;	Fifteen per cent. *ad valorem.*
	(2) Asbestos fibre and yarn;	Fifteen per cent. *ad valorem.*
	(3) Any other mineral fibre or yarn, whether continuous or otherwise, such as slag wool and rock wool;	Fifteen per cent. *ad valorem.*
	(4) Other manufactures in which mineral fibres or yarn or both predominate or predominates in weight.	Fifteen per cent. *ad valorem.*
	Explanation.—This Item does not include asbestos cement products.";	

(*vi*) in Item No. 27,—

(*a*) for sub-item (*f*), the following sub-item shall be substituted, namely:—

	"(*f*) containers, plain, lacquered, or printed, or lacquered and printed.	Fifty per cent. *ad valorem plus* two thousand rupees per metric tonne.";

(*b*) the *Explanation* shall be numbered as *Explanation I*, and,—

(*i*) in *Explanation I*, as so numbered, for the word "casks", the words "collapsible tubes, casks" shall be substituted; and

(*ii*) after *Explanation I*, as so numbered, the following *Explanation* shall be inserted, namely:—

'*Explanation II.*—In this Item, the expression "Aluminium" shall include any alloy in which aluminium predominates by weight over each of the other metals.'.

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE

(*See* section 48)

Item No.	Description of goods	Rate of duty
(1)	(2)	(3)

In the First Schedule to the Additional Duties of Excise Act,—

(*i*) in Item No. 19,

(*a*) for sub-item I, the following sub-item shall be substituted, namely:—

	"I. Cotton fabrics, other than (*i*) embroidery in the piece, in strips or in motifs, (*ii*) fabrics impregnated, coated or laminated with preparations of cellulose derivatives or of other artificial plastic materials and (*iii*) fabrics covered partially or fully with textile flocks or with preparations containing textile flocks—	
	(*a*) cotton fabrics, not subjected to any process.	Five per cent. *ad valorem.*
	(*b*) cotton fabrics, subjected to the process of bleaching, mercerising, dyeing, printing, water-proofing, rubberising, shrink-proofing, organdie processing or any other process or any two or more of these processes.	Five per cent. *ad valorem.";*

(*b*) after sub-item III, the following sub-item shall be inserted, namely:—

	"IV. Cotton fabrics covered partially or fully with textile flocks or with preparations containing textile flocks such as flock printed fabrics and flock coated fabrics.	The duty for the time being leviable on the base fabrics, if not already paid.";

Item No.	Description of goods	Rate of duty
(1)	(2)	(3)

(*ii*) in Item No. 22,

(*a*) for sub-item (*1*), the following sub-item shall be substituted, namely:—

other than (*i*) embroidery in the piece, in strips or in motifs, (*ii*) fabrics impregnated, coated or laminated with preparations of cellulose derivatives or of other artificial plastic materials and (*iii*) fabrics covered partially or fully with textile flocks or with preparations containing textile flocks—	
(*a*) man-made fabrics, not subjected to any process.	Seven and a half per cent. *ad valorem plus* rupees two per square metre.
(b) man-made fabrics. subjected to the process of bleaching, dyeing, printing, shrink-proofing, tentering, heat-setting, crease resistant processing or any other process or any two or more of these processes.	Seven and a half per cent. *ad valorem plus* rupees two per square metre.”;

(b) after sub-item (3), the following sub-item shall be inserted, namely:—

“(4) Fabrics covered partially or fully with textile flocks or with preparations containing textile flocks such as flock printed fabrics and flock coated fabrics.	The duty for the time being leviable on the base fabrics, if not already paid.”.

THE FIFTH SCHEDULE

(*See* section 50)

PART I

AMENDMENTS IN THE CUSTOMS ACT, 1962

1. Section 2.—

(*a*) For clause (*1*), substitute—

'(*1*) "adjudicating authority" means any authority competent to pass any order or decision under this Act, but does not include the Board, Collector (Appeals) or Appellate Tribunal;

(*1A*) "aircraft" has the same meaning as in the Aircraft Act, 1934; 22 of 1934.

(*1B*) "Appellate Tribunal" means the Customs, Excise and Gold (Control) Appellate Tribunal constituted under section 129;';

(*b*) After clause (*7*), insert—

'(*7A*) "Collector (Appeals)" means a person appointed to be a Collector of Customs (Appeals) under sub-section (*1*) of section 4;'.

2. Section 3.—For clause (*b*), substitute—

"(*b*) Collectors of Customs (Appeals);".

3. Section 5, in sub-section (*3*).—For "an Appellate Collector of Customs", substitute "a Collector (Appeals)".

4. For Chapter XV, substitute—

'CHAPTER XV

APPEALS

Appeals to Collector (Appeals).

128. (*1*) Any person aggrieved by any decision or order passed under this Act by an officer of customs lower in rank than a Collector of Customs may appeal to the Collector (Appeals) within three months from the date of the communication to him of such decision or order:

Provided that the Collector (Appeals) may, if he is satisfied that the appellant was prevented by sufficient cause from presenting the appeal within the aforesaid period of three months, allow it to be presented within a further period of three months.

(*2*) Every appeal under this section shall be in such form and shall be verified in such manner as may be specified by rules made in this behalf.

Procedure in appeal.

128A. (*1*) The Collector (Appeals) shall give an opportunity to the appellant to be heard if he so desires.

(*2*) The Collector (Appeals) may, at the hearing of an appeal, allow the appellant to go into any ground of appeal not specified in the grounds of appeal, if the Collector (Appeals) is satisfied that the omission of that ground from the grounds of appeal was not wilful or unreasonable.

(*3*) The Collector (Appeals) may, after making such further inquiry as may be necessary, pass such order as he thinks fit confirming, modifying or annulling the decision or order appealed against, or may refer the case back to the adjudicating authority with such directions as he may think fit for a fresh adjudication or decision, as the case may be, after taking additional evidence, if necessary:

Provided that an order enhancing any penalty or fine in lieu of confiscation or confiscating goods of greater value or reducing the amount of refund shall not be passed unless the appellant has been given a reasonable opportunity of showing cause against the proposed order:

Provided further that where the Collector (Appeals) is of opinion that any duty has not been levied or has been short-levied or erroneously refunded, no order requiring the appellant to pay any duty not levied, short-levied or erroneously refunded shall be passed unless the appellant is given notice within the time-limit specified in section 28 to show cause against the proposed order.

(*4*) The order of the Collector (Appeals) disposing of the appeal shall be in writing and shall state the points for determination, the decision thereon and the reasons for the decision.

(*5*) On the disposal of the appeal, the Collector (Appeals) shall communicate the order passed by him to the appellant, the adjudicating authority and the Collector of Customs.

Appellate Tribunal.

129. (*1*) The Central Government shall constitute an Appellate Tribunal to be called the Customs, Excise and Gold (Control) Appellate Tribunal consisting of as many judicial and technical members as it thinks fit to exercise the powers and discharge the functions conferred on the Appellate Tribunal by this Act.

(*2*) A judicial member shall be a person who has for at least ten years held a civil judicial post or who has been a member of the Central Legal Service (not below Grade I) for at least three years or who has been in practice as an advocate for at least ten years; and a technical member shall be a person who has been a member of the Indian Customs and Central Excise Service—Group A and has held the post of Collector of Customs or Central Excise, Level I or any equivalent or higher post for at least three years.

(*3*) The Central Government shall appoint one of the members of the Appellate Tribunal to be the President thereof.

(*4*) The Central Government may appoint one or more members of the Appellate Tribunal to be the Vice-President, or, as the case may be, Vice-Presidents, thereof.

(*5*) The Vice-President shall exercise such of the powers and perform such of the functions of the President as may be delegated to him by the President by a general or special order in writing.

Appeals to the Appellate Tribunal.

129A. (*1*) Any person aggrieved by any of the following orders may appeal to the Appellate Tribunal against such order—

(*a*) a decision or order passed by the Collector of Customs as an adjudicating authority;

(*b*) an order passed by the Collector (Appeals) under section 128A;

(*c*) an order passed by the Board or the Appellate Collector of Customs under section 128, as it stood immediately before the appointed day;

(*d*) an order passed by the Board or the Collector of Customs, either before or after the appointed day, under section 130, as it stood immediately before that day:

Provided that the Appellate Tribunal may, in its discretion, refuse to admit an appeal in respect of an order referred to in clause (*b*) or clause (*c*) or clause (*d*) where—

(*i*) the value of the goods confiscated without option having been given to the owner of the goods to pay a fine in lieu of confiscation under section 125; or

(*ii*) in any disputed case, other than a case where the determination of any question having a relation to the rate of duty of customs or to the value of goods for purposes of assessment is in issue or is one of the points in issue, the difference in duty involved or the duty involved; or

(*iii*) the amount of fine or penalty determined by such order,

does not exceed ten thousand rupees.

(*2*) The Collector of Customs may, if he is of opinion that an order passed by the Appellate Collector of Customs under section 128, as it stood immediately before the appointed day, or the Collector (Appeals) under section 128A, is not legal or proper, direct the proper officer to appeal on his behalf to the Appellate Tribunal against such order.

(*3*) Every appeal under this section shall be filed within three months from the date on which the order sought to be appealed against is communicated to the Collector of Customs, or as the case may be, the other party preferring the appeal.

(*4*) On receipt of notice that an appeal has been preferred under this section, the party against whom the appeal has been preferred may, notwithstanding that he may not have appealed against such order or any part thereof, file, within forty-five days of the receipt of the notice, a memorandum of cross-objections verified in such manner as may be specified by rules made in this behalf against any part of the order appealed against and such memorandum shall be disposed of by the Appellate Tribunal as if it were an appeal presented within the time specified in sub-section (*3*).

(*5*) The Appellate Tribunal may admit an appeal or permit the filing of a memorandum of cross-objections after the expiry of the relevant period referred to in sub-section (*3*) or sub-section (*4*), if it is satisfied that there was sufficient cause for not presenting it within that period.

(*6*) An appeal to the Appellate Tribunal shall be in such form and shall be verified in such manner as may be specified by rules made in this behalf and shall, except in the case of an appeal referred to in sub-section (*2*) or a memorandum of cross-objections referred to in sub-section (*4*), be accompanied by a fee of two hundred rupees.

Orders of Appellate Tribunal.

129B. (*1*) The Appellate Tribunal may, after giving the parties to the appeal, an opportunity of being heard, pass such orders thereon as it thinks fit, confirming, modifying or annulling the decision or order appealed against or may refer the case back to the authority which passed such decision or order with such directions as the Appellate Tribunal may think fit, for a fresh adjudication or decision, as the case may be, after taking additional evidence, if necessary.

(*2*) The Appellate Tribunal may, at any time within four years from the date of the order, with a view to rectifying any mistake apparent from the record, amend any order passed by it under sub-section (*1*) and shall make such amendments if the mistake is brought to its notice by the Collector of Customs or the other party to the appeal:

Provided that an amendment which has the effect of enhancing the assessment or reducing a refund or otherwise increasing the liability of the other party shall not be made under this sub-section, unless the Appellate Tribunal has given notice to him of its intention to do so and has allowed him a reasonable opportunity of being heard.

(*3*) The Appellate Tribunal shall send a copy of every order passed under this section to the Collector of Customs and the other party to the appeal.

(*4*) Save as otherwise provided in section 130 or section 130E, orders passed by the Appellate Tribunal on appeal shall be final.

Procedure of Appellate.

129C. (*1*) The powers and functions of the Appellate Tribunal may be exercised and discharged by Benches constituted by the President from amongst the members thereof.

(*2*) Subject to the provisions contained in sub-sections (*3*) and (*4*), a Bench shall consist of one judicial member and one technical member.

(*3*) Every appeal against a decision or order relating, among other things, to the determination of any question having a relation to the rate of duty of customs or to the value of goods for purposes of assessment, shall be heard by a Special Bench constituted by the President for hearing such appeals and such Bench shall consist of not less than three members and shall include at least one judicial member and one technical member.

(4) The President or any other member of the Appellate Tribunal authoried in this behalf by the President may, sitting singly, dispose of any case which has been allotted to the Bench of which he is a member where—

(a) the value of the goods confiscated without option having been given to the owner of the goods to pay a fine in lieu of confiscation under section 125; or

(b) in any disputed case, other than a case where the determination of any question having a relation to the rate of duty of customs or to the value of goods for purposes of assessment is in issue or is one of the points in issue, the difference in duty involved or the duty involved; or

(c) the amount of fine or penalty involved,

does not exceed ten thousand rupees.

(5) If the members of a Bench differ in opinion on any point, the point shall be decided according to the opinion of the majority, if there is a majority, but if the members are equally divided, they shall state the point or points on which they differ and the case shall be referred by the President for hearing on such point or points by one or more of the other members of the Appellate Tribunal, and such point or points shall be decided according to the opinion of the majority of the members of the Appellate Tribunal who have heard the case including those who first heard it.

(6) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Appellate Tribunal shall have power to regulate its own procedure and the procedure of the Benches thereof in all matters arising out of the exercise of its powers or of the discharge of its functions, including the places at which the Benches shall hold their sittings.

(7) The Appellate Tribunal shall, for the purposes of discharging its functions, have the same powers as are vested in a court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, when trying a suit in respect of the following matters, namely:— 5 of 1908.

(a) discovery and inspection;

(b) enforcing the attendance of any person and examining him on oath;

(c) compelling the production of books of account and other documents; and

(d) issuing commissions.

(8) Any proceeding before the Appellate Tribunal shall be deemed to be a judicial proceeding within the meaning of sections 193 and 228 and for the purpose of section 196 of the Indian Penal Code, and the Appellate Tribunal shall be deemed to be a Civil Court for all the purposes of section 195 and Chapter XXVI of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973. 45 of 1860. 2 of 1974.

Powers of Board or Collector of Customs to pass certain orders.

129D. (*1*) The Board may, of its own motion, call for and examine the record of any proceeding in which a Collector of Customs as an adjudicating authority has passed any decision or order under this Act for the purpose of satisfying itself as to the legality or propriety of any such decision or order and may, by order, direct such Collector to apply to the Appellate Tribunal for the determination of such points arising out of the decision or order as may be specified by the Board in its order.

(*2*) The Collector of Customs may, of his own motion, call for and examine the record of any proceeding in which an adjudicating authority subordinate to him has passed any decision or order under this Act for the purpose of satisfying himself as to the legality or propriety of any such decision or order and may, by order, direct such authority to apply to the Collector (Appeals) for the determination of such points arising out of the decision or order as may be specified by the Collector of Customs in his order.

(*3*) No order shall be made under sub-section (*1*) or sub-section (*2*) after the expiry of two years from the date of the decision or order of the adjudicating authority.

(*4*) Where in pursuance of an order under sub-section (*1*) or sub-section (*2*), the adjudicating authority or any officer of customs authorised in this behalf by the Collector of Customs, makes an application to the Appellate Tribunal or the Collector (Appeals) within a period of three months from the date of communication of the order under sub-section (*1*) or sub-section (*2*) to the adjudicating authority, such application shall be heard by the Appellate Tribunal or the Collector (Appeals), as the case may be, as if such application were an appeal made against the decision or order of the adjudicating authority and the provisions of this Act regarding appeals, including the provisions of sub-section (*4*) of section 129A shall, so far as may be, apply to such application.

Deposit, pending appeal, of duty demanded or penalty levied.

129E. Where in any appeal under this Chapter, the decision or order appealed against relates to any duty demanded in respect of goods which are not under the control of the customs authorities or any penalty levied under this Act, the person desirous of appealing against such decision or order shall, pending the appeal, deposit with the proper officer the duty demanded or the penalty levied:

Provided that where in any particular case, the Collector (Appeals) or the Appellate Tribunal is of opinion that the deposit of duty demanded or penalty levied would cause undue hardship to such person, the Collector (Appeals) or, as the case may be, the Appellate Tribunal may dispense with such deposit subject to such conditions as he or it may deem fit to impose so as to safeguard the interests of revenue.

Statement of case to High Court.

130. (*1*) The Collector of Customs or the other party may, within sixty days of the date upon which he is served with notice of an order under section 129B (not being an order relating, among other things, to the determination of any question having a relation to the rate of duty of customs or to the value of goods for purposes of assessment),

by application in such form as may be specified by rules made in this behalf, accompanied, where the application is made by the other party, by a fee of two hundred rupees, require the Appellate Tribunal to refer to the High Court any question of law arising out of such order and, subject to the other provisions contained in this section, the Appellate Tribunal shall, within one hundred and twenty days of the receipt of such application, draw up a statement of the case and refer it to the High Court:

Provided that the Appellate Tribunal may, if it is satisfied that the applicant was prevented by sufficient cause from presenting the application within the period hereinbefore specified, allow it to be presented within a further period not exceeding thirty days.

(*2*) On receipt of notice that an application has been made under sub-section (*1*), the person against whom such application has been made, may, notwithstanding that he may not have filed such an application, file, within forty-five days of the receipt of the notice, a memorandum of cross-objections verified in such manner as may be specified by rules made in this behalf against any part of the order in relation to which an application for reference has been made and such memorandum shall be disposed of by the Appellate Tribunal as if it were an application presented within the time specified in sub-section (*1*).

(*3*) If, on an application made under sub-section (*1*), the Appellate Tribunal refuses to state the case on the ground that no question of law arises, the Collector of Customs, or, as the case may be, the other party may, within six months from the date on which he is served with notice of such refusal, apply to the High Court and the High Court may, if it is not satisfied with the correctness of the decision of the Appellate Tribunal, require the Appellate Tribunal to state the case and to refer it, and on receipt of any such requisition, the Appellate Tribunal shall state the case and refer it accordingly.

(*4*) Where in the exercise of its powers under sub-section (*3*), the Appellate Tribunal refuses to state a case which it has been required by an applicant to state, the applicant may, within thirty days from the date on which he receives notice of such refusal, withdraw his application and, if he does so, the fee, if any, paid by him shall be refunded.

Statement of case to Supreme Court in certain cases.

130A. If, on an application made under section 130, the Appellate Tribunal is of opinion that, on account of conflict in the decisions of High Courts in respect of any particular question of law, it is expedient that a reference should be made direct to the Supreme Court, the Appellate Tribunal may draw up a statement of the case and refer it through the President direct to the Supreme Court.

Power of High Court or Supreme Court to require statement to be amended.

130B. If the High Court or the Supreme Court is not satisfied that the statements in a case referred to it are sufficient to enable it to determine the questions raised thereby, the Court may refer the case back to the Appellate Tribunal for the purpose of making such additions thereto or alterations therein as it may direct in that behalf.

130C. (*1*) When any case has been referred to the High Court under section 130, it shall be heard by a Bench of not less than two judges of the High Court and shall be decided in accordance with the opinion of such judges or of the majority, if any, of such judges.

Case before High Court to be heard by not less than two judges.

(*2*) Where there is no such majority, the judges shall state the point of law upon which they differ and the case shall then be heard upon that point only by one or more of the other judges of the High Court, and such point shall be decided according to the opinion of the majority of the judges who have heard the case including those who first heard it.

130D. (*1*) The High Court or the Supreme Court hearing any such case shall decide the questions of law raised therein, and shall deliver its judgment thereon containing the grounds on which such decision is founded and a copy of the judgment shall be sent under the seal of the Court and the signature of the Registrar to the Appellate Tribunal which shall pass such orders as are necessary to dispose of the case in conformity with such judgment.

Decision of High Court or Supreme Court on the case stated.

(*2*) The costs of any reference to the High Court or the Supreme Court which shall not include the fee for making the reference shall be in the discretion of the Court.

130E. An appeal shall lie to the Supreme Court from—

Appeal to Supreme Court.

(*a*) any judgment of the High Court delivered on a reference made under section 130 in any case which, on its own motion or on an oral application made by or on behalf of the party aggrieved, immediately after the passing of the judgment, the High Court certifies to be a fit one for appeal to the Supreme Court; or

(*b*) any order passed by the Appellate Tribunal relating, among other things, to the determination of any question having a relation to the rate of duty of customs or to the value of goods for purposes of assessment.

5 of 1908.

130F. (*1*) The provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, relating to appeals to the Supreme Court shall, so far as may be, apply in the case of appeals under section 130E as they apply in the case of appeals from decrees of a High Court:

Hearing before Supreme Court.

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall be deemed to affect the provisions of sub-section (*1*) of section 130D or section 131.

(*2*) The costs of the appeal shall be in the discretion of the Supreme Court.

(*3*) Where the judgment of the High Court is varied or reversed in the appeal, effect shall be given to the order of the Supreme Court in the manner provided in section 130D in the case of a judgment of the High Court.

131. Notwithstanding that a reference has been made to the High Court or the Supreme Court or an appeal has been preferred to the Supreme Court, sums due to the Government as a result of an order passed under sub-section (*1*) of section 129B shall be payable in accordance with the order so passed.

Sums due to be paid notwithstanding reference, etc.

Exclusion of time taken for copy.

131A. In computing the period of limitation specified for an appeal or application under this Chapter, the day on which the order complained of was served, and if the party preferring the appeal or making the application was not furnished with a copy of the order when the notice of the order was served upon him, the time requisite for obtaining a copy of such order shall be excluded.

Transfer of certain pending proceedings and transitional provisions.

131B. (*1*) Every appeal which is pending immediately before the appointed day before the Board under section 128, as it stood immediately before that day, and any matter arising out of or connected with such appeal and which is so pending shall stand transferred on that day to the Appellate Tribunal and the Appellate Tribunal may proceed with such appeal or matter from the stage at which it was on that day:

Provided that the appellant may demand that before proceeding further with that appeal or matter, he may be re-heard.

(*2*) Every proceeding which is pending immediately before the appointed day before the Central Government under section 131, as it stood immediately before that day, and any matter arising out of or connected with such proceeding and which is so pending shall stand transferred on that day to the Appellate Tribunal and the Appellate Tribunal may proceed with such proceeding or matter from the stage at which it was on that day as if such proceeding or matter were an appeal filed before it:

Provided that if any such proceeding or matter relates to an order where—

(*a*) the value of the goods confiscated without option having been given to the owner of the goods to pay a fine in lieu of confiscation under section 125; or

(*b*) in any disputed case, other than a case where the determination of any question having a relation to the rate of duty of customs or to the value of goods for purposes of assessment is in issue or is one of the points in issue, the difference in duty involved or the duty involved; or

(*c*) the amount of fine or penalty determined by such order,

does not exceed ten thousand rupees, such proceeding or matter shall continue to be dealt with by the Central Government as if the said section 131 had not been substituted:

Provided further that the applicant or the other party may make a demand to the Appellate Tribunal that before proceeding further with that proceeding or matter, he may be re-heard.

(*3*) Every proceeding which is pending immediately before the appointed day before the Board or the Collector of Customs under section 130, as it stood immediately before that day, and any matter arising out of or connected with such proceeding and which is so pending shall continue to be dealt with by the Board or the Collector of Customs, as the case may be, as if the said section had not been substituted.

(*4*) Any person who immediately before the appointed day was authorised to appear in any appeal or proceeding transferred under sub-section (*1*) or sub-section (*2*) shall, notwithstanding anything contained in section 146A, have the right to appear before the Appellate Tribunal in relation to such appeal or proceeding.

Definitions.

131C. In this Chapter—

(*a*) "appointed day" means the date of coming into force of the amendments to this Act specified in Part I of the Fifth Schedule to the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1980;

(*b*) "High Court" means,—

(*i*) in relation to any State, the High Court for that State;

(*ii*) in relation to a Union territory to which the jurisdiction of the High Court of a State has been extended by law, that High Court;

(*iii*) in relation to the Union territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Goa, Daman and Diu, the High Court at Bombay;

(*iv*) in relation to any other Union territory, the highest court of civil appeal for that territory other than the Supreme Court of India;

(*c*) "President" means the President of the Appellate Tribunal.'.

5. After section 146, insert,—

Appearance by authorised representative

'146A. (*1*) Any person who is entitled or required to appear before an officer of customs or the Appellate Tribunal in connection with any proceedings under this Act, otherwise than when required under section 108 to attend personally for examination on oath or affirmation, may, subject to the other provisions of this section, appear by an authorised representative.

(*2*) For the purposes of this section, "authorised representative" means a person authorised by the person referred to in sub-section (*1*) to appear on his behalf, being—

(*a*) his relative or regular employee; or

(*b*) a custom house agent licensed under section 146; or

(*c*) any legal practitioner who is entitled to practise in any civil court in India; or

(*d*) any person who has acquired such qualifications as the Central Government may specify by rules made in this behalf.

(*3*) Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, no person who was a member of the Indian Customs and Central Excise Service—Group A and has retired or resigned from such Service after having served for not less than three years in any capacity in that Service shall be entitled to appear as an authorised representative in any proceedings before an officer of customs for a period of two years from the date of his retirement or resignation, as the case may be.

(*4*) No person,—

(*a*) who has been dismissed or removed from Government service; or (*b*) who is convicted of an offence connected with any proceeding under this Act, the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 or the Gold (Control) Act, 1968; or 1 of 1944. 45 of 1968.

(*c*) who has become an insolvent,

shall be qualified to represent any person under sub-section (*1*), for all times in the case of a person referred to in clause (*a*), and for such time as the Collector of Customs or the competent authority under the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, or the Gold (Control) Act, 1968, as the case may be, may, by order, determine in the case of a person referred to in clause (*b*), and for the period during which the insolvency continues in the case of a person referred to in clause (*c*).

(*5*) If any person,—

(*a*) who is a legal practitioner, is found guilty of misconduct in his professional capacity by any authority entitled to institute proceedings against him, an order passed by that authority shall have effect in relation to his right to appear before an officer of customs or the Appellate Tribunal as it has in relation to his right to practise as a legal practitioner;

(*b*) who is not a legal practitioner, is found guilty of misconduct in connection with any proceedings under this Act by such authority as may be specified by rules made in this behalf, that authority may direct that he shall thenceforth be disqualified to represent any person under sub-section (*1*).

(*6*) Any order of direction under clause (*b*) of sub-section (*4*) or clause (*b*) of sub-section (*5*) shall be subject to the following conditions, namely:—

(*a*) no such order or direction shall be made in respect of any person unless he has been given a reasonable opportunity of being heard;

(*b*) any person against whom any such order or direction is made may, within one month of the making of the order or direction, appeal to the Board to have the order or direction cancelled; and

(*c*) no such order or direction shall take effect until the expiration of one month from the making thereof, or, where an appeal has been preferred, until the disposal of the appeal.'.

PART II

AMENDMENTS IN THE CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT ACT, 1944

1. Section 2.—Re-letter clause (*a*) as clause (*aaa*) and before clause (*aaa*) as so re-lettered, insert—

'(*a*) "adjudicating authority" means any authority competent to pass any order or decision under this Act, but does not include the Central Board of Excise and Customs constituted under the Central Boards of Revenue Act, 1963, Collector of Central Excise (Appeals) or Appellate Tribunal; 54 of 1963.

(*aa*) "Appellate Tribunal" means the Customs, Excise and Gold (Control) Appellate Tribunal constituted under section 129 of the Customs Act, 1962;'. 52 of 1962.

2. For sections 35, 35A and 36, substitute—

'CHAPTER VIA

APPEALS

Appeals to Collector (Appeals).

35. (*1*) Any person aggrieved by any decision or order passed under this Act by a Central Excise Officer lower in rank than a Collector of Central Excise may appeal to the Collector of Central Excise (Appeals) [hereafter in this Chapter referred to as the Collector (Appeals)] within three months from the date of the communication to him of such decision or order:

Provided that the Collector (Appeals) may, if he is satisfied that the appellant was prevented by sufficient cause from presenting the appeal within the aforesaid period of three months, allow it to be presented within a further period of three months.

(*2*) Every appeal under this section shall be in the prescribed form and shall be verified in the prescribed manner.

Procedure in appeal.

35A. (*1*) The Collector (Appeals) shall give an opportunity to the appellant to be heard, if he so desires.

(*2*) The Collector (Appeals) may, at the hearing of an appeal, allow an appellant to go into any ground of appeal not specified in the grounds of appeal, if the Collector (Appeals) is satisfied that the omission of that ground from the grounds of appeal was not wilful or unreasonable.

(*3*) The Collector (Appeals) may, after making such further inquiry as may be necessary, pass such order as he thinks fit confirming, modifying or annulling the decision or order appealed against, or may refer the case back to the adjudicating authority with such directions as he may think fit for a fresh adjudication or decision, as the case may be, after taking additional evidence, if necessary:

Provided that an order enhancing any penalty or fine in lieu of confiscation or confiscating goods of greater value or reducing the amount of refund shall not be passed unless the appellant has been given a reasonable opportunity of showing cause against the proposed order:

Provided further that where the Collector (Appeals) is of opinion that any duty of excise has not been levied or paid or has been short-levied or short-paid or erroneously refunded, no order requiring the appellant to pay any duty not levied or paid, short-levied or short-paid or erroneously refunded shall be passed unless the appellant is given notice within the time-limit specified in section 11A to show cause against the proposed order.

(*4*) The order of the Collector (Appeals) disposing of the appeal shall be in writing and shall state the points for determination, the decision thereon and the reasons for the decision.

(*5*) On the disposal of the appeal, the Collector (Appeals) shall communicate the order passed by him to the appellant, the adjudicating authority and the Collector of Central Excise.

Appeals to the Appellate Tribunal

35B. (1) Any person aggrieved by any of the following orders may appeal to the Appellate Tribunal against such order—

(a) a decision or order passed by the Collector of Central Excise as an adjudicating authority;

(b) an order passed by the Collector (Appeals) under section 35A;

(c) an order passed by the Central Board of Excise and Customs constituted under the Central Boards of Revenue Act, 1963 (hereafter in this Chapter referred to as the Board) or the Appellate Collector of Central Excise under section 35, as it stood immediately before the appointed day; 54 of 1963.

(d) an order passed by the Board or the Collector of Central Excise, either before or after the appointed day, under section 35A, as it stood immediately before that day:

Provided that the Appellate Tribunal may, in its discretion, refuse to admit an appeal in respect of an order referred to in clause (b) or clause (c) or clause (d) where—

(i) in any disputed case, other than a case where the determination of any question having a relation to the rate of duty of excise or to the value of goods for purposes of assessment is in issue or is one of the points in issue, the difference in duty involved or the duty involved; or

(ii) the amount of fine or penalty determined by such order, does not exceed ten thousand rupees.

(2) The Collector of Central Excise may, if he is of opinion that an order passed by the Appellate Collector of Central Excise under section 35, as it stood immediately before the appointed day, or the Collector (Appeals) under section 35A, is not legal or proper, direct any Central Excise Officer authorised by him in this behalf (hereafter in this Chapter referred to as the authorised officer) to appeal on his behalf to the Appellate Tribunal against such order.

(3) Every appeal under this section shall be filed within three months from the date on which the order sought to be appealed against is communicated to the Collector of Central Excise, or, as the case may be, the other party preferring the appeal.

(4) On receipt of notice that an appeal has been preferred under this section, the party against whom the appeal has been preferred may, notwithstanding that he may not have appealed against such order or any part thereof, file, within forty-five days of the receipt of the notice, a memorandum of cross-objections verified in the prescribed manner against any part of the order appealed against and such memorandum shall be disposed of by the Appellate Tribunal as if it were an appeal presented within the time specified in sub-section (3).

(5) The Appellate Tribunal may admit an appeal or permit the filing of a memorandum of cross-objections after the expiry of the relevant period referred to in sub-section (3) or sub-section (4), if it is satisfied that there was sufficient cause for not presenting it within that period.

(6) An appeal to the Appellate Tribunal shall be in the prescribed form and shall be verified in the prescribed manner and shall, except in the case of an appeal referred to in sub-section (2) or a memorandum of cross-objections referred to in sub-section (4), be accompanied by a fee of two hundred rupees.

Orders of Appellate Tribunal.

35C. (1) The Appellate Tribunal may, after giving the parties to the appeal an opportunity of being heard, pass such orders thereon as it thinks fit, confirming, modifying or annulling the decision or order appealed against or may refer the case back to the authority which passed such decision or order with such directions as the Appellate Tribunal may think fit, for a fresh adjudication or decision, as the case may be, after taking additional evidence, if necessary.

(2) The Appellate Tribunal may, at any time within four years from the date of the order, with a view to rectifying any mistake apparent from the record, amend any order passed by it under sub-section (1) and shall make such amendments if the mistake is brought to its notice by the Collector of Central Excise or the other party to the appeal:

Provided that an amendment which has the effect of enhancing an assessment or reducing a refund or otherwise increasing the liability of the other party, shall not be made under this sub-section, unless the Appellate Tribunal has given notice to him of its intention to do so and has allowed him a reasonable opportunity of being heard.

(3) The Appellate Tribunal shall send a copy of every order passed under this section to the Collector of Central Excise and the other party to the appeal.

(4) Save as provided in section 35G or section 35L, orders passed by the Appellate Tribunal on appeal shall be final.

Procedure of Appellate Tribunal.

52 of 1962.

35D. (1) The provisions of sub-sections (1), (2), (5) and (6) of section 129C of the Customs Act, 1962, shall apply to the Appellate Tribunal in the discharge of its functions under this Act as they apply to it in the discharge of its functions under the Customs Act, 1962.

(2) Every appeal against a decision or order relating, among other things, to the determination of any question having a relation to the rate of duty of excise or to the value of goods for purposes of assessment, shall be heard by a Special Bench constituted by the President for hearing such appeals and such Bench shall consist of not less than three members and shall include at least one judicial member and one technical member.

(3) The President or any other member of the Appellate Tribunal authorised in this behalf by the President may, sitting singly, dispose of any case which has been allotted to the Bench of which he is a member where—

(a) in any disputed case, other than a case where the determination of any question having a relation to the rate of duty of excise or to the value of goods for purposes of assessment is in issue or is one of the points in issue, the difference in duty involved or the duty involved; or

(b) the amount of fine or penalty involved

does not exceed ten thousand rupees.

Powers of Board or collector of Central Excise to pass certain orders.

35E. *(1)* The Board may, of its own motion, call for and examine the record of any proceeding in which a Collector of Central Excise as an adjudicating authority has passed any decision or order under this Act for the purpose of satisfying itself as to the legality or propriety of any such decision or order and may, by order, direct such Collector to apply to the Appellate Tribunal for the determination of such points arising out of the decision or order as may be specified by the Board in its order.

(2) The Collector of Central Excise may, of his own motion, call for and examine the record of any proceeding in which an adjudicating authority subordinate to him has passed any decision or order under this Act for the purpose of satisfying himself as to the legality or propriety of any such decision or order and may, by order, direct such authority to apply to the Collector (Appeals) for the determination of such points arising out of the decision or order as may be specified by the Collector of Central Excise in his order.

(3) No order shall be made under sub-section *(1)* or sub-section *(2)* after the expiry of two years from the date of the decision or order of the adjudicating authority.

(4) Where in pursuance of an order under sub-section *(1)* or sub-section *(2)*, the adjudicating authority or the authorised officer makes an application to the Appellate Tribunal or the Collector (Appeals) within a period of three months from the date of communication of the order under sub-section *(1)* or sub-section *(2)* to the adjudicating authority, such application shall be heard by the Appellate Tribunal or the Collector (Appeals), as the case may be, as if such application were an appeal made against the decision or order of the adjudicating authority and the provisions of this Act regarding appeals, including the provisions of sub-section *(4)* of section 35B shall, so far as may be, apply to such application.

Deposit, pending appeal, of duty demanded or penalty levied.

35F. Where in any appeal under this Chapter, the decision or order appealed against relates to any duty demanded in respect of goods which are not under the control of central excise authorities or any penalty levied under this Act, the person desirous of appealing against such decision or order shall, pending the appeal, deposit with the adjudicating authority the duty demanded or the penalty levied:

Provided that where in any particular case, the Collector (Appeals) or the Appellate Tribunal is of opinion that the deposit of duty demanded or penalty levied would cause undue hardship to such person, the Collector (Appeals) or, as the case may be, the Appellate Tribunal, may dispense with such deposit subject to such conditions as he or it may deem fit to impose so as to safeguard the interests of revenue.

Statement of case to High Court.

35G. *(1)* The Collector of Central Excise or the other party may, within sixty days of the date upon which he is served with notice of an order under section 35C (not being an order relating, among other things, to the determination of any question having a relation to the rate of duty of excise or to the value of goods for purposes of assessment), by application in the prescribed form, accompanied, where the application is made by the other party, by a fee of two hundred rupees, require the Appellate Tribunal to refer to the High Court any question of law arising out of such order and, subject to the other provisions contained in this section, the Appellate Tribunal shall, within one hundred and twenty days of the receipt of such application, draw up a statement of the case and refer it to the High Court:

Provided that the Appellate Tribunal may, if it is satisfied that the applicant was prevented by sufficient cause from presenting the application within the period hereinbefore specified, allow it to be presented within a further period not exceeding thirty days.

(*2*) On receipt of notice that an application has been made under sub-section (*1*), the person against whom such application has been made, may, notwithstanding that he may not have filed such an application, file, within forty-five days of the receipt of the notice, a memorandum of cross-objections verified in the prescribed manner against any part of the order in relation to which an application for reference has been made and such memorandum shall be disposed of by the Appellate Tribunal as if it were an application presented within the time specified in sub-section (*1*).

(*3*) If, on an application made under sub-section (*1*), the Appellate Tribunal refuses to state the case on the ground that no question of law arises, the Collector of Central Excise, or, as the case may be, the other party may, within six months from the date on which he is served with notice of such refusal, apply to the High Court and the High Court may, if it is not satisfied with the correctness of the decision of the Appellate Tribunal, require the Appellate Tribunal to state the case and to refer it, and on receipt of any such requisition, the Appellate Tribunal shall state the case and refer it accordingly.

(*4*) Where in the exercise of its powers under sub-section (*3*), the Appellate Tribunal refuses to state a case which it has been required by an applicant to state, the applicant may, within thirty days from the date on which he receives notice of such refusal, withdraw his application and, if he does so, the fee, if any, paid by him shall be refunded.

Statement of case to Supreme Court in certain cases.

35H. If, on an application made under section 35G, the Appellate Tribunal is of opinion that, on account of conflict in the decisions of High Courts in respect of any particular question of law, it is expedient that a reference should be made direct to the Supreme Court, the Appellate Tribunal may draw up a statement of the case and refer it through the President direct to the Supreme Court.

Power of High Court or Supreme Court to require statement to be amended

35-I. If the High Court or the Supreme Court is not satisfied that the statements in a case referred to it are sufficient to enable it to determine the questions raised thereby, the Court may refer the case back to the Appellate Tribunal for the purpose of making such additions thereto or alterations therein as it may direct in that behalf.

Case before High Court to be heard by not less than two Judges.

35J. (*1*) When any case has been referred to the High Court under section 35G, it shall be heard by a Bench of not less than two judges of the High Court and shall be decided in accordance with the opinion of such judges or of the majority, if any, of such judges.

(*2*) Where there is no such majority, the judges shall state the point of law upon which they differ and the case shall then be heard upon that point only by one or more of the other judges of the High Court, and such point shall be decided according to the opinion of the majority of the judges who have heard the case including those who first heard it.

Decision of High Court or Supreme Court on the case stated.

35K. (*1*) The High Court or the Supreme Court hearing any such case shall decide the questions of law raised therein and shall deliver its judgment thereon containing the grounds on which such decision is founded and a copy of the judgment shall be sent under the seal of the Court and the signature of the Registrar to the Appellate Tribunal which shall pass such orders as are necessary to dispose of the case in conformity with such judgment.

(*2*) The costs of any reference to the High Court or the Supreme Court which shall not include the fee for making the reference shall be in the discretion of the Court.

Appeal to Supreme Court.

35L. An appeal shall lie to the Supreme Court from—

(*a*) any judgment of the High Court delivered on a reference made under section 35G in any case which, on its own motion or on an oral application made by or on behalf of the party aggrieved, immediately after the passing of the judgment, the High Court certifies to be a fit one for appeal to the Supreme Court; or

(*b*) any order passed by the Appellate Tribunal relating, among other things, to the determination of any question having a relation to the rate of duty of excise or to the value of goods for purposes of assessment.

Hearing before Supreme Court.

35M. (*1*) The provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, relating to appeals to the Supreme Court shall, so far as may be, apply in the case of appeals under section 35L as they apply in the case of appeals from decrees of a High Court: 5 of 1908.

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall be deemed to affect the provisions of sub-section (*1*) of section 35K or section 35N.

(*2*) The costs of the appeal shall be in the discretion of the Supreme Court.

(*3*) Where the judgment of the High Court is varied or reversed in the appeal, effect shall be given to the order of the Supreme Court in the manner provided in section 35K in the case of a judgment of the High Court.

Sums due to be paid notwithstanding reference, etc.

35N. Notwithstanding that a reference has been made to the High Court or the Supreme Court or an appeal has been preferred to the Supreme Court, sums due to the Government as a result of an order passed under sub-section (*1*) of section 35C shall be payable in accordance with the order so passed.

Exclusion of time taken for copy.

35-O. In computing the period of limitation prescribed for an appeal or application under this Chapter, the day on which the order complained of was served, and if the party preferring the appeal or making the application was not furnished with a copy of the order when the notice of the order was served upon him, the time requisite for obtaining a copy of such order shall be excluded.

Transfer of certain pending proceedings and transitional provisions.

35P. (*1*) Every appeal which is pending immediately before the appointed day before the Board under section 35, as it stood immediately before that day, and any matter arising out of or connected with such appeal and which is so pending shall stand transferred on that day to the Appellate Tribunal and the Appellate Tribunal may proceed with such appeal or matter from the stage at which it was on that day:

Provided that the appellant may demand that before proceeding further with that appeal or matter, he may be re-heard.

(*2*) Every proceeding which is pending immediately before the appointed day before the Central Government under section 36, as it stood immediately before that day, and any matter arising out of or connected with such proceeding and which is so pending shall stand transferred on that day to the Appellate Tribunal and the Appellate Tribunal may proceed with such proceeding or matter from the stage at which it was on that day as if such proceeding or matter were an appeal filed before it:

Provided that if any such proceeding or matter relates to an order where—

(*a*) in any disputed case, other than a case where the determination of any question having a relation to the rate of duty of excise or to the value of goods for purposes of assessment is in issue or is one of the points in issue, the difference in duty involved or the duty involved; or

(*b*) the amount of fine or penalty determined by such order,

does not exceed ten thousand rupees, such proceeding or matter shall continue to be dealt with by the Central Government as if the said section 36 had not been substituted:

Provided further that the applicant or the other party may make a demand to the Appellate Tribunal that before proceeding further with that proceeding or matter, he may be re-heard.

(*3*) Every proceeding which is pending immediately before the appointed day before the Board or the Collector of Central Excise under section 35A, as it stood immediately before that day, and any matter arising out of or connected with such proceeding and which is so pending shall continue to be dealt with by the Board or the Collector of Central Excise, as the case may be, as if the said section had not been substituted.

(*4*) Any person who immediately before the appointed day was authorised to appear in any appeal or proceeding transferred under sub-section (*1*) or sub-section (*2*) shall, notwithstanding anything contained in section 35Q, have the right to appear before the Appellate Tribunal in relation to such appeal or proceeding.

Appearance by authorised representative.

35Q. (*1*) Any person who is entitled or required to appear before a Central Excise Officer or the Appellate Tribunal in connection with any proceedings under this Act, otherwise than when required under this Act to appear personally for examination on oath or affirmation, may, subject to the other provisions of this section, appear by an authorised representative.

(*2*) For the purposes of this section, "authorised representative" means a person authorised by the person referred to in sub-section (*1*) to appear on his behalf, being—

(*a*) his relative or regular employee; or

(*b*) any legal practitioner who is entitled to practise in any civil court in India; or

(*c*) any person who has acquired such qualifications as the Central Government may prescribe for this purpose.

(*3*) Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, no person who was a member of the Indian Customs and Central Excise Service—Group A and has retired or resigned from such Service after having served for not less than three years in any capacity in that Service, shall be entitled to appear as an authorised representative in any proceedings before a Central Excise Officer for a period of two years from the date of his retirement or resignation, as the case may be.

(*4*) No person,—

(*a*) who has been dismissed or removed from Government service; or

(*b*) who is convicted of an offence connected with any proceeding under this Act, the Customs Act, 1962 or the Gold (Control) Act, 1968; or

52 of 1962.
45 of 1968.

(*c*) who has become an insolvent,

shall be qualified to represent any person under sub-section (*1*), for all times in the case of a person referred to in clause (*a*), and for such time as the Collector of Central Excise or the competent authority under the Customs Act, 1962 or the Gold (Control) Act, 1968, as the case may be, may, by order, determine in the case of a person referred to in clause (*b*), and for the period during which the insolvency continues in the case of a person referred to in clause (*c*).

(5) If any person,—

(*a*) who is a legal practitioner, is found guilty of misconduct in his professional capacity by any authority entitled to institute proceedings against him, an order passed by that authority shall have effect in relation to his right to appear before a Central Excise Officer or the Appellate Tribunal as it has in relation to his right to practise as a legal practitioner;

(*b*) who is not a legal practitioner, is found guilty of misconduct in connection with any proceedings under this Act by the prescribed authority, the prescribed authority may direct that he shall thenceforth be disqualified to represent any person under sub-section (*1*).

(6) Any order or direction under clause (*b*) of sub-section (*4*) or clause (*b*) of sub-section (5) shall be subject to the following conditions, namely:—

(*a*) no such order or direction shall be made in respect of any person unless he has been given a reasonable opportunity of being heard;

(*b*) any person against whom any such order or direction is made may, within one month of the making of the order or direction, appeal to the Board to have the order or direction cancelled; and

(*c*) no such order or direction shall take effect until the expiration of one month from the making thereof, or, where an appeal has been preferred, until the disposal of the appeal.

Definitions.

36. In this Chapter—

(*a*) "appointed day" means the date of coming into force of the amendments to this Act specified in Part II of the Fifth Schedule to the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1980;

(*b*) "High Court" means,—

(*i*) in relation to any State, the High Court for that State;

(*ii*) in relation to a Union territory to which the jurisdiction of the High Court of a State has been extended by law, that High Court;

(*iii*) in relation to the Union territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Goa, Daman and Diu, the High Court at Bombay;

(*iv*) in relation to any other Union territory, the highest court of civil appeal for that territory other than the Supreme Court of India;

(*c*) "President" means the President of the Appellate Tribunal.'.

3. Before section 36A, insert—

"CHAPTER VIB

PRESUMPTION AS TO DOCUMENTS".

PART III

AMENDMENTS IN THE GOLD (CONTROL) ACT, 1968

1. Section 2.—

(*i*) For clause (*a*), substitute—

'(*a*) "adjudicating authority" means an authority competent to pass any order or decision under this Act, but does not include the Administrator, Collector (Appeals) or Appellate Tribunal;

(*aa*) "Administrator" means the Administrator appointed under section 4;

(*aaa*) "Appellate Tribunal" means the Customs, Excise and Gold (Control) Appellate Tribunal constituted under section 129 of the Customs Act, 1962;'; 52 of 1962.

(*ii*) After clause (*e*), insert—

'(*ee*) "Collector (Appeals)" means a Collector of Central Excise (Appeals) or a Collector of Customs (Appeals) appointed under section 4 to be a Collector (Appeals) for the purposes of this Act;'.

2. Section 4, in sub-section (*4*), omit "or under clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 80 or under section 81".

3. In Chapter XIV, for the heading, substitute—

"ADJUDICATION AND APPEALS".

4. For sections 80, 81 and 82, substitute—

Appeals to Collector (Appeals).

'80. (*1*) Any person aggrieved by any decision or order passed under this Act by a Gold Control Officer lower in rank than a Collector of Central Excise or of Customs may appeal to the Collector (Appeals) within three months from the date of the communication to him of such decision or order:

Provided that the Collector (Appeals) may, if he is satisfied that the appellant was prevented by sufficient cause from presenting the appeal within the aforesaid period of three months, allow it to be presented within a further period of three months.

(*2*) Every appeal under this section shall be in the prescribed form and shall be verified in the prescribed manner.

Procedure in appeal.

80A. (*1*) The Collector (Appeals) shall give an opportunity to the appellant to be heard, if he so desires.

(*2*) The Collector (Appeals) may, at the hearing of an appeal, allow the appellant to go into any ground of appeal not specified in the grounds of appeal, if the Collector (Appeals) is satisfied that the omission of that ground from the grounds of appeal was not wilful or unreasonable.

(*3*) The Collector (Appeals) may, after making such further inquiry as may be necessary, pass such order as he thinks fit confirming, modifying or annulling the decision or order appealed against, or may refer the case back to the adjudicating authority with such directions as he may think fit for a fresh adjudication or decision, as the case may be, after taking additional evidence, if necessary:

Provided that an order enhancing any penalty or fine in lieu of confiscation or confiscating things of greater value shall not be passed unless the appellant has been given a reasonable opportunity of showing cause against the proposed order.

(*4*) The order of the Collector (Appeals) disposing of the appeal shall be in writing and shall state the points for determination, the decision thereon and the reasons for the decision.

(5) On the disposal of the appeal, the Collector (Appeals) shall communicate the order passed by him to the appellant, the adjudicating authority and the Collector of Central Excise or of Customs.

Appeals to the Appellate Tribunal.

81. (*1*) Any person aggrieved by any of the following orders may appeal to the Appellate Tribunal against such order—

(*a*) a decision or order passed by the Collector of Central Excise or of Customs as an adjudicating authority;

(*b*) an order passed by the Collector (Appeals) under section 80A;

(*c*) an order passed by the Administrator, Collector of Central Excise or of Customs or the Appellate Collector of Customs under section 80, as it stood immediately before the appointed day;

(*d*) an order passed by the Administrator, either before or after the appointed day, under section 81, as it stood immediately before that day:

Provided that the Appellate Tribunal may, in its discretion, refuse to admit an appeal in respect of an order referred to in clause (*b*) or clause (*c*) or clause (*d*) where,—

(*i*) the value of the thing confiscated without option having been given to the owner thereof to pay a fine in lieu of confiscation under section 73; or

(*ii*) the amount of fine or penalty determined by such order,

does not exceed ten thousand rupees.

(*2*) The Administrator may, if he is of opinion that an order passed by the Collector of Central Excise or of Customs or the Appellate Collector of Customs under clause (*b*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 80, as it stood immediately before the appointed day, is not legal or proper, direct an officer authorised by him in this behalf (hereafter in this Chapter referred to as the authorised officer) to appeal on his behalf to the Appellate Tribunal against such order.

(*3*) The Collector of Central Excise or of Customs, may, if he is of opinion that an order passed by the Collector (Appeals) under section 80A is not legal or proper direct the authorised officer to appeal on his behalf to the Appellate Tribunal against such order.

(*4*) Every appeal under this section shall be filed within three months from the date on which the order sought to be appealed against is communicated to the Collector of Central Excise or of Customs, or, as the case may be, the other party preferring the appeal.

(*5*) On receipt of notice that an appeal has been preferred under this section, the party against whom the appeal has been preferred may, notwithstanding that he may not have appealed against such order or any part thereof, file, within forty-five days of the receipt of the notice, a memorandum of cross-objections verified in the prescribed manner against any part of the order appealed against and such memorandum shall be disposed of by the Appellate Tribunal as if it were an appeal presented within the time specified in sub-section (*4*).

(*6*) The Appellate Tribunal may admit an appeal or permit the filing of a memorandum of cross-objections after the expiry of the relevant period referred to in sub-section (*4*) or sub-section (*5*), if it is satisfied that there was sufficient cause for not presenting it within that period.

(*7*) An appeal to the Appellate Tribunal shall be in the prescribed form and shall be verified in the prescribed manner and shall, except in the case of an appeal referred to in sub-section (*2*) or sub-section (*3*) or a memorandum of cross-objections referred to in sub-section (*5*), be accompanied by a fee of two hundred rupees.

Orders of Appellate Tribunal.

81A. (*1*) The Appellate Tribunal may, after giving the parties to the appeal an opportunity of being heard, pass such orders thereon as it thinks fit, confirming, modifying or annulling the decision or order appealed against or may refer the case back to the authority which passed such decision or order with such directions as the Appellate Tribunal may think fit, for a fresh adjudication or decision, as the case may be, after taking additional evidence, if necessary.

(*2*) The Appellate Tribunal may, at any time within four years from the date of the order, with a view to rectifying any mistake apparent from the record, amend any order passed by it under sub-section (*1*) and shall make such amendments if the mistake is brought to its notice by the Collector of Central Excise or of Customs or the other party to the appeal:

Provided that an amendment which has the effect of enhancing any penalty or fine in lieu of confiscation or confiscating things of greater value shall not be made under this sub-section unless the Appellate Tribunal has given notice of its intention to do so, to the other party and has allowed him a reasonable opportunity of being heard.

(*3*) The Appellate Tribunal shall send a copy of every order passed under this section to the Collector of Central Excise or of Customs and the other party to the appeal.

(*4*) Save as otherwise provided in section 82B, orders passed by the Appellate Tribunal on appeal shall be final.

Procedure of Appellate Tribunal.

81B. (*1*) The provisions of sub-sections (*1*), (*2*), (*5*) and (*6*) of section 129C of the Customs Act, 1962, shall apply to the Appellate Tribunal in the discharge of its functions under this Act as they apply to it in the discharge of its functions under the Customs Act, 1962. 52 of 1962.

(*2*) The President or any other member of the Appellate Tribunal authorised in this behalf by the President may, sitting singly, dispose of any case which has been allotted to the Bench of which he is a member where—

(*a*) the value of the thing confiscated without option having been given to the owner thereof to pay a fine in lieu of confiscation under section 73; or

(*b*) the amount of fine or penalty involved,

does not exceed ten thousand rupees.

Powers of the Administrator or Collector of Central Excise or of Customs to pass certain orders.

82. (*1*) The Administrator may, of his own motion, call for and examine the record of any proceeding in which a Collector of Central Excise or of Customs as an adjudicating authority has passed any decision or order under this Act for the purpose of satisfying himself as to the legality or propriety of any such decision or order and may, by order, direct such Collector to apply to the Appellate Tribunal for the determination of such points arising out of the decision or order as may be specified by the Administrator in his order.

(*2*) The Collector of Central Excise or of Customs may, of his own motion, call for and examine the record of any proceeding in which an adjudicating authority subordinate to him has passed any decision or order under this Act for the purpose of satisfying himself as to the legality or propriety of any such decision or order and may, by order, direct such authority to apply to the Collector (Appeals) for the determination of such points arising out of the decision or order as may be specified by the Collector of Central Excise or of Customs in his order.

(*3*) No order shall be made under sub-section (*1*) or sub-section (*2*) after the expiry of two years from the date of the decision or order of the adjudicating authority.

(*4*) Where in pursuance of an order under sub-section (*1*) or sub-section (*2*), the adjudicating authority or the authorised officer makes an application to the Appellate Tribunal or the Collector (Appeals) within a period of three months from the date of communication of the order under sub-section (*1*) or sub-section (*2*) to the adjudicating authority, such application shall be heard by the Appellate Tribunal or the Collector (Appeals), as the case may be, as if such application were an appeal made against the decision or order of the adjudicating authority and the provisions of this Act regarding appeals, including the provisions of sub-section (5) of section 81, shall, so far as may be, apply to such application.

Deposit, pending appeal, of penalty levied.

82A. Where in any appeal under this Chapter, the decision or order appealed against relates to any penalty levied under this Act, the person desirous of appealing against such decision or order shall, pending the appeal, deposit with the adjudicating authority the penalty levied:

Provided that where in any particular case, the Collector (Appeals) or the Appellate Tribunal is of opinion that the deposit of penalty levied would cause undue hardship to such person, the Collector (Appeals) or, as the case may be, the Appellate Tribunal may dispense with such deposit subject to such conditions as he or it may deem fit to impose.

Statement of case to High Court.

82B. (*1*) The Collector of Central Excise or of Customs or the other party may, within sixty days of the date upon which he is served with notice of an order under section 81A, by application in the prescribed form, accompanied, where the application is made by the other party, by a fee of two hundred rupees, require the Appellate Tribunal to refer to the High Court any question of law arising out of such order and, subject to the other provisions contained in this section, the Appellate Tribunal shall, within one hundred and twenty days of the receipt of such application, draw up a statement of the case and refer it to the High Court:

Provided that the Appellate Tribunal may, if it is satisfied that the applicant was prevented by sufficient cause from presenting the application within the period hereinbefore specified, allow it to be presented within a further period not exceeding thirty days.

(*2*) On receipt of notice that an application has been made under sub-section (*1*), the person against whom such application has been made, may, notwithstanding that he may not have filed such an application, file, within forty-five days of the receipt of the notice, a memorandum of cross-objections verified in the prescribed manner against any part of the order in relation to which an application for reference has been made and such memorandum shall be disposed of by the Appellate Tribunal as if it were an application presented within the time specified in sub-section (*1*).

(*3*) If, on an application made under sub-section (*1*), the Appellate Tribunal refuses to state the case on the ground that no question of law arises, the Collector of Central Excise or of Customs, or, as the case may be, the other party may, within six months from the date on which he is served with notice of such refusal, apply to the High Court and the High Court may, if it is not satisfied with the correctness of the decision of the Appellate Tribunal, require the Appellate Tribunal to state the case and to refer it, and on receipt of any such requisition, the Appellate Tribunal shall state the case and refer it accordingly.

(*4*) Where in the exercise of its powers under sub-section (*3*), the Appellate Tribunal refuses to state a case which it has been required by an applicant to state, the applicant may, within thirty days from the date on which he receives notice of such refusal, withdraw his application and, if he does so, the fee, if any, paid by him, shall be refunded.

Statement of case to Supreme Court in cestain cases.

82C. If, on an application made under section 82B, the Appellate Tribunal is of opinion that, on account of conflict in the decisions of High Courts in respect of any particular question of law, it is expedient that a reference should be made direct to the Supreme Court, the Appellate Tribunal may draw up a statement of the case and refer it through the President direct to the Supreme Court.

Power of High Court or Supreme Court to require statement to be amended.

82D. If the High Court or the Supreme Court is not satisfied that the statements in a case referred to it are sufficient to enable it to determine the questions raised thereby, the Court may refer the case back to the Appellate Tribunal for the purpose of making such additions thereto or alterations therein as it may direct in that behalf.

Case before High Court to be heard by not less than two judges.

82E. (*1*) When any case has been referred to the High Court under section 82B, it shall be heard by a Bench of not less than two judges of the High Court and shall be decided in accordance with the opinion of such judges or of the majority, if any, of such judges.

(*2*) Where there is no such majority, the judges shall state the point of law upon which they differ and the case shall then be heard upon that point only by one or more of the other judges of the High Court and such point shall be decided according to the opinion of the majority of the judges who have heard the case including those who first heard it.

Decision of High Court or Supreme Court on the case stated.

82F. (*1*) The High Court or the Supreme Court hearing any such case shall decide the questions of law raised therein and shall deliver its judgment thereon containing the grounds on which such decision is founded and a copy of the judgment shall be sent under the seal of the Court and the signature of the Registrar to the Appellate Tribunal which shall pass such orders as are necessary to dispose of the case in conformity with such judgment.

(*2*) The costs of any reference to the High Court or the Supreme Court which shall not include the fee for making the reference shall be in the discretion of the Court.

Appeal to Supreme Court.

82G. An appeal shall lie to the Supreme Court from any judgment of the High Court delivered on a reference made under section 82B in any case which, on its own motion or on an oral application made by or on behalf of the party aggrieved, immediately after the passing of the judgment, the High Court certifies to be a fit one for appeal to the Supreme Court.

Hearing before Supreme Court.

5 of 1908.

82H. (*1*) The provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, relating to appeals to the Supreme Court shall, so far as may be, apply in the case of appeals under section 82G as they apply in the case of appeals from decrees of a High Court:

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall be deemed to affect the provisions of sub-section (*1*) of section 82F or section 82-I.

(*2*) The costs of the appeal shall be in the discretion of the Supreme Court.

(*3*) Where the judgment of the High Court is varied or reversed in the appeal, effect shall be given to the order of the Supreme Court in the manner provided in section 82F in the case of a judgment of the High Court.

Sums due to be paid notwithstanding reference, etc.

82-I. Notwithstanding that a reference has been made to the High Court or the Supreme Court or an appeal has been preferred to the Supreme Court, sums due to the Government as a result of an order passed under sub-section (*1*) of section 81A shall be payable in accordance with the order so passed.

Exclusion of time taken for copy.

82J. In computing the period of limitation prescribed for an appeal or application under this Chapter, the day on which the order complained of was served, and if the party preferring the appeal or making the application was not furnished with a copy of the order when the notice of the order was served upon him, the time requisite for obtaining a copy of such order shall be excluded.

Transfer of certain pending proceedings and transitional provisions.

82K. (*1*) Every appeal which is pending immediately before the appointed day before the Administrator or the Collector of Central Excise or of Customs under section 80, as it stood immediately before that day and any matter arising out of or connected with such appeal and which is so pending shall stand transferred on that day to the Appellate Tribunal or the Collector (Appeals), as the case may be, and the Appellate Tribunal or the Collector (Appeals) may proceed with such appeal or matter from the stage at which it was on that day:

Provided that the appellant may demand that before proceeding further with that appeal or matter, he may be re-heard.

(2) Every proceeding which is pending immediately before the appointed day before the Central Government under section 82, as it stood immediately before that day, and any matter arising out of or connected with such proceeding and which is so pending shall stand transferred on that day to the Appellate Tribunal and the Appellate Tribunal may proceed with such proceeding or matter from the stage at which it was on that day as if such proceeding or matter were an appeal filed before it:

Provided that the applicant or the other party may demand that before proceeding further with that proceeding or matter, he may be re-heard.

(3) Every proceeding which is pending immediately before the appointed day before the Administrator under section 81, as it stood immediately before that day, and any matter arising out of or connected with such proceeding and which is so pending shall continue to be dealt with by the Administrator as if the said section had not been substituted.

(4) Any person who immediately before the appointed day was authorised to appear in any appeal or proceeding transferred under sub-section (*1*) or sub-section (*2*) shall, notwithstanding anything contained in section 101A have the right to appear before the Appellate Tribunal in relation to such appeal or proceeding.

Definitions. 82L. In this Chapter—

(*a*) "appointed day" means the date of coming into force of the amendments to this Act specified in Part III of the Fifth Schedule to the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1980;

(*b*) "High Court" means,—

(*i*) in relation to any State, the High Court for that State;

(*ii*) in relation to a Union territory to which the jurisdiction of the High Court of a State has been extended by law, that High Court;

(*iii*) in relation to the Union territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Goa, Daman and Diu, the High Court at Bombay;

(*iv*) in relation to any other Union territory, the highest court of civil appeal for that territory other than the Supreme Court of India;

(*c*) "President" means the President of the Appellate Tribunal.'.

5. Section 83, in sub-sections (*1*) and (*3*), omit "or exercising any powers of revision".

6. Omit section 84.

7. After section 101, insert,—

Appearance by authorised representative.

'101A. (*1*) Any person who is entitled or required to appear before a Gold Control Officer or the Appellate Tribunal in connection with any proceedings under this Act, otherwise than when required under this Act to appear personally for examination on oath or affirmation, may, subject to the other provisions of this section, appear by an authorised representative.

(*2*) For the purposes of this section, "authorised representative" means a person authorised by the person referred to in sub-section (*1*) to appear on his behalf, being—

(*a*) his relative or regular employee; or

(*b*) any legal practitioner who is entitled to practise in any civil court in India; or

(*c*) any person who has acquired such qualifications as the Central Government may prescribe for this purpose.

(*3*) Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, no person who was a member of the Indian Customs and Central Excise Service—Group A and has retired or resigned from such Service after having served for not less than three years in any capacity in that Service shall be entitled to appear as an authorised representative in any proceedings before a Gold Control Officer for a period of two years from the date of his retirement or resignation, as the case may be.

(*4*) No person,—

(*a*) who has been dismissed or removed from Government service; or

(*b*) who is convicted of an offence connected with any proceeding under this Act, the Customs Act, 1962, or the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944; or

52 of 1962.
1 of 1944.

(*c*) who has become an insolvent,

shall be qualified to represent any person under sub-section (*1*), for all times in the case of a person referred to in clause (*a*), and for such time as the Collector of Central Excise or of Customs or the competent authority under the Customs Act, 1962, or the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, as the case may be, may, by order, determine in the case of a person referred to in clause (*b*), and for the period during which the insolvency continues in the case of a person referred to in clause (*c*).

(5) If any person,—

(*a*) who is a legal practitioner, is found guilty of misconduct in his professional capacity by any authority entitled to institute proceedings against him, an order passed by that authority shall have effect in relation to his right to appear before a Gold Control Officer or the Appellate Tribunal as it has in relation to his right to practise as a legal practitioner;

(*b*) who is not a legal practitioner, is found guilty of misconduct in connection with any proceedings under this Act by the prescribed authority, the prescribed authority may direct that he shall thenceforth be disqualified to represent any person under sub-section (*1*).

(*6*) Any order or direction under clause (*b*) of sub-section (*4*) or clause (*b*) of sub-section (*5*) shall be subject to the following conditions, namely:—

(*a*) no such order or direction shall be made in respect of any person unless he has been given a reasonable opportunity of being heard;

(*b*) any person against whom any such order or direction is made may, within one month of the making of the order or direction, appeal to the Administrator to have the order or direction cancelled; and

(*c*) no such order or direction shall take effect until the expiration of one month from the making thereof, or, where an appeal has been preferred, until the disposal of the appeal.'.

8. Section 114, in sub-section (*2*), in clause (*e*), omit sub-clause (*iii*).

R. V. S. PERI SASTRI,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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9

Resolution on final Budget Statement

रजिस्ट्री सं. डी. (डी.)-72

REGISTERED No. D.(D)-72

भारत का राजपत्र
The Gazette of India

असाधारण
EXTRAORDINARY

भाग I—खण्ड 1

PART I—Section 1

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

सं० 205] नई दिल्ली, बृहस्पतिवार, अक्तूबर 30, 1980/कार्तिक 8, 1902

No. 205] NEW DELHI, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1980/KARTIKA 8, 1902

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

वित्त मंत्रालय
(आर्थिक कार्य विभाग)
संकल्प

नई दिल्ली, 30 अक्तूबर, 1980

संख्या एफ० 2(143)-बी०(पी०बी०)/80—वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण, 1980-81 संसद् में 18 जून, 1980 को प्रस्तुत किया गया था जिसे अब सामान्य सूचना के लिए अन्तिम रूप से प्रकाशित कर दिया गया है।

2. 18 जून, 1980 को लोक सभा में प्रस्तुत किए गए वित्त (संख्या 2) विधेयक, 1980 के प्रस्तावों से 1980-81 में 281.98 करोड़ रुपए की सकल अतिरिक्त प्राप्तियां होने का अनुमान था जो इस प्रकार है :—

	(करोड़ रुपए)
सीमा शुल्क	24.80
संघ उत्पाद शुल्क . . .	147.68
ब्याज कर	108.50
होटल प्राप्तियां कर . . .	5.00
	285.98
घटाइए—प्रसारण रिसीवर लाइसेंस फीस में रियायत	(—) 4.00
	281.98

संघ उत्पाद शुल्कों से प्राप्त अतिरिक्त राजस्व में से राज्यों के हिस्से की रकमें अनुमानतः 58.98 करोड़ रुपए की बैठती हैं। तदनुसार 1980-81 में केन्द्र को प्राप्त होने वाली निवल अनुमानित रकमें 223.00 करोड़ रुपए की बैठती हैं। राजस्व खाते में अनुमानित घाटा 1900,18,53,000 रुपए का तथा कुल मिला कर घाटा 1416,74,66,000 रुपए का बैठता है।

3. वित्त (संख्या 2) विधेयक, 1980 में संशोधन किए जाने के फलस्वरूप 1980-81 में ब्याज कर की अनुमानित प्राप्तियों की रकमों में 28.50 करोड़ रुपए की कमी हो जाएगी।

4. उपर्युक्त पैराग्राफ में किए गए संशोधन से राजस्व खाते में अनुमानित घाटे की रकम 1928,68,53,000 रुपए तथा कुल मिला कर घाटे की रकम 1445,24,66,000 रुपए हो जाएगी।

5. अनुदानों की मांगें, 1980-81 बिना कोई संशोधन किए स्वीकृत कर दी गई थीं।

MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(Department of Economic Affairs)
RESOLUTION

New Delhi, the 30th October, 1980

No.F.2(143)—B(PB)/80. The Annual Financial Statement for 1980-81 as presented to the Parliament on the 18th June, 1980 is now published in its final form for general information.

2. The proposals in the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1980 as introduced in the Lok Sabha on the 18th June, 1980 were estimated to yield a gross additional receipt of Rs.281.98 crores in 1980-81 as follows :—

	(In crores of Rs.)
Customs	24.80
Union Excise Duties	147.68
Interest Tax	108.50
Hotel Receipts Tax	5.00
	285.98
Less—Concession in Broadcasting Receivers' Licence Fee	(—)4.00
	281.98

The States' share of the additional revenue from Union Excise Duties was estimated to Rs.58.98 crores. The net estimated accretion to the Centre in 1980-81 accordingly worked out to Rs. 223.00 crores. The estimated deficit on Revenue Account was Rs. 1900,18,53,000 and overall deficit Rs. 1416,74,66,000.

3. As a result of modifications in the Finance (No.2) Bill, 1980, the estimated receipts from Interest Tax in 1980-81 will be reduced by Rs. 28.50 crores.

4. With the modification indicated in the preceding paragraph, the estimate of deficit on Revenue Account is Rs. 1928,68,53,000 and that of overall deficit Rs.1445,24,66,000 .

5. The Demands for Grants for 1980-81 were voted without modifications.

केन्द्रीय सरकार

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1980-81

का

बजट

BUDGET

OF THE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

FOR

1980-81

(जैसा अन्तिम रूप में स्वीकृत किया गया)
(As finally adopted)

नई दिल्ली, 9 अक्टूबर, 1980
New Delhi, 9th October, 1980

रा० ना० मलहोत्रा
सचिव भारत सरकार
R. N. MALHOTRA,
Secretary to the Government of India

विषय-सूची
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STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—REVENUE ACCOUNT—RECEIPTS

(हजार रुपए)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक Accounts 1978-79	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1979-80	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1979-80	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1980-81
क कर-राजस्व	A. TAX REVENUE				
(क) आय और व्यय पर कर	(a) Taxes on Income and Expenditure:				
020. निगम-कर	020. Corporation Tax . .	1251,47,04	1529,50,00	1380,00,00	1515,00,00
021. आय पर निगम-कर से भिन्न कर	021. Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax .	470,77,32	434,52,00	455,12,00	493,80,00
028. आय और व्यय पर अन्य कर	028. Other Taxes on Income and Expenditure . .	24,53,38	2,00,00	1,00,00	85,50,00
जोड़—आय और व्यय पर कर	Total—Taxes on Income and Expenditure . .	1746,77,74	1966,02,00	1836,12,00	2094,30,00
(ख) सम्पत्ति और पूंजी लेन देनों पर कर	(b) Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions:				
029. भू-राजस्व	029. Land Revenue . .	31,42	28,59	27,37	27,53
030. स्टाम्प और पंजीकरण शुल्क	030. Stamps and Registration Fees	31,20,27	29,01,90	6,42,03	6,45,88
031. सम्पदा-शुल्क	031. Estate Duty . . .	2,36,71	1,93,00	2,06,17	2,09,84
032. धन पर कर	032. Taxes on Wealth . .	55,41,08	60,00,00	63,00,00	65,00,00
033. दान-कर	033. Gift Tax . . .	5,85,44	5,75,00	6,25,00	6,25,00
जोड़—सम्पत्ति और पूंजी लेन देनों पर कर	Total—Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions .	95,14,92	96,98,49	78,00,57	80,08,25
(ग) वस्तुओं और सेवाओं पर कर	(c) Taxes on Commodities and Services:				
037. सीमा-शुल्क	037. Customs . . .	2423,51,43	2389,35,50	2814,00,00	2988,80,00
038. संघ उत्पाद शुल्क	038. Union Excise Duties .	5367,17,56	5824,23,00*	5825,20,00	6205,83,00**
039. राज्य उत्पाद शुल्क	039. State Excise . . .	23,98,02	12,72,88	27,27,71	26,79,85
040. बिक्री कर	040. Sales Tax . . .	113,62,61	116,26,50	122,35,27	132,39,29
041. वाहनों पर कर	041. Taxes on Vehicles .	5,10,84	5,29,40	5,57,12	5,99,85
042. माल और यात्रियों पर कर	042. Taxes on Goods and Passengers . . .	14,82,85	12,45,10	16,72,10	18,22,45
043. बिजली पर कर और शुल्क	043. Taxes and Duties on Electricity . . .	82,37	88,75	88,90	97,50
045. वस्तुओं और सेवाओं पर अन्य कर और शुल्क	045. Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services . . .	16,78,25	16,45,55	22,78,10	23,83,75
जोड़—वस्तुओं और सेवाओं पर कर	Total—Taxes on Commodities and Services . .	7965,83,93	8377,66,68	8834,79,20	9402,85,69
जोड़—कर-राजस्व	TOTAL—TAX REVENUE .	9807,76,59	10440,67,17	10748,91,77	11577,23,94

*इसमें बजट प्रस्तावों में से राज्यों के हिस्से के रूप में 183.77 करोड़ रुपए शामिल नहीं हैं।

*Excludes Rs.183.77 crores being the share of States out of Budget proposals.

**इसमें बजट प्रस्तावों के परिणाम-स्वरूप राज्यों के हिस्से की 59.98 करोड़ रुपए की राशि शामिल नहीं है।

**Excludes Rs. 58.98 crores being the share of States out of Budget proposals.

टिप्पणी:—वास्तविक 1978-79 कालम में दिए गए आंकड़े अनन्तिम हैं।

Note:—The figures shown in the column Accounts 1978-79 are provisional.

विवरण I—भारत की समेकित निधि—राजस्व खाता—प्राप्तियां
STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—REVENUE ACCOUNT—RECEIPTS

(हजार रुपए)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक Accounts 1978-79	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1979-80	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1979-80	बजट अनुमान Bugte Estimate 1980-81
ख. कर-भिन्न राजस्व	B. NON-TAX REVENUE				
(क) राजकोषीय सेवाएं	(a) Fiscal Services :				
046. करेंसी, सिक्का-निर्माण और टकसाल	046. Currency, Coinage and Mint	58,83,14	96,19,09	63,63,17	69,80,78
047. अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाएं	047. Other Fiscal Services .	36,40,50	1,07,77	57,85,64	63,36,84
जोड़—राजकोषीय सेवाएं	Total—Fiscal Services . .	95,23,64	97,26,86	121,48,81	133,17,62
(ख) ब्याज प्राप्तियां लाभांश और लाभ	(b) Interests Receipts, Dividends and Profits:				
049. ब्याज प्राप्तियां	049. Interest Receipts:				
राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों से ब्याज	Interest from State and Union Territory Governments	601,35,09	653,00,00	590,00,00	716,25,00
रेलवे से ब्याज	Interest from Railways .	227,76,50	255,04,79	253,87,62	322,24,30
डाक-तार से ब्याज	Interest from Posts and Telegraphs . .	31,44,23	32,52,05	31,93,59	35,59,68
अन्य ब्याज प्राप्तियां	Other Interest Receipts .	566,29,50	695,76,25	608,85,85	781,89,55
जोड़—ब्याज प्राप्तियां	Total—Interest Receipts .	1426,85,32	1636,33,09	1484,67,06	1855,98,53
050. लाभांश और लाभ	050. Dividends and Profits .	263,59,42	283,95,87	296,59,91	289,19,83
जोड़—ब्याज प्राप्तियां, लाभांश और लाभ	Total—Interest Receipts, Dividends and Profits .	1690,44,74	1920,28,96	1781,26,97	2145,18,36
(ग) अन्य कर-भिन्न राजस्व	(c) Other Non-Tax Revenue :				
(I) सामान्य सेवाएं:	(i) General Services:				
051. लोक सेवा आयोग	051. Public Service Commission	1,10,91	1,31,77	1,22,10	1,40,47
055. पुलिस	055. Police	19,61,82	27,06,12	24,76,99	23,85,46
056. जेल	056. Jails	13,81	9,04	16,99	15,17
057. पूर्ति और निपटान	057. Supplies and Disposals .	13,75,03	13,18,77	13,29,23	14,32,28
057. लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण	058. Stationery and Printing .	10,50,92	9,73,81	8,87,51	8,66,62
059. लोक निर्माण	059. Public Works . .	6,75,16	4,98,51	4,25,58	4,41,08
065. अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	065. Other Administrative Services	15,79,64	17,02,01	20,72,78	19,31,10
066. पेंशनों और अन्य सेवा-निवृत्ति लाभों के सम्बन्ध में अंशदान और वसूलियां	066. Contributions and Recoveries towards Pension & other Retirement benefits	4,19,31	2,33,31	2,92,36	2,95,11
067. सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर	067. Aid Materials and Equipments	43,75,08	57,95,40	74,53,20	79,12,33
068. विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	068. Miscellsaneous General Services	120,95,86	114,52,11	124,43,26	137,08,58
रक्षा सेवाएं	Defence Services:				
069. सेना	069. Army	123,46,40	121,29,00	123,96,17	123,07,26
070. नौसेना	070. Navy	8,33,31	6,11,00	8,70,00	7,00,00
071. वायुसेना	071. Air Force . . .	17,86,05	18,33,00	18,00,00	19,35,00
072. पेंशनें आदि	072. Pensions etc. . .	3,46,09	3,00,00	3,25,49	3,25,00
जोड़—रक्षा सेवाएं	Total—Defence Services .	153 ,11,85	148,73,00	153,91,66	152,67,26
जोड़—सामान्य सेवाएं	Total—General Services .	389,69,39	396,93,85	429,11,96	443,95,46

विवरण I—भारत की समेकित निधि—राजस्व खाता—प्राप्तियां
STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—REVENUE ACCOUNT—RECEIPTS

(हजार रुपए)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक Accounts 1978-79	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1979-80	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1979-80	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1980-81
(ii) सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं:	(ii) Social and Community Services:				
077. शिक्षा	077. Education . . .	2,48,88	2,70,20	3,10,35	3,14,88
578. कला और संस्कृति	078. Art and Culture . .	52,06	52,79	55,49	62,18
080. चिकित्सा	080. Medical . . .	3,46,40	5,97,42	4,38,80	4,63,67
081. परिवार कल्याण	081. Family Welfare . .	85,21	99,02	60,02	98,02
082. लोक स्वास्थ्य, सफाई और जल-पूर्ति	082. Public Health, Sanitation and Water Supply . .	2,10,50	1,96,92	2,15,03	2,44,69
083. आवास	083. Housing . . .	10,21,84	9,01,33	8,35,99	8,70,45
084. नगर विकास	084. Urban Development .	17,01	21,05	21,63	21,66
085. सूचना और प्रचार	085. Information and Publicity	5,15,14	5,70,62	5,53,38	5,69,61
086. प्रसारण	086. Broadcasting . .	32,85,92	48,44,55	50,01,49	46,93,19
087. श्रम और रोजगार	087. Labour and Employment	52,86	48,85	59,32	49,58
088. समाज सुरक्षा और कल्याण	088. Social Security and Welfare	41,40,67	21,13,34	34,79,04	37,92,56
095. अन्य सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं	095. Other Social and Community Services . .	12,19,47	6,98,52	9,85,12	9,50,69
जोड़—सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं	Total—Social and Community Services . . .	111,95,96	104,14,61	120,15,66	121,31,18
(iii) आर्थिक सेवाएं	(iii) Economic Services:				
079. विदेश व्यापार और निर्यात संवर्धन	097. Foreign Trade and Export Promotion . .	5,11,24	4,06,56	10,20,68	6,80,72
098. सहकारिता	098. Co-operation . .	5,75	5,78	4,72	4,83
099. विशेष पिछड़े क्षेत्र	099. Special and Backward Areas	..	..	..	..
104. अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	104. Other General Economic Services	10,06,42	9,98,19	10,06,76	11,51,86
105. कृषि	105. Agriculture . . .	1,92,11	3,20,63	2,77,09	3,03,09
106. लघु सिंचाई, भूमि संरक्षण और क्षेत्र विकास	106. Minor Irrigation, Soil Conservation and Area Development . .	46,36	20,29	35,74	36,77
109. खाद्य	109. Food	61,04	49,23	1,07,99	1,07,97
110. पशुपालन	110. Animal Husbandry .	1,11,00	87,83	1,27,28	1,39,72
111. डेयरी विकास	111. Dairy Development	24,64,35	21,74,48	18,44,98	28,04,38
112. मीन उद्योग	112. Fisheries . . .	63,78	1,28,16	70,86	78,42
113. वन	113. Forest	4,16,31	4,28,18	4,64,97	4,81,98
114. सामुदायिक विकास	114. Community Development	20,95	3,22	3,61	3,47
120. उद्योग	120. Industries . . .	118,03,32	178,97,28	79,98,69	86,06,67
121. ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग	121. Village and Small Industries	4,74,62	4,14,31	3,35,10	3,91,06
128. खान और खनिज	128. Mines and Minerals .	70,70	1,30,61	1,86,59	71,59
131. जल और विद्युत विकास सेवाएं	131. Water and Power Development Services . .	1,69,53	1,69,14	3,55,46	3,81,94

विवरण I—भारत की समेकित निधि—राजस्व खाता—प्राप्तियां
STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—REVENUE ACCOUNT—RECEIPTS

(हजार रुपए)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक Accounts 1978-79	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1979-80	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1979-80	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1980-81
133. सिंचाई, नौपरिवहन जल-निकासी और बाढ़ नियंत्रण परियोजनाएं	133. Irrigation, Navigation Drainage and Flood Control Projects . . .	1,19	1,70	2,30	2,45
134. विद्युत परियोजनाएं	134. Power Projects . .	62,03,19	113,52,31	89,48,84	117,72,09
135. पत्तन, दीपस्तम्भ और नौवहन	135. Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping . . .	10,40,37	11,38,71	9,14,21	9,45,32
136. नागर विमानन	136. Civil Aviation . .	21,27,52	28,70,19	23,60,18	23,90,79
137. सड़कें और पुल	137. Roads and Bridges .	1,82,18	71,86	1,68,55	3,20,49
138. सड़क और जल परिवहन सेवाएं	138. Road and Water Transport Services . .	2,04,59	2,44,71	2,50,94	2,76,18
139. पर्यटन	139. Tourism . . .	19,38	8,79	9,39	13,50
144. अन्य परिवहन और संचार सेवाएं	144. Other Transport and Communication Services	42,52,85	48,03,72	51,22,27	56,54,39
रेलवे	Railways:				
रेलवे बजट के अनुसार रेलवे का राजस्व	Railway Revenue as per Railway Budget . .	2161,30,04	2467,07,47	2420,69,56	2824,42,24
डाक-तार	Posts and Telegraphs:				
155. डाक प्राप्तियां	155. Postal Receipts . .	239,17,13	255,90,00	265,75,00	286,50,00
156. दूर-संचार प्राप्तियां	156. Telecommunication Receipts	523,66,13	632,40,00	604,35,00	676,80,00
जोड़— डाक-तार	Total—Posts and Telegraphs .	762,83,26	888,30,00	870,10,00	963,30,00
जोड़—आर्थिक सेवाएं	Total—Economic Services .	3238,62,05	3792,63,35	3606,96,76	4153,91,92
ग. सहायता अनुदान और अंशदान	C. GRANTS-IN-AID AND CONTRIBUTIONS				
164. विदेशी अनुदान सहायता	164. External Grant Assistance	222,94,36	355,27,00	343,83,29	348,71,93
जोड़—कर-भिन्न राजस्व	TOTAL—NON-TAX REVENUE . . .	5748,90,14	6666,54,63	6402,83,15	7346,26,47
जोड़—राजस्व प्राप्तियां	TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS . . .	15556,66,73	17107,21,80	17151,74,92	18923,50,41
आगे ले जाई गई (देखिए पृष्ठ 994)	Carried over (see page 994)				
प्राप्तियों से अधिक भुगतान (घाटा)	Excess of Disbursements over Receipts (Deficit) . .	..	213,93,46	870,70,18	1928,68,53
जोड़	TOTAL	15556,66,73	17321,15,26	18022,45,10	20852,18,94

विवरण 1—भारत की समेकित निधि—राजस्व खाता—भुगतान

STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—REVENUE ACCOUNT—DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपए)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक Accounts 1978-79	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1979-80	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1979-80	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1980-81
क. सामान्य सेवाएं	A. GENERAL SERVICES				
(क) राज्य के अंग	(a) Organs of State:				
211. संसद	211. Parliament . . .	6,69,63	7,64,92	6,64,77	8,63,29
212. राष्ट्रपति/उप-राष्ट्रपति/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रशासक	212. President/Vice-President/ Administrators of Union Territories . . .	76,86	81,50	81,43	89,00
213. मंत्रिपरिषद्	213. Council of Ministers .	1,12,69	1,33,72	1,20,97	1,36,03
214. न्याय प्रशासन	214. Administration of Justice	3,86,63	4,21 26	4,54,74	5,12,18
215. निर्वाचन	215. Elections . . .	8,38,89	6,56,32	36,53,00	20,00,00
216. लेखापरीक्षा	216. Audit	53,44,30	61 64,66	61,72,46	63,60,18
जोड़—राज्य के अंग	Total—Organs of State . .	74,29,00	82,22,38	111,47,37	99,60,68
(ख) राजकोषीय सेवाएं	(b) Fiscal Services:				
220. आय और व्यय पर करों का संग्रह	220. Collection of Taxes on Income and Expenditure	45,44,51	46,93,66	47,56,98	51,59,17
229. भू-राजस्व	229. Land Revenue . .	35,56	35,78	37,89	41,63
230. स्टाम्प और पंजीकरण	230. Stamps and Registration	15,56,05	18,62,27	17,72	17,79
231. सम्पदा शुल्क, धन पर करों और दान-कर का संग्रह	231. Collection of Estate Duty, Taxes on Wealth and Gift Tax . . .	5,04,95	5,09,74	5,17,09	5,61,04
235. सम्पत्ति और पूंजी लेन-देनों पर अन्य करों का संग्रह	235. Collection of Other Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions . .	2,77	4,11	2,94	3,04
237. सीमा-शुल्क	237. Customs . . .	24,72,39	38,64,96	31,53,17	40,79 32
238. संघ उत्पाद-शुल्क	238. Union Excise Duties .	35,35,09	38,57,91	37,78,04	40,27,83
239. राज्य उत्पाद-शुल्क	239. State Excise . . .	15,82	16,33	21,07	23,27
240. बिक्री-कर	240. Sales Tax . . .	1,20,27	1,35,85	1,30,04	1,42,59
241. वाहनों पर कर	241. Taxes on Vehicles . .	28,04	32,43	29,18	32,25
245. वस्तुओं और सेवाओं पर अन्य कर और शुल्क	245. Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services . . .	91,10	1,04,16	2,83,11	1,23,91
246. करेंसी, सिक्का-निर्माण और टकसाल	246. Currency, Coinage and Mint	44,31,29	40,78,46	39,89,03	44,51,03
247. अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाएं	247. Other Fiscal Services .	162,01,12	113,79,65	130,99,74	122,96,76
जोड़—राजकोषीय सेवाएं	Total—Fiscal Services . .	335,38,96	305,75,31	298,16,00	309,59,63
(ग) ब्याज संदाय और ऋण की वापसी	(c) Interest Payment and Servicing of Debt:				
249. ब्याज संदाय	249. Interest Payments . .	1828,97,26	2161,27,27	2206,23,49	2597,63,53
(घ) प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	(d) Administrative Services:				
251. लोक सेवा आयोग	251. Public Service Commission	2,84,91	3,94,19	3,69,82	3,69,51
252. सचिवालय-सामान्य सेवाएं	252. Secretariat-General Services	50,06,92	52,28,19	53,41,98	56,85,10

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विवरण I—भारत की समेकित निधि—राजस्व खाता—भुगतान
STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—REVENUE ACCOUNT—DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपए)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक Actuals 1978-79	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1979-80	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1979-80	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1980-81
253. जिला प्रशासन	253. District Administration	1,20,85	1,23,03	1,16,47	1,22,61
254. राजकोष और लेखा प्रशासन	254. Treasury and Accounts Administration . .	88,91	95,89	90,18	99,79
255. पुलिस	255. Police	238,97,72	250,39,72	262,45,06	281,28,85
256. जेल	256. Jails	1,00,93	75,56	87,53	88,54
257. पूर्ति और निपटान	257. Supplies and Disposals .	9,17,20	9,12,03	9,24,78	9,94,21
258. लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण	258. Stationery and Printing .	24,09,32	18,20,40	13,81,76	22,36,98
259. लोक निर्माण-कार्य	259. Public Works . .	20,03,90	33,07,45	24,35,34	26,89,86
260. आग से बचाव और नियंत्रण	260. Fire Protection and Control	29,09	37,13	36,12	36,55
261. विदेश कार्य	261. External Affairs . .	59,75,08	59,51,04	60,41,70	66,73,61
265. अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	265. Other Administrative Services	35,73,32	72,96,72	37,03,90	183,61,03
जोड़– प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	Total—Administrative Services	444,08,15	502,81,35	467,74,64	654,86,64
(ङ) पेंशनें और विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	(e) Pension and Miscellaneous General Services:				
266. पेंशनें और अन्य सेवा-निवृत्ति लाभ	266. Pensions and Other Retirement benefits . .	46,31,39	40,37,43	51,67,19	58,20,17
267. सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर	267. Aid Materials and Equipments	14,45,54	14,98,10	17,00,54	8,58,34
268. विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	268. Miscellaneous General Services . . .	115,31,45	99,08,55	107,93,10	1062,87,32*
जोड़– पेंशनें और विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	Total—Pensions and Miscellaneous General Services	176,08,48	154,44,08	176,60,83	1129,65,83
(च) रक्षा सेवाएं	(f) Defence Services:				
269. सेना	269. Army	1800,55,07	1854,45,00	1927,16,33	2114,53,18
270. नौसेना	270. Navy.	173,92,20	210,08,00	212,30,50	216,26,10
271. वायु सेना	271. Air Force . . .	634,60,08	661,81,00	832,46,70	866,50,20
272. पेंशनें आदि	272. Pensions etc. . .	157,94,08	177,00,00	192,42,08	228,52,38
जोड़–अरक्षा सेवाएं	Total—Defence Services .	2767,01,43	2903,34,00	3164,35,61	3425,81,86
जोड़—सामान्य सेवाएं	TOTAL—GENERAL SERVICES . . .	5625,83,28	6109,84,39	6424,57,94	8217,18,17

*सातवें वित्त आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसरण में, 1979-80 से पहले राज्य सरकारों को दिए गए उधारों को बट्टेखाते डालने के लिए 945.60 करोड़ रुपए के लेखा-समायोजन की रकम इसमें शामिल है। कृपया पृष्ठ 994 भी देखिए

*Including accounting adjustment of Rs. 945.60 crores for write-off of loans advanced to State Governments prior to 1979-80, in pursuance of the recommendations of the Seventh Finance Commission. Please also see page 994.

विवरण 1—भारत की समेकित निधि—राजस्व खाता—भुगतान
STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—REVENUE ACCOUNT—DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपए)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक Actuals 1978-79	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1979-80	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1979-80	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1980-81
ख. सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं	B. SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES				
276. सचिवालय-सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं	276. Secretariat-Social and Community Services .	7,79,08	8,47,96	8,47,02	8,96,54
277. शिक्षा	277. Education . . .	234,89,84	244,99,98	238,97,62	267,37,84
278. कला और संस्कृति	278. Art and Culture . .	13,53,28	15,91,52	14,72,54	16,34,58
279. वैज्ञानिक सेवाएं और अनुसंधान	279. Scientific Services and Research . . .	188,39,89	222,63,90	209,95,46	231,95,75
280. चिकित्सा	280. Medical . . .	52,84,72	62,14,47	55,99,57	68,09,35
281. परिवार कल्याण	281. Family Welfare . .	8,56,37	12,01,59	10,54,09	11,75,90
282. लोक स्वास्थ्य, सफाई और जल-पूर्ति	282. Public Health, Sanitation and Water Supply .	16,49,40	26,38,42	26,21,15	30,52,42
283. आवास	283. Housing . . .	17,83,63	21,95,87	21,54,44	25,50,42
284. नगर विकास	284. Urban Development .	1,33,40	1,76,72	1,52,65	1,90,61
285. सूचना और प्रचार	285. Information and Publicity	17,61,63	20,65,44	18,50,57	22,67,56
286. प्रसारण	286. Broadcasting . .	54,45,93	59,41,24	58,64,21	65,61,96
287. श्रम और रोजगार	287. Labour and Employment	53,60,98	64,31,91	61,91,48	70,91,52
288. समाज सुरक्षा और कल्याण	288. Social Security and Welfare . . .	56,95,23	58,11,47	63,95,88	68,42,42
289. दैवी विपत्तियों के कारण सहायता	289. Relief on account of Natural Calamities .	46,16	19,16	28,15	5,85
295. अन्य सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं	295. Other Social and Community Services . .	53,25	64,83	64,25	59,27
जोड़—सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं	TOTAL—SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES	725,32,79	819,64,48	791,89,08	890,71 99
ग. आर्थिक सेवाएं	C. ECONOMIC SERVICES				
(क) सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	(a) General Economic Services:				
296. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	296. Secretariat-Economic Services . . .	17,98,98	20,59,39	20,67,04	21,68,59
297. विदेश व्यापार और निर्यात संवर्धन	297. Foreign Trade and Export Promotion . .	419,79,92	354,11,23	382,49,02	393,21,06
298. सहकारिता	298. Co-operation . .	49,47,76	63,71,05	58,85,17	60,65,19
299. विशेष और पिछड़े क्षेत्र	299. Special and Backward Areas	2,20,78	4,18,15	3,59,71	5,81,50
304. अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	304. Other General Economic Services . . .	22,43,10	26,97,46	23,09,15	29,05,35
जोड़—सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	Total—General Economic Services . .	511,90,54	469,57,28	488,70,09	510,41,69
(ख) कृषि और सम्बद्ध सेवाएं	(b) Agriculture and Allied Services:				
305. कृषि	305. Agriculture . . .	243,99,19	236,42,02	157,55,33	153,94,38

विवरण 1—भारत की समेकित निधि—राजस्व खाता—भुगतान
STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—REVENUE ACCOUNT—DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपए)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक Accounts 1978-79	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1979-80	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1979-80	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1980-81
306 लघु सिंचाई	306. Minor Irrigation	7,10,91	8,84,06	5,13,96	8,94,27
307. भूमि और जल संरक्षण	307. Soil and Water Conservation	3,06,24	4,07,44	2,94,68	4,25,80
308. क्षेत्र विकास	308. Area Development	4,48,57	75,00	71,00	60,36
309. खाद्य	309. Food	579,43,31	571,46,44	609,30,36	617,63,56
310. पशु पालन	310. Animal Husbandry	11,58,30	15,95,00	11,56,36	16,50,55
311. डेयरी विकास	311. Dairy Development	36,16,72	41,04,01	59,37,10	79,02,03
312. मीन उद्योग	312. Fisheries	11,55,27	18,33,30	12,35,16	19,78,57
313. वन	313. Forest	9,46,97	12,14,85	10,39,47	13,05,20
314. सामुदायिक विकास	314. Community Development	1,36,66	2,29,11	1,73,13	2,42,69
जोड़--कृषि और सम्बद्ध सेवाएं	Total-Agriculture and Allied Services	908,22,14	916,31,23	871,06,55	916,17,41
(ग) उद्योग और खनिज	(c) Industry and Minerals :				
320. उद्योग	320. Industries	227,78,34	564,74,25	563,15,31	417,36,04
321. ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग	321. Village and Small Industries	63,53,11	88,65,36	75,93,61	79,83,43
328. खान और खनिज	328. Mines and Minerals	68,59,59	81,49,56	107,69,57	135,52,49
जोड़--उद्योग और खनिज	Total-Industry and Minerals	359,91,04	734,89,17	746,78,49	632,71,96
(घ) जल और विद्युत विकास	(d) Water and Power Development :				
331. जल और विद्युत विकास सेवाएं	331. Water and Power Development Services	34,37,36	28,80,97	22,67,98	29,26,45
333. सिंचाई, नौपरिवहन, जल निकासी और बाढ़ नियंत्रण परियोजनाएं	333. Irrigation, Navigation, Drainage and Flood Control Projects	3,27,89	4,50,21	4,10,67	4,49,41
334. विद्युत परियोजनाएं	334. Power Projects	66,44,84	108,54,09	99,88,11	115,01,59
जोड़--जल और विद्युत विकास	Total-Water and Power Development	104,10,09	141,85,27	126,66,76	148,77,45
(ङ) परिवहन और संचार	(e) Transport and Communications :				
335. पत्तन, दीपस्तम्भ और नौवहन	335. Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	57,24,51	62,86,40	60,14,99	64,96,03
336. नागर विमानन	336. Civil Aviation	16,79,22	17,52,99	17,67,98	20,55,48
337. सड़कें और पुल	337. Roads and Bridges	55,37,08	57,23,87	58,79,17	61,39,26
338. सड़क और जल परिवहन सेवाएं	338. Road and Water Transport Services	3,25,54	4,06,27	4,01,59	5,43,42
339. पर्यटन	339. Tourism	4,53,88	5,13,47	4,60,54	5,20,88
344. अन्य परिवहन और संचार सेवाएं	344. Other Transport and Communication Services	12,68,53	15,80,85	69,97,10	83,10,44
जोड़--परिवहन और संचार	Total-Transport and Communications	149,88,76	162,63,85	215,21,37	240,65,56

विवरण 1—भारत की समेकित निधि—राजस्व खाता—भुगतान
STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—REVENUE ACCOUNT—DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपए)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक Accounts 1978-79	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1979-80	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1979-80	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1980-81
(च) रेलवे	(f) Railways :				
रेलवे बजट के अनुसार रेलवे व्यय	Railway Expenditure as per Railway Budget .	2161,30,04	2467,07,47	2420,69,56	2824,42,24
(छ) डाक-तार	(g) Posts and Telegraphs :				
355. डाक सेवाएं	355. Postal Services	232,61,21	246,90,95	255,63,14	285,83,32
356. दूर संचार सेवाएं	356. Telecommunication Services . .	353,02,28	382,81,27	398,36,08	457,25,24
357. सामान्य राजस्व को लाभांश	357. Dividends to General Revenues	31,31,99	33,45,28	32,75,36	35,59,68
358. डाक-तार के अभिशेष से विनियोजन	358. Appropriations from Posts and Telegraphs Surplus	145,87,78	225,12,50	183,35,42	184,61,76
जोड़—डाक-तार	Total—Posts and Telegraphs .	762,83,26	888,30,00	870,10,00	963,30,00
जोड़—आर्थिक सेवाएं	TOTAL—ECONOMIC SERVICES. .	4958,15,87	5780,64,27	5739,22,82	6236,46,31
ब. सहायता अनुदान और अंशदान	D. GRANTS-IN-AID AND CONTRIBUTIONS				
360. राज्य सरकारों को सहायता अनुदान	360. Grants-in-aid to State Governments .	2533,11,27	1980,85,26	2318,80,11	2615,46,67
361. संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को सहायता अनुदान	361. Grants-in-aid to Union Territory Governments	101,38,13	120,87,55	123,45,73	137,00,31
362. संघ उत्पाद शुल्कों में से राज्यों के हिस्सों की अदायगी	362. Payment of States' Share of Union Excise Duties	1239,50,00	2420,70,00	2530,20,00	2655,85,00
363. स्थानीय निकायों और पंचायती राज संस्थाओं को मुआवजा और समनुदिष्ट राशि	363. Compensation and Assignments to Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions	20,15,29	20,54,20	28,75,65	26,50,81
364. अन्य देशों के साथ तकनीकी और आर्थिक सहयोग	364. Technical and Economic Co-operation with other Countries . .	60,90,52	68,05,11	65,53,77	72,99,68
जोड़—सहायता अनुदान और अंशदान	TOTAL—GRANTS-IN-AID AND CONTRIBUTIONS	3955,05,21	4611,02,12	5066,75,26	5507,82,47
जोड़—भुगतान राजस्व खाता	TOTAL—DISBURSEMENTS REVENUE ACCOUNT .	15264,37,15	17321,15,26	18022,45,10	20852,18,94
भुगतान से अधिक राजस्व (अधिशेष)	Excess of Revenue over Disbursements (Surplus) .	292,29,58	..	..	..
जोड़	TOTAL . .	15556,66,73	17321,15,26	18022,45,10	20852,18,94

विवरण 1—भारत की समेकित निधि—पूंजी खाता—प्राप्तियां

STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—CAPITAL ACCOUNT—RECEIPTS

(हजार रुपए)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक Accounts 1978-79	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1979-80	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1979-80	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1980-81
क. लोक ऋण	A. PUBLIC DEBT				
601. केन्द्रीय सरकार का आन्तरिक ऋण	601. Internal Debt of the Central Government :				
बाजार उधार	Market Loans . .	1836,77,56	2148,00,00	2258,80,00	2765,00,00
राजकोष हुण्डियां	Treasury Bills . .	25042,50,25	24382,09,00	24399,00,00	27444.50,0
अन्य मदें	Other Items . .	271,13,26	5,14,65	197,04,15	647,86,95@
जोड़—केन्द्रीय सरकार का आन्तरिक ऋण	Total-Internal Debt of the Central Government .	27150,41,07	26535,23,65	26854,84,15	30857,36,9
602. विदेशी ऋण	602. External Debt	853,76,24	1000,14,00	939,38,00	1210,62,0
अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्राकोष की न्यास निधि से उधार	Loan from I.M.F. Trust Fund	..	..	..	540,00,0
जोड़—लोक ऋण	TOTAL—PUBLIC DEBT	28004,17,31	27535,37,65	27794,22,15	32607,98,9
ख. उधारों और अग्रिमों की वसूलियां	B. RECOVERIES OF LOANS AND ADVANCES				
राज्य सरकारें	State Governments	882,61,50	854,00,00	897,00,00	1952,00,00
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारें	Union Territory Governments .	9,09,38	9,00,00	9,00,00	11,00,0
विदेशी सरकारें	Foreign Governments	380,58,41	381,66,00	77,42,00	91,81,0
अन्य उधार और अग्रिम	Other Loans and Advances	809,57,83	793,34,00	600,58,00	723,19.
जोड़—उधारों और अग्रिमों की वसूलियां	TOTAL—RECOVERIES OF LOANS AND ADVANCES	2081,87,12	2038,00,00	1584,00,00	2778,00,0
ग. अन्य प्राप्तियां	C. OTHER RECEIPTS .	14,00,00	3,00,00	3,00,00	.
जोड़—राजस्व प्राप्तियां	TOTAL-REVENUE RECEIPTS . .	15556,66,73	17107,21,80	17151,74,92	18923,50,4
(पृष्ठ 988 से आगे लाई गई)	(brought forward from Page 988)				
जोड़—भारत की समेकित निधि—प्राप्तियां	TOTAL—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA RECEIPTS . . .	45656,71,16	46683,59,45	46532,97,07	54309,49,3

@इसमें अंतराष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष को जारी की गई प्रतिभूतियों के तौर पर 442.71 करोड़ रुपए की काल्पनिक प्राप्ति शामिल है। कृपया पृष्ठ 995 भी देखिए।

@Includes a notional receipt of Rs. 442.71 crores on account of securities issued to IMF. Please also see page 995.

*इसमें 945.60 करोड़ रुपए के लेखा-समायोजन की रकम शामिल है। कृपया पृष्ठ 990 भी देखिए।

*Includes accounting adjustment of Rs. 945.60 crores. Please also see page 990.

विवरण 1—भारत की समेकित निधि —राजस्व खाता—भुगतान
STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—CAPITAL ACCOUNT—DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपए)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक Accounts 1978-79	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1979-80	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1979-80	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1980-81
क. सामान्य सेवाओं का पूंजी खाता	A. CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF GENERAL SERVICES				
430. इंडिया सिक्योरिटी प्रेस	430. India Security Press	63,95	1,12,05	..	..
446. करेंसी, सिक्का-निर्माण और टकसाल	446. Currency, Coinage and Mint . .	250,08,65	10,86,79	8,29,82	8,51,42
447. अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाएं	447. Other Fiscal Services .	..	5,10,00	12,40,90	568,89,80*
459. लोक निर्माण-कार्य	459. Public Works	29,10,95	38,38,85	30,24,21	36,21,13
468. विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	468. Miscellaneous General . Services . .	(—)3,80,06	(—)3,28,50	(—)3,29,08	(—)3,27,85
469. रक्षा सेवाएं	469. Defence Services	253,73,50	295,39,00	262,56,05	326,85,40
जोड़—सामान्य सेवाओं का पूंजी खाता	TOTAL—CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF GENERAL SERVICES	529,76,99	347,58,19	310,21,90	937,19,90
ख. सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाओं का पूंजी खाता	B. CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES				
477. शिक्षा, कला और संस्कृति	477. Education, Art and Culture . .	2,63,45	5,62,77	3,60,09	13,44,75
479. वैज्ञानिक सेवाएं और अनुसंधान	479. Scientific Services and Research .	32,40,37	44,45,93	36,65,69	53,60,20
480. चिकित्सा	480. Medical .	4,09,19	6,17,11	5,05	6,08,73
482. लोक स्वास्थ्य, सफाई और जल-पूर्ति	482. Public Health, Sanitation and Water Supply .	8,40,80	2,16,50	1,52,96	2,50,00
483. आवास	483. Housing .	45,68,62	60,97,74	50,80,81	65,72,74
484. नगर विकास	484. Urban Development	(—)1,28,99	3,94,65	(—)59,42	4,99,55
485. सूचना और प्रचार	485. Information and Publicity .	8,41	90,31	7,75	53,22
486. प्रसारण	486. Broadcasting	5,99,76	15,46,06	7,96,60	8,92,22
488. समाज सुरक्षा और कल्याण	488. Social Security and Welfare .	6,28,47	8,54,71	7,68,49	8,06,39
495. अन्य सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं	495. Other Social and Community Services	30,18	1,13,83	27,88	80,05
जोड़—सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाओं का पूंजी खाता	TOTAL—CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES .	104,60.26	149,39,61	108,05,90	164,67,85

इसमें प्रतिभूतियों और विशेष आहरण अधिकारों एस० डी० आर० के रूप में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष को अभिदान के तौर पर देय 561.62 करोड़ रुपये का काल्पनिक व्यय शामिल है । कृपया पृष्ठ 13, 17 और 25 भी देखिये ।

*Includes notional expenditure of Rs. 561.62 crores on account of subscription payable to International Monetary Fund in the form of securities and special drawing rights. Please also see pages 994,998 and 1006.

विवरण I—भारत की समेकित निधि—पूंजी खाता—भुगतान
STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—CAPITAL ACCOUNT—DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपए)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक Accounts 1978-79	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1979-80	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1979-80	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimat 1980-81
ग आर्थिक सेवाओं का पूंजी खाता	C. CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF ECONOMIC SERVICES				
(क) सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाओं का पूंजी खाता	(a) Capital Account of General Economic Services :				
497. विदेश व्यापार	497. Foreign Trade .	57,41	1,03,00	1,03,00	1,49,0
498. सहकारिता	498. Co-operation .	22,72,50	25,80,97	12,85,89	26,89,7
499. विशेष और पिछड़े क्षेत्र	499. Special and Backward Areas .	16,70,05	28,99,00	27,48.50	11,69,0
500. सामान्य वित्तीय और व्यापारिक संस्थाओं में निवेश	500. Investments in General Financial and Trading Institutions . . .	12,32,50	2,00,00	1,50,00	10,25,0
501. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संस्थाओं में निवेश	501. Investments in International Financial Institutions . . .	32,83,60	10,89,86	9,64,94	9,81,
504. सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	504. General Economic Services . . .	1,50	11.,00	21,00	21,0
जोड़—सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाओं का पूंजी खाता	Total—Capital Account of General Economic Services . . .	85,17,56	68,83,83	52,73,33	60,35,3
(ख) कृषि और सम्बद्ध सेवाओं का पूंजी खाता	(b) Capital Account of Agriculture and Allied Services :				
505. कृषि	505. Agriculture	122,98,88	150,22,93	324,18,59	206,69,
506. लघु सिचाई, भूमि संरक्षण और क्षेत्र विकास	506. Minor Irrigation Soil Conservation and Area Development .	45,36	63,50	55,51	46,
509. खाद्य	509. Food	9,05,11	19,76,90	11,57,74	17,33,
510. पशुपालन	510. Animal Husbandary .	99,63	2,53,57	1,25,69	2,62,
511. डेयरी विकास	511. Dairy Development .	57,85	99,80	31,07	15,
512. मीन उद्योग	512. Fisheries . . .	8,16,83	12,10,35	10,90,41	14,85,
513. वन	513. Forest . . .	3,12,63	6,11,07	1,92,85	1,83,1
514. साम्ुदायिक विकास	514. Community Development . . .	..	9,20	3,50	8.
515. कृषि वित्तीय संस्थाओं में निवेश	515. Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions . . .	2,04,00	2,51,00	..	
जोड़—कृषि और सम्बद्ध सेवाओं का पूंजी खाता	Total—Capital Account of Agriculture and Allied Services .	147,40,29	194,98,32	350,75,36	244,03,
(ग) उद्योग और खनिजों का पूंजी खाता	(c) Capital Account of Industry and Minerals :				
520. औद्योगिक अनुसंधान तथा विकास	520. Industrial Research and Development .	9,50	20,98	18,06	97,

विवरण 1—भारत की समेकित निधि—पूंजी खाता—भुगतान
STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—CAPITAL ACCOUNT—DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपए)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक Accounts 1978-79	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1979-80	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1979-80	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1980-81
521. ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग	521. Village and Small Industries	5,08,13	4,27,70	3,72,70	5,09,40
522. मशीनरी तथा इंजीनियरिंग उद्योग	522. Machinery and Engineering Industries	9,98,15	7,42,55	10,54,31	26,90,70
523. पेट्रोलियम, रसायन तथा उर्वरक उद्योग	523. Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries	144,53,40	189,69,41	169,42,54	129,44,54
524. हवाई जहाज तथा समुद्री जहाज निर्माण उद्योग	524. Aircraft and Shipbuilding Industries	5,73,88	8,51,00	6,65,08	41,82,00
525. दूरसंचार तथा इलेक्ट्रानिकी उद्योग	525. Telecommunication and Electronics Industries	11,58,66	6,35,00	7,25,00	11,80,75
526. उपभोक्ता उद्योग	526. Consumer Industries	49,53,40	105,03,00	85,18,00	80,40,55
527. परमाणु ऊर्जा विकास	527. Atomic Energy Development	66,73,37	41,79,04	45,79,87	51,62,49
528. खनन तथा धातुकर्म उद्योग	528. Mining and Metallurgical Industries	523,65,17	379,68,48	425,19,26	604,05,91
529. अन्य उद्योग	529. Other Industries	31,72	1,07,45	47,78	1,20,07
530. औद्योगिक वित्तीय संस्थाओं में निवेश	530. Investments in Industrial Financial Institutions	10,62,50	20,64,50	26,62,50	21,27,51
जोड़—उद्योग और खनिजों का पूंजी खाता	Total-Capital Account of Industry and Minerals	827,87,88	764,69,11	781,05,10	974,60,92
(घ) जल और विद्युत विकास का पूंजी खाता :	(d) Capital Account of Water and Power Development :				
531. जल और विद्युत विकास सेवाएं	531. Water and Power Development Services	96,30	1,14,67	1,51,75	2,04,50
533. सिंचाई, नौपरिवहन, जल निकासी और बाढ़ नियंत्रण परियोजनाएं	533. Irrigation, Navigation, Drainige and Flood Control Projects	11,43,48	19,42,77	15,81,28	21,95,69
534. विद्युत परियोजनाएं	534. Power Projects	179,88,83	3,11,91,25	295,50,80	365,00,13
जोड़—जल और विद्युत विकास का पूंजी खाता	Total—Capital Account of Water and Power Development	192,28,61	332,48,69	312,83,83	389,00,32
(ङ) परिवहन और संचार का पूंजी खाता	(e) Capital Account of Transport and Communications :				
535. पत्तन, दीपस्तम्भ और नौवहन	535. Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	17,84,09	26,69,64	16,04,79	12,30,40
536. नागर विमानन	536. Civil Aviation	10,01,85	28,67,73	17,99,31	39,54,40
537. सड़कें और पुल	537. Roads and Bridges	100,95,65	112,32,88	107,22,97	115,81,32
538. सड़क और जल परिवहन सेवाएं	538. Road and Water Transport Services	1,77,23	6,55,27	3,31,40	8,62,50

विवरण I—भारत की समेकित निधि—पूंजी खाता—भुगतान
STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—CAPITAL ACCOUNT—DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपए)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक Accounts 1978-79	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1979-80	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1979-80	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1980-81
544. अन्य परिवहन और संचार सेवाएं	544. Other Transport and Communication Services . . .	12,46,08	37,27,42	33,71,88	70,42,50
जोड़-परिवहन और संचार का पूंजी खाता	Total—Capital Account of Transport and Communications .	143,04,90	211,52,94	178,35,35	246,71,12
(च) रेलवे का पूंजी खाता (जैसा रेलवे बजट में दिखाया गया है)	(f) Capital Account of Railways (as shown in the Railway Budget). .	361,41,04	398,92,00	397,40,00	482,00,00
(छ) डाक-तार का पूंजी खाता	(g) Capital Account of Posts and Telegraphs :				
555. डाक सेवाएं	555. Postal Services .	10,18,75	6,32,39	6,70,48	1,29,30
556. दूर संचार सेवाएं (बेतार सहित)	556. Telecommunication Services (including Wireless). . . .	15,85,28	47,54,61	10,89,52	68,00,70
जोड़-डाक-तार का पूंजी खाता	Total-Capital Account of Posts and Telegraphs .	26,04,03	53,87,00	17,60,00	69,30,00
जोड़-आर्थिक सेवाओं का पूंजी खाता	TOTAL-CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF ECONOMIC SERVICES .	1783,24,31	2025,31,89	2090,72,97	2466,00,70
जोड़-राजस्व खाते से बाहर का पूंजी व्यय	TOTAL—CAPITAL EXPENDITURE OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT	2417,61,56	2522,29,69	2509,00,77	3567,88,45
लोक ऋण	PUBLIC DEBT				
601. केन्द्रीय सरकार का आन्तरिक ऋण	601. Internal Debt of the Central Government				
बाजार उधार	Market Loans .	183,30,87	297,51,00	297,51,00	265,34,00
राजकोष हुण्डियां	Treasury Bills . .	26053,03,00	23000,00,00	22000,00,00	26000,00,00
अन्य मदें	Other Items . . .	54,73,76	10,86,83	344,75,55	312,48,97*
जोड़-केन्द्रीय सरकार का आन्तरिक ऋण	Total—Internal Debt of the Central Government . . .	26291,07,63	23308,37,83	22642,26,55	26577,82,97
602. विदेशी ऋण	602. External Debt .	469,90,18	395,50,48	408,77,70	410,40,07
जोड़-लोक ऋण	TOTAL- PUBLIC DEBT.	26760,97,81	23703,88,31	23051,04,25	26988,23,04

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*इसमें अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष के दिए गए अभिदान से संबंधित लेन-देन के लिए 28.62 करोड़ रु० शामिल है ।

*Includes Rs. 28.62 crores for transaction relating to subscription to International Monetary Fund.

विवरण I—भारत की समेकित निधि—पूंजी खाता—भुगतान
STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—CAPITAL ACCOUNT—DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपए)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक Accounts 1978-79	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1979-80	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1979-80	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1980-81
उधार और अग्रिम	LOANS AND ADVANCES				
क. सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाओं के लिए उधार	A. LOANS FOR SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES.				
677. शिक्षा, कला और संस्कृति	677. Education, Art and Culture . . .	1,28,64	1,52,05	1,37,72	1,47,72
679. वैज्ञानिक सेवाएं और अनुसंधान	679. Scientific Services and Research . .	3,10,58	2,83,70	3,32,40	1,85,00
680. चिकित्सा	680. Medical . . .	..	4,00	4,00	..
681. परिवार कल्याण	681. Family Welfare . .	..	1,00	..	..
682. लोक-स्वास्थ्य, सफाई और जल-पूर्ति	682. Public Health, Sanitation and Water Supply . .	12,01,30	16,07,00	17,06,50	17,51,00
683. आवास	683. Housing . . .	5,13,66	15,22,10	12,69,00	10,53,50
684. नगर विकास	684. Urban Development .	75,00	2,07,00	1,04,00	1,96,00
685. सूचना और प्रचार	685. Information and Publicity	55,25	..	..	..
688. समाज सुरक्षा और कल्याण	688. Social Security and Welfare . . .	3,80,73	4,22,67	5,75,69	3,10,55
695. अन्य सामाजिक तथा सामुदायिक सेवाएं	695. Other Social and Community Services .	3,60,30	40,16	8	20,77
जोड़-सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाओं के लिए उधार	TOTAL—LOANS FOR SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES . . .	30,25,46	42,39,68	41,29,39	36,64,54
ख. आर्थिक सेवाओं के लिए उधार	B. LOANS FOR ECONOMIC SERVICES				
(क) सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	(a) General Economic Services :				
698. सहकारिता	698. Co-operation .	18,99,57	19,18,08	22,07,03	22,37,65
699. विशेष तथा पिछड़े क्षेत्र	699. Special and Backward Areas . . .	..	..	..	19,54,00
700. सामान्य वित्तीय और व्यापारिक संस्थाएं	700. General Financial and Trading Institutions .	..	..	..	..
704. अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	704. Other General Economic Services .	..	..	..	..
जोड़-सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	Total—General Economic Services . . .	18,99,57	19,18,08	22,07,03	41,91,65
(ख) कृषि और सम्बद्ध सेवाएं	(b) Agriculture and Allied Services :				
705. कृषि	705. Agriculture .	56,03	38,37	5,15,74	4,51,68

विवरण I--भारत की समेकित निधि--पूंजी खाता--भुगतान
STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—CAPITAL ACCOUNT—DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपए)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक Accounts 1978-79	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1979-80	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1979-80	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1980-81
706. लघु सिंचाई, भूमि संरक्षण और क्षेत्र विकास	706. Minor Irrigation, Soil Conservation and Area Development	23	12	12	5,82
709. खाद्य	709. Food	15,92,25	21,66,25	13,75,25	17,95,25
710. पशु-पालन	710. Animal Husbandry	13,29	9,25	9,15	1,55
711. डेयरी विकास	711. Dairy Development	7,23,15	22,31,99	22,35,99	24,75,13
712. मीन उद्योग	712. Fisheries.	34,41	19,01,50	51,00	5,96,00
714. सामुदायिक विकास	714. Community Development	3,90	2,80	2,90	2,80
715. कृषि वित्तीय संस्थाएं	715. Agricultural Financial Institutions.	96,06,60	144,50,00	142,57,20	102,50,00
जोड़--कृषि और सम्बद्ध सेवाएं	Total—Agriculture and Allied Services	120,29,86	208,00,28	184,47,35	155,78,23
(ग) उद्योग और खनिज :	(c) Industry and Minerals :				
720. औद्योगिक अनुसंधान तथा विकास	720. Industrial Research and Development	27,00	11,00	11,00	11,00
721. ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग	721. Village and Small Industries	50,33,01	103,67,74	103,51,04	86,62,80
722. मशीनरी तथा इंजीनियरिंग उद्योग	722. Machinery and Engineering Industries	134,97,75	127,18,02	140,63,60	133,38,73
723. पेट्रोलियम, रसायन तथा उर्वरक उद्योग	723. Petroleum Chemicals and Fertilizer Industries	474,65,13	247,15,33	297,03,58	296,47,00
724 हवाई जहाज तथा समुद्री जहाज निर्माण उद्योग	724. Aircrafts and Ship-building Industries	20,41,53	36,39,00	38,73,59	67,35,00
725. दूरसंचार तथा इलैक्ट्रानिकी उद्योग	725. Telecommunication and Electronics Industries	9,41,00	12,33,60	10,68,00	9,08,00
726. उपभोक्ता उद्योग	726. Consumer Industries	151,30,96	83,69,63	101,07,01	120,53,50
728. खनन तथा धातुकर्म उद्योग	728. Mining and Metallurgical Industries	555,90,07	619,53,52	424,97,12	538,86,33
729. अन्य उद्योग	729. Other Industries	44,71	45,00	45,00	60,00
730. औद्योगिक वित्तीय संस्थाएं	730. Industrial Financial Institutions	21,89,36	29,96,70	22,81,29	34,67,00
जोड़--उद्योग और खनिज	Total—Industry and Minerals	1419,60,52	1260,49,54	1140,01,23	1287,69,36
(घ) जल और विद्युत विकास :	(d) Water and Power Development :				
731. जल और विद्युत विकास सेवाएं	731. Water and Power Development Services	..	..	..	1,50,00
734. विद्युत परियोजनाएं	734. Power Projects	139,83,25	104,30,00	169,23,00	185,66,00
जोड़--जल और विद्युत विकास	Total—Water and Power Development	139,83,25	104,30,00	169,23,00	187,16,00

विवरण 1—भारत की समेकित निधि—पूंजी खाता—भुगतान

STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—CAPITAL ACCOUNT—DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपए)
(in thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक Accounts 1978-79	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1979-80	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1979-80	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1980-81
(ङ) परिवहन और संचार	(e) Transport and Communications :				
735. पत्तन, दीप-स्तम्भ और नौवहन	735. Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	1,44,06,65	186,70,00	148,87,00	145,46,28
736. नागर विमानन	736. Civil Aviation	..	3,77,50	3,39,00	5,75,50
737. सड़कें और पुल	737. Roads and Bridges	50,00	50,00	50,00	50,00
738. सड़क और जल परिवहन सेवाएं	738. Road and Water Transport Services	14,83,00	10,11,75	18,01,64	32,62,45
744. अन्य परिवहन तथा संचार सेवाएं	744. Other Transport and Communication Services	2,38,67	4,57,00	4,47,20	3,14,75
जोड़—परिवहन और संचार	Total—Transport and Communications	161,78,32	205,66,25	175,24,84	187,48,98
746. रेलवे को उधार	746. Loans to Railways	5,37,49	60,83,57	31,58,87	..
जोड़—आर्थिक सेवाओं के लिए उधार	TOTAL—LOANS FOR ECONOMIC SERVICES	1865,89,01	1858,47,72	1722,62,32	1860,04,22
ग. अन्य उधार	C. OTHER LOANS				
760. राज्य सरकारों को उधार और अग्रिम	760. Loans and Advances to State Governments	3260,48,57	2191,08,55	2731,87,11	2948,13,86
761. संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को उधार और अग्रिम	761. Loans and Advance to Union Territory Governments	63,91,80	67,86,92	66,64,85	70,60,29
765. विदेशी सरकारों को अग्रिम	765. Advances to Foreign Governments	294,47,71	372,15,13	102,43,13	152,65,94
766. सरकारी सेवकों को उधार	766. Loans to Government Servants	147,28,18	75,56,33	102,34,66	81,99,00
767. विविध उधार	767. Miscellaneous Loans	3,17,15	40,72	39,12	41,19
जोड़—अन्य उधार	TOTAL—OTHER LOANS	3769,33,41	2707,07,65	3003,68,87	3253,80,28
जोड़—केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिए गए उधार और अग्रिम	TOTAL—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT	5665,47,88	4607,95,05	4767,60,58	5150,49,04
768. अन्तर्राज्यीय निपटारा	768. Inter State Settlement	94,03	50	25	50
जोड़—भुगतान पूंजी खाता	TOTAL—DISBURSEMENTS CAPITAL ACCOUNT	34845,01,28	30834,13,55	30327,65,85	35706,61,03
जोड़—भारत की समेकित निधि से भुगतान	TOTAL—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA DISBURSEMENTS	50109,38,43	48155,28,81	48350,10,95	56558,79,97

विवरण 1क—भारत की समेकित निधि पर "भारित" भुगतान
STATEMENT IA—DISBURSEMENTS "CHARGED" ON THE CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA

(हजार रुपए)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1979-80	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1979-80	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1980-81
राजस्व से भुगतान	DISBURSEMENT MET FROM REVENUE			
211. संसद्	211. Parliament . . .	2,03	2,03	2,11
212. राष्ट्रपति/उप-राष्ट्रपति/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रशासक	212. President/Vice-President/ Administrators of Union Union Territories	66,28	66,28	72,90
214. न्याय प्रशासन	214. Administration of Justice . . .	2,25,24	2,53,08	2,69,45
216. लेखापरीक्षा	216. Audit	1,09,10	1,13,62	1,20,84
220. आय और व्यय पर करों का संग्रह	220. Collection of Taxes on Income and Expenditure	2,23	2,23	2,33
237. सीमा शुल्क	237. Customs	45	45	45
238. संघ उत्पाद शुल्क	238. Union Excise Duties	2,01	4,08	3,54
249. ब्याज संदाय	249. Interest Payments	2161,27,27	2206,23,49	2597,63,53
251 लोक सेवा आयोग	251. Public Service Commission . . .	3,08,94	2,87,74	2,87,39
252. सचिवालय —सामान्य सेवाएं	252. Secretariat General Services . . .	70	71	70
255. पुलिस	255. Police	1,05	2,26	2,61
257. पूर्ति और निपटान	257. Supplies and Disposals	. .	1,20	55
258. लेखन-सामग्री और मुद्रण	258. Stationery and Printing	4	4	8
259. लोक निर्माण	257. Public Works	30	58	5
265. अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	265. Other Administrative Services . . .	. .	. .	1,50
266. पेंशनें और अन्य सेवानिवृत्ति लाभ	266. Pensions and other Retirement Benefits .	50,00	56,62	58,84
268. विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	268. Miscellaneous General Services . .	2,38	2,20	4,08
269,. रक्षा सेवाएं—सेना	269. Defence Services—Army . . .	15,50	28,00	70,00
270. रक्षा सेवाएं—नौ-सेना	270. Defence Services—Navy	1,50	1,50	1,50
271. रक्षा सेवाएं—वायु-सेना	271. Defence Services—Air Force . . .	2,00	2,00	2,00
272. रक्षा सेवाएं—पेंशनें आदि	272. Defence Services—Pensions etc. . .	50	80	60
276. सचिवालय—सामाजिक तथा सामुदायिक सेवाएं	276. Secretariat—Social and Community Services	. .	53	. .
277. शिक्षा	277. Education	5	5	5
279. वैज्ञानिक सेवाएं और अनुसंधान	279. Scientific Services and Research .	. .	. .	28
283. आवास	283. Housing	76,25	76,25	87,15
285. सूचना और प्रचार	285. Information and Publicity . . .	. .	7	. .
287. श्रम और रोजगार	287. Labour and Employment . . .	25	25	25
288. समाज सुरक्षा और कल्याण	288. Social Security and Welfare . . .	1,10	1,92	1,50
296. सचिवालय—आर्थिक सेवाएं	296. Secretariat—Economic Services . . .	25	10	25

विवरण-1 क—भारत की समेकित निधि पर "भारित" भुगतान
STATEMENT IA—DISBURSEMENTS "CHARGED" ON THE CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA

(हजार रुपए)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1979-80	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1979-80	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1980-81
297. विदेश व्यापार और निर्यात संवर्धन	297. Foreign Trade and Export Promotion .	10	10	10
305. कृषि	305. Agriculture	1	1	1
306. लघु सिंचाई	306. Minor Irrigation	..	40	..
309. खाद्य	309. Food	3,00	3,50	10,50
311. डेयरी विकास	311. Dairy Development	20	20	20
320. उद्योग	320. Industries	1	7,01	1
321. ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग	321. Village and Small Industries . . .	5,00,00	83,00	5,00,00
328. खान और खनिज	328. Mines and Minerals	50	2,86	3,20
335. पत्तन, दीपस्तम्भ और नौ-वहन	335. Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping . .	4	3	4
336. नागर विमानन	336. Civil Aviation	50	10	20
337. सड़कें और पुल	337. Roads and Bridges	25	15	25
338. सड़क और जल परिवहन सेवाएं	338. Road and Water Transport Services .	25	50	50
356. दूर संचार सेवाएं	356. Telecommunication Services . . .	30	30	50
360. राज्य सरकारों को सहायता अनुदान	360. Grants-in-aid to State Governments . .	320,23,33	350,23,33	417,22,83
362. संघ उत्पाद शुल्कों में से राज्यों के हिस्से की अदायगी	362. Payment of States' share of Union Excise Duties	2420,70,00	2530,20,00	2655,85,00
जोड़—राजस्व से भुगतान	TOTAL—DISBURSEMENTS MET FROM REVENUE	4915,93,91	5096,69,57	5685,77,87
राजस्व खाते से बाहर के पूंजी भुगतान	CAPITAL DISBURSEMENTS OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT			
459. लोक-निर्माण पर पूंजी परिव्यय	459. Capital Outlay on Public Works . .	16,00	16,19	16,00
469. रक्षा सेवाओं पर पूंजी परिव्यय	469. Capital Outlay on Defence Services . .	30,00	1,00,00	1,00,00
477. शिक्षा पर पूंजी परिव्यय	477. Capital Outlay on Education . .	..	10	..
479. वैज्ञानिक सेवाओं तथा अनुसंधान पर पूंजी परिव्यय	479. Capital Outlay on Scientific Services and Research	..	15,94	..
480. चिकित्सा पर पूंजी परिव्यय	480. Capital Outlay on Medical . . .	..	1,20	..
483. आवास पर पूंजी परिव्यय	483. Capital Outlay on Housing . . .	1,34,93	1,31,74	1,40,88

विवरण-1 क—भारत की समेकित निधि पर "भारित" भुगतान
STATEMENT IA—DISBURSEMENTS "CHARGED" ON THE CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA

(हजार रुपए)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1979-80	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1979-80	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1980-81
484. नगर विकास पर पूंजी परिव्यय	484. Capital Outlay on Urban Development .	2,06,00	3,81,00	2,05,00
486. प्रसारण पर पूंजी परिव्यय	486. Capital Outlay on Broadcasting. . .	5	24	..
488. समाज सुरक्षा और कल्याण पर पूंजी परिव्यय	488. Capital Outlay on Social Security and Welfare	..	..	40
505. कृषि पर पूंजी परिव्यय	505. Capital Outlay on Agriculture	40	40	40
528 खनन तथा धातुकर्म उद्योगों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	528. Capital Outlay on Mining and Metallurgical Industries	50	50	30
533. सिंचाई, नौपरिवहन, जलनिकासी और बाढ़ नियंत्रण परियोजनाओं पर पूंजी परिव्यय	533. Capital Outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Drainage and Flood Control Projects .	25,00	11,92	26,00
535. पत्तन, दीपस्तम्भ और नौवहन पर पूंजी परिव्यय	535. Capital Outlay on Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	2,40	1,43,23	1,50
536. नागर विमानन पर पूंजी परिव्यय	536. Capital Outlay on Civil Aviation . .	4,00	4,00	4,00
537. सड़कों और पुलों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	537. Capital Outlay on Roads and Bridges .	2,00	5,09	3,00
556. दूर संचार सेवाओं पर पूंजी परिव्यय (बेतार सहित)	556. Capital Outlay on Telecommunication Services (including Wireless)	..	..	1,00
601. केन्द्रीय सरकार का आंतरिक ऋण	601. Internal Debt of the Central Government .	23308,37,83	22642,26,55	26577,82,97
602. विदेशी ऋण	602. External Debt	395,50,48	408,77,70	410,40,07
728. खनन तथा धातुकर्म उद्योगों के लिए ऋण	728. Loans for Mining and Metallurgical Industries	3,00,00	1,30,00	3,00,00
760. राज्य सरकारों को उधार और अग्रिम	760. Loans and Advances to State Governments	2191,08,55	2731,87,11	2948,13,86
768. अन्तर्राज्यीय निपटारा	768. Inter-State Settlement	50	25	50
जोड़—राजस्व खाते से बाहर के पूंजी भुगतान	TOTAL—CAPITAL DISBURSEMENTS OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT . .	25902,18,64	25792,33,16	29944,35,88
जोड़—भारत की समेकित निधि पर "भारित" भुगतान	TOTAL—DISBURSEMENTS "CHARGED" ON THE CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA	30818,12,55	30889,02,73	35630,13,75

विवरण-II—भारत की आकस्मिकता निधि—निवल
STATEMENT II—CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA—NET

(हजार रुपए)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक Accounts 1978-79	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1979-80	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1979-80	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1980-81
800. आकस्मिकता निधि	800. Contingency Fund .	..	..	..	..

विवरण III—भारत का लोक खाता—प्राप्तियां
STATEMENT III—PUBLIC ACCOUNT OF INDIA—RECEIPTS

(हजार रुपए)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक Actuals 1978-79	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1979-80	संशोधित अनुमान Resvied Estimate 1979-80	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1980-81
क. अल्प बचतें भविष्य निधियां आदि	A. SMALL SAVINGS, PROVIDENT, FUNDS, ETC. .				
(क) अल्प बचतें	(a) Small Savings . .	2549,30,61	2516,50,00	2876,59,00	3382,85,00
(ख) भविष्य निधियां	(b) Provident Funds :				
(i) सरकारी भविष्य निधियां	(i) State Provident Funds .	551,19,34	538,59,42	575,96,92	580,29,88
(ii) लोक भविष्य निधियां	(ii) Public Provident Funds .	34,60,44	24,00,00	55,00,00	65,00,00
जोड़—भविष्य निधियां	Total—Provident Funds .	585,79,78	562,59,42	630,96,92	645,29,88
(ग) अन्य खाते	(c) Other Accounts :				
(i) डाक बीमा और जीवन वार्षिकी निधि	(i) Postal Insurance and Life Annuity Fund . .	21,70,12	24,50,60	18,93,00	20,00,00
(ii) परिवार पेंशन-व-जीवन बीमा निधि	(ii) Family pension-cum-Life Assurance Fund. . .	1,98	78,47,80	88,52,60	106,19,38
(iii) अन्य मदें	(iii) Other Items . . .	672,31,09	672,20,65	530,27,52	857,92,50*
जोड़—अन्य खाते	Total—Other Accounts . .	694,03,19	775,19,05	637,73,12	984,11,88
जोड़—अल्प बचतें, भविष्य निधियां आदि	TOTAL—SMALL SAVINGS PROVIDENT FUNDS, ETC.	3829,13,58	3854,28,47	4145,29,04	5012,26,76
(ख) आरक्षित निधियां	B. RESERVE FUNDS				
क. सब्याज-आरक्षित निधियां	(a) Reserve Funds bearing Interest :				
(i) मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधियां—रेलवे	(i) Depreciation Reserve Funds—Railways . .	162,57,02	218,10,16	219,20,06	240,64,76
(ii) रेलवे राजस्व आरर्क्षत निधि	(ii) Railway Revenue Reserve Fund	77	115,69,68	83	92
(iii) रेलवे विकास निधि	(iii) Railway Development Fund	40,46,46	37,15,90	32,04,60	36,37,01
(iv) रेलवे पेंशन निधि	(iv) Railway Pension Fund .	70,40,88	81,47,28	82,10,23	101,25,14
(v) रेल दुर्घटना मुआवजा, सुरक्षा और यात्री सुख-सुविधा निधि	(v) Railway Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund .	11,80,12	12,66,76	12,39,16	12,81,66
(vi) रेलवे कर्मचारी हित निधि	(vi) Railway Staff Benefit Fund	1,55,87	1,71,96	1,64,45	1,67,21
(vii) डाक-तार राजस्व आरक्षित निधि	(vii) Posts and Telegraphs Revenue Reserve Fund .	2,25,78	2,22,51	7,26,86	2,77,54
(viii) डाक-तार पूंजी आरक्षित निधि	(viii) Posts and Telegraphs Reserve Fund. . .	149,68,41	229,90,93	184,11,60	191,08,17
(ix) अन्य आरक्षित निधियां	(ix) Other Reserve Funds .	12,49,88	15,59,27	12,19,48	17,88,86
जोड़—सब्याज आरक्षित निधियां	Total—Reserve Funds bearing Interest	451,25,19	714,54,45	550,97,27	604,51,27

इसमें विशेष आहरण अधिकार (एस डी आर) के रुप में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष को अभिदान के तौर पर दिए गए 147.53 करोड़ रुपए की काल्पनिक प्राप्ति शामिल है। कृपया पृष्ठ 995 भी देखिए।

*Includes a notional receipt of Rs. 147.53 crores on account of subscription paid to IMF in the form of special drawing rights. Please see also page 995.

विवरण III—भारत का लोक खाता—प्राप्तियां

STATEMENT III—PUBLIC ACCOUNT OF INDIA—RECEIPTS

(हजार रुपए)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक अनुमान Actual 1978-79	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1979-80	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1979-80	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1980-81
(ख) निर्व्याज आरक्षित निधियां	(b) Reserve Funds not bearing Interest :				
(i) केंद्रीय सड़क निधि	(i) Central Road Fund .	11,07,48	13,13,98	13,13,85	13,13,01
(ii) खान कल्याण निधियां	(ii) Mines Welfare Funds	13,36,33	11,14,77	12,18,41	12,58,20
(iii) रेलवे सुरक्षा निर्माण-कार्य निधि	(iii) Railway Safety Works Fund	2,00,88	2,01,08	1,43,36	1,43,34
(iv) अन्य आरक्षित निधियां	(iv) Other Reserve Funds .	18,08,74	19,88,79	20,53,40	22,76,79
जोड़–निर्व्याज आरक्षित निधियां	Total—Reserve Funds not bearing Interest . .	44,53,43	46,18,62	47,29,02	49,91,34
जोड़—आरक्षित निधियां	TOTAL—RESERVE FUNDS	495,78,62	760,73,07	598,26,29	654,42,61
ग. जमा रकमें और अग्रिम	C. DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES				
(क) सब्याज जमा रकमें :	(a) Deposits bearing Interest :				
(i) राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष	(i) National Defence Fund	3,64,72	3,71,00	4,02,38	3,91,29
(ii) नौवहन विकास निधि की जमा रकमें	(ii) Deposits of Shipping Developement Fund .	171,45,71	170,00,00	237,95,00	248,94,00
(iii) अन्य जमा रकमें	(iii) Other Deposits . .	386,60,39	99,59,98	170,35,41	115,59,00
जोड़—सब्याज जमा रकमें	Total—Deposits bearing Interest	561,70,82	273,30,98	412,32,79	368,44,29
(ख) निर्व्याज जमा रकमें	(b) Deposits not bearing Interest :				
(i) सिविल जमा रकमें	(i) Civil Deposits . .	1369,42,99	1252,46,80	1550,30,93	1691,97,05
(ii) स्थानीय निधियों की जमा रकमें	(ii) Deposits of Local Funds .	25,83	1,42,05	6,00	6,00
(iii) भारत-अमेरिका करार 1974 के अन्तर्गत खाते	(iii) Accounts under Indo-US Agreement, 1974 . .	58,11,11	7,90,00	5,71,00	6,90,00
(iv) अन्य जमा रकमें	(iv) Other Deposits . .	393,15,69	354,13,56	467,01,68	495,74,02
जोड़–निर्व्याज जमा रकमें	Total—Deposits not bearing Interest . . .	1820,95,62	1615,92,41	2023,09,61	2194,67,07

विवरण III—भारत का लोक खाता—प्राप्तियां
STATEMENT III—PUBLIC ACCOUNT OF INDIA—RECEIPTS

(हज़ार रुपए)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक Actuals 1978-79	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1979-80	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1979-80	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1980-81
(ग) अग्रिम	(c) Advances . . .	1124,28,36	1249,72,82	1121,08,58	1150,31,30
जोड़—जमा रकमें और अग्रिम	TOTAL - DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES . . .	3506,94,80	3138,96,21	3556,50,98	3713,42,66
(घ) उचंत और विविध :	D. SUSPENSE AND MISCELLANEOUS : .				
उचंत खाते (निवल)	Suspense Accounts (Net.) .	156,75,83	..	..	..
चैक और बिल (निवल)	Cheques and Bill (Net.) .	..	..	145,04,81	45,69,16
विभागीय शेष (निवल)	Departmental Balances (Net) .	..	..	96,81,69	95,19,32
रोकड़ बाकी निवेश खाता (निवल)	Cash Balance Investment Account (Net). . . .	27	..	6,00	..
रिजर्व बैंक के पास जमा रकमें	Deposits with Reserve Bank :				
सिविल	Civil	2801,80,09	..	..	..
रेलवे	Railways . . .	(—)292,22,63	(—)163,37,19	(—)225,17,97	(—)269,20,23
डाक-तार	Posts and Telegraphs .	412,97,12	251,97,40	308,30,87	371,44,76
रक्षा सेवाएं	Defence Services . .	(—)2922,54,67	(—)3022,56,17	(—)3239,16,37	(—)3556,32,15
अन्य देशों की सरकारों के पास खाते	Accounts with Governments of other countries .	38,10	90	7	10
विविध सरकारी खाता	Miscellaneous Government Account. . . .	(—)78	5	36	39
अन्य उचंत और विविध खाते	Other Suspense and Miscellaneous Accounts .	36,60,25	38,60	47,41	45,55
जोड़—उचंत और विविध	TOTAL - SUSPENSE AND MISCELLANEOUS .	193,73,67	(—)2933,56,41	(—)2913,63,13	(—)3312,73,10
(ङ) प्रेषित रकमें	E. REMITTANCES :				
(1) मनी आर्डर	(i) Money Orders .	7500,28,60	1108,00,00	1158,00,00	1208,00,00
(2) अन्य प्रेषित रकमें	(ii) Other Remittances .	229,92,44	40 ,13,66	1650,29,59	1726,66,93
जोड़—प्रेषित रकमें	TOTAL - REMITTANCES. .	7730,21,04	1516,13,66	2808,29,59	2934,66,93
जोड़—लोक खाता प्राप्तियां	TOTAL - PUBLIC ACCOUNT RECEIPTS	15755,81,71	6326,5 ,00	8194,72,77	9002,05,86
कुल जोड़—(I+II+III)	GRAND TOTAL - (I+II+III)	61412,52,87	53020,14,45	54727,69,84	63311,55,22
रोकड़ बाकी	CASH BALANCE . .	2868,28,82	50,88,99	3,52,02,22	50,75,44
जोड़	TOTAL . . .	64280,81,69	53071,03,44	55079,72,06	63362,30,66

विवरण III—भारत का लोक खाता—भुगतान
STATEMENT III—PUBLIC ACCOUNT OF INDIA—DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपए)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक Actuals 1978-79	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1979-80	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1979-80	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1980-81
क. अल्प बचतें, भविष्य निधियां आदि	A. SMALL SAVING, PROVIDENT FUNDS, ETC.				
(क) अल्प बचतें	(a) Small Savings	1702,09,76	1866,50,00	1951,59,00	2282,85,00
(ख) भविष्य निधियां	(b) Provident Funds: . .				
(1) सरकारी भविष्य निधियां	(i) State Provident Funds. .	289,42,17	307,77,38	329,98,06	344,27,80
(2) लोक भविष्य निधियां	(ii) Public Provident Funds .	88,83	2,00,00	1,00,00	1,00,00
जोड़—भविष्य निधियां	Total-Provident Funds	299,31,00	309,77,38	330,98,06	345,27,80
(ग) अन्य खाते :	(c) Other Accounts : . .				
(1) डाक बीमा और जीवन वार्षिकी निधि	(i) Postal Insurance and Life Annuity Fund . .	5,62,30	6,95,55	6,95,00	7,50,00
(2) परिवार पेंशन-व-जीवन बीमा निधि	(ii) Family Pension-cum-Life Assurance Fund.	2,40	2,40,00	2,05,00	2,15,00
(3) अन्य मदें	(iii) Other Items . . .	178,05,64	346,22,95	184,04,19	185,28,93
जोड़—अन्य खाते	Total-Other Accounts .	183,70,34	355,58,50	193,04,19	194,93,93
जोड़—अल्प बचतें, भविष्य निधियां आदि	TOTAL—SMALL SAVINGS, PROVIDENT FUNDS, ETC	2185,11,10	2531,85,88	2475,61,25	2823,06,73
ख. आरक्षित निधियां	B. RESERVE FUNDS				
(क) सब्याज आरक्षित निधियां	(a) Reserve Funds bearing Interest :				
(1) मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधियां—रेलवे	(i) Depreciation Reserve Funds—Railways .	136,19,10	205,00,00	205,63,00	231,00,00
(2) रेलवे राजस्व आरक्षित निधि	(ii) Railways Revenue Reserve Fund . .	..	115,69,68	..	..
(3) रेलवे विकास निधि	(iii) Railway Development Fund	34,67,69	37,15,90	38,10,98	36,37,01
(4) रेलवे पेंशन निधि	(iv) Railway Pension Fund	62,95,80	65,00,00	82,58,07	85,00,00
(5) रेलवे दुर्घटना मुआवजा, सुरक्षा और यात्री सुख-सुविधा निधि	(v) Railway Accident Compensation, safety and Passenger Amenities Fund .	6,84,93	11,36,73	11,15,36	11,55,73
(6) रेलवे कर्मचारी हित निधि	(vi) Railway Staff Benefit fund	1,56,98	1,66,28	1,62,80	1,63,78
(7) डाक-तार राजस्व आरक्षित निधि	(vii) Posts and Telegraphs Revenue Reserve Fund .	..	..	..	..
(8) डाक-तार पूंजी आरक्षित निधि	(viii) Posts and Telegraphs Capital Reserve Fund .	113,42,81	166,69,41	160,09,99	178,54,03
(9) अन्य आरक्षित निधियां	(ix) Other Reserve Funds	1,33,57	2,39,63	1,99,37	3,57,81
जोड़—सब्याज आरक्षित निधियां	Total-Reserve Fund bearing Interests	357,00,88	604,97,63	501,19,57	547,68,36

विवरण III—भारत का लोक खाता—भुगतान
STATEMENT III—PUBLIC ACCOUNT OF INDIA—DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपए)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक Actuals 1978-79	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1979-80	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1979-80	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1980-81
(ख) निर्ब्याज आरक्षित निधियां	(b) Reserve Funds not bearing Interests :				
(1) केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि	(i) Central Road Fund .	11,14,11	13,13,98	13,13,85	13,13,01
(2) खान कल्याण निधियां	(ii) Mines Welfare Funds .	12,19,39	17,97,95	15,35,58	18,35,44
(3) रेलवे सुरक्षा निर्माण-कार्य निधि	(iii) Railway Safety Works . Fund . . .	60,46	3,00,00	1,71,50	1,80,00
(4) अन्य आरक्षित निधियां	(iv) Other Reserve Funds .	1,31,65	6,58,16	3,50,06	9,59,94
जोड़—निर्ब्याज आरक्षित निधियां	Total—Reserve Funds not bearing Interest .	25,25,91	40,70,09	33,70,99	42,88,39
जोड़—आरक्षित निधियां	TOTAL—RESERVE FUNDS	382,26,79	645,67,72	534,90,56	590,56,75
ग. जमा रकमें और अग्रिम	C. DEPOSITS AND ADVANCE :				
(क) सब्याज जमा रकमें	(a) Deposits bearing Interest :				
(1) राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष	(i) National Defence Fund .	30,95,53	2,00,00	1,00,00	1,00,00
(2) नौवहन विकास निधि की जमा रकमें	(ii) Deposits of Shipping Development Fund .	122,45,47	160,00,00	237,95,00	248,94,00
(3) अन्य जमा रकमें	(iii) Other Deposits .	57,53,11	82,26,28	375,11,17	82,41,65
जोड़—सब्याज जमा रकमें	Total—Deposits bearing . Interest	210,94,11	244,26,28	614,06,17	332,35,65
(ख) निर्ब्याज जमा रकमें :	(b) Deposits not bearing Interests :				
(1) सिविल जमा रकमें	(i) Civil Deposits . .	1389,21,82	1211,50,55	1515,76,59	1649,66,21
(2) स्थानीय निधियों की जमा रकमें	(ii) Deposits of Local Funds .	97,41	1,54,23	15,00	15,00
(3) भारत-अमेरिका करार 1974 के अन्तर्गत खाते	(iii) Accounts under Indo-US Agreement, 1974 . .	93,17,43	59,00,00	55,00,00	66,90,00
(4) अन्य जमा रकमें	(iv) Other Deposits . .	349,60,44	301,77,92	410,97,20	433,86,04

विवरण III—भारत का लोक खाता—भुगतान

STATEMENT III—PUBLIC ACCOUNT OF INDIA—DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपए)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक Actuals 1978-79	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1979-80	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1979-80	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1980-81
जोड़—निर्व्याज जमा रकमें	Total—Deposit not bearing Interests	1832,97,10	1573,82,70	1981,88,79	2150,57,25
(ग) अग्रिम	(c) Advances . . .	1051,53,54	1285,65,34	1170,47,78	1200,86,12
जोड़—जमा रकमें और अग्रिम	TOTAL - DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES . . .	3095,44,75	3103,74,32	3766,42,74	3683,79,02
घ उचंत और विविध	D. SUSPENSE AND MISCELLANEOUS .				
उचंत खाता (निवल)	Suspense Account (Net.) .	140,78,73	..	133,98,71	82,63,91
चैक और बिल (निवल)	Cheques and Bills (Net). .				
विभागीय शेष (निवल)	Department Balances (Net.) .	126,26,66	..	..	..
रोकड़ बाकी निवेश खाता (निवल)	Cash Balance Investment Account (Net) .	..	..	..	..
रिजर्व बैंक के पास जमा रकमें	Deposits with Reserve Bank :				
सिविल	Civil	2794,51,10	..	..	..
रेलवे	Railways	(—)292,22,63	(—)163,37,19	(—)225,17,97	(—)269,20,23
डाक-तार	Posts and Telegraphs . .	412,97,21	251,97,40	308,30,87	371,44,76
रक्षा सेवाएं	Defence Services . . .	(—)2922,54,67	(—)3022,56,17	(—)3239,16,37	(—)3556,32,15
अन्य देशों की सरकारों के पास खाते	Accounts with Governments of other countries .	2,64,25	20,30	(—)12,36	8,96
विविध सरकारी खाता	Miscellaneous Government Account	1,38	66	38	50
अन्य उचंत और विविध खाते	Other Suspense and Miscellaneous Accounts . .	38,40,33	24,41	37,24	25,72
जोड़—उचंत और विविध	TOTAL—SUSPENSE AND MISCELLANEOUS . .	300,82,36	(—)2933,50,59	(—)3021,79,50	(—)3371,08,53

विवरण III—भारत का लोक खाता—भुगतान
STATEMENT III—PUBLIC ACCOUNT OF INDIA—DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपए)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक Accounts 1978-79	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1979-80	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1979-80	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1980-81
ङ प्रेषित रकमें	E. REMITTANCS				
(1) मनी आर्डर	(i) Money Orders.	1092,68,04	1108,00,00	1158,00,00	1208,00,00
(2) अन्य प्रेषित रकमें	(ii) Other Remittances.	6763,08,00	409,27,65	1765,70,62	1819,15,94
जोड़--प्रेषित रकमें	TOTAL - REMITTANCES	7855,76,04	1517,27,65	2923,70,62	3027,15,94
जोड़--लोक खाता भुगतान	TOTAL - PUBLIC ACCOUNT DISBURSEMENTS	13819,41,04	4865,04,98	6678,85,67	6753,49,91
कुल जोड़--(I+II+III)	GRAND TOTAL - (I+II+III)	63928,79,47	53020,33,79	55028,96,62	63312,29,88
रोकड़ बाकी	CASH BALANCE.	352,02,22	50,69,65	50,75,44	50,00,78
जोड़	TOTAL	64280,81,69	53071,03,44	55079,72,06	63362,30,66

1980-81 में केन्द्रीय सरकार के
रेलवे राजस्व और व्यय
का
बजट

(अन्तिम रूप में स्वीकृत)

रेल मंत्रालय (रेलवे बोर्ड)
दिनांक, 9 अक्टूबर, 1980

एम० एस० गिल
सलाहकार (वित्त)

विषय-सूची

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1–रेलवे से केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजस्व का विवरण

(हजार रुपयों में)

राजस्व के शीर्षक	बजट अनुमान, 1980-81	
	मार्च, 1980 में प्रस्तुत	अब प्रस्तावित
रेलवे—राजस्व		
बी (सी) (iii)—भारतीय रेलें—		
146 और 147—राजस्व प्राप्तियां		
यात्री यातायात से आमदनी—		
ऊंचे दर्जे	81,18,50	93,36,00
निचला दर्जा	713,86,50	775,00,00
यात्री यातायात से कुल आमदनी	795,05,00	868,36,00
अन्य कोचिंग यातायात से आमदनी	100,85,00	100,85,00
माल यातायात से आमदनी	1587,30,00	1718,23,00
अन्य फुटकर आमदनी	69,65,00	69,65,00
कुल आमदनी	2552,85,00	2757,09,00
उचंत	—7,50,00	—7,50,00
†भारतीय रेलों की कुल प्राप्तियां	2545,35,00	2749,59,00
अन्य विविध प्राप्तियां—		
(i) विविध प्राप्तियां	42,93	42,93
(ii) यात्री यातायात पर अधिप्रभार से प्राप्ति	10,54,44	10,54,44
(iii) सहायता-प्राप्त कम्पनियां	4,58	4,58
(iv) अधिशेष लाभ आदि में सरकार का हिस्सा	..	..
(v) लाभांश राहतों तथा अन्य रियायतों के तौर पर केन्द्रीय सरकार से आर्थिक सहायता	62,65,95	63,81,29
कुल प्राप्तियां	2619,02,90	2824,42,24
†इसमें चालित लाइनों की आमदनी शामिल है	72,28	72,28

2—केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजस्व से रेलवे पर किये गये व्यय का विवरण

(हजार रुपयों में)

व्यय के शीर्ष	बजट अनुमान, 1980-81	
	मार्च, 1980 में प्रस्तुत	अब प्रस्तावित
बी (सी)(iii)—रेलवे—व्यय		
346 और 347—संचालन व्यय—	1990,47,22	2111,93,16
(i) साधारण संचालन व्यय	220,00,00	220,00,00
(ii) मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि में विनियोग	84,00,00	84,00,00
(iii) पेंशन निधि में विनियोग		
349—चालित लाइनों को भुगतान—	17,07	17,07
(i) शुद्ध आमदनी	1,79	1,79
(ii) छूट आदि		
***345-ए और बी—भारतीय रेलें—नीति-निर्धारण, निदेशन, अनुसन्धान और अन्य विविध संगठन**	20,20,77	20,74,43
दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा और यात्री सुविधा निधि में विनियोग	10,54,44	10,54,44
351—सामान्य राजस्व को भुगतान—	**263,86,73	304,55,96
I. सामान्य राजस्व को लाभांश	16,25,00	16,25,00
II. यात्री किराया कर के बदले भुगतान	1,43,34	1,43,34
III. रेल संरक्षा निर्माण निधि में अंशदान		
350—सहायता-प्राप्त कम्पनियां—	..	..
भूमि	6,54	6,54
आर्थिक सहायता	12,00,00	12,00,00
348—चालू लाइन निर्माण—राजस्व		
352—रेलवे अधिशेष से विनियोग—	..	..
(i) रेलवे राजस्व आरक्षित निधि में विनियोग	..	36,03,89
(ii) रेलवे विकास निधि में विनियोग	..	6,66,62
(iii) आस्थगित लाभांश दायिता लेखा	2619,02,90	2824,42,24
कुल व्यय	1,00,00	1,00,00
	38,12,22	..

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*इसमें राजस्व से रेलवे पेंशन निधि में विनियोग शामिल है।

**इन आंकड़ों में लाभांश के रूप में प्राप्त राशियां शामिल नहीं हैं, परन्तु जिन्हें आस्थगित लाभांश दायिता लेखे में अंतरित कर दिया गया है।

3—रेलवे अधिशेष का वितरण

(हजार रुपयों में)

	बजट अनुमान. 1980-81	
	मार्च, 1980 में प्रस्तुत	अब प्रस्तावित
अधिशेष	..	42,70,51
रेलवे विकास निधि	..	36,03,89
रेलवे राजस्व आरक्षित निधि	..	..
सामान्य राजस्व से लिये गये ऋणों की अदायगी	..	..
आस्तगित लाभांश दायिता लेखा	..	6,66,62

4—रेलवे पर केन्द्रीय सरकार के निर्माण-व्यय का विवरण

(हजार रुपयों में)

व्यय के शीर्षक	बजट अनुमान, 1980-81	
	मार्च, 1980 में प्रस्तुत	अब प्रस्तावित
सी (एफ)—पूंजी—		
***रेलवे पूंजी जिसकी पूर्ति राजस्व से नहीं की जाती—**		
546 और 547—रेलों का निर्माण-कार्य	356,00,00	457,00,00
जे—आरक्षित निधियां—		
निर्माण-व्यय जिसकी पूर्ति रेलवे निधियों से की जाती है —		
815—मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि	230,64,00	231,00,00
817—विकास निधि	24,00,00	25,00,00
बी(सी)(iii)—राजस्व—		
348 —चालू लाइन निर्माण—राजस्व	12,00,00	12,00,00
821—दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा और यात्री सुविधा निधि	10,00,00	10,00,00
कुल जोड़	632,64,00	735,00,00
*इसमें महानगर परिवहन परियोजनाओं का खर्च शामिल नहीं है	18,00,00	25,00,00

क—रेलवे मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि

(हजार रुपयों में)

	बजट अनुमान, 1980-81			बजट अनुमान, 1980-81	
	मार्च, 1980 में प्रस्तुत	अब प्रस्तावित		मार्च, 1980 में प्रस्तुत	अब प्रस्तावित
*अथ शेष . . .	296,43,68	296,43,68			
मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि में विनियोग . . .	(क) 223,09,84	(क) 223,09,84	मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि से विनियोग . .	230,64,00	231,00,00
मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि पर ब्याज . . .	17,56,00	17,54,92	इति शेष . .	306,45,52	306,08,44
जोड़ . . .	537,09,52	537,08,44	जोड़	537,09,52	537,08,44

*इसमें 1-4-1950 से ली गयी भारत की रियासती रेलों के 7,83,93 (अनंतिम) शामिल हैं।

(क) इसमें चित्तरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना (1,10,15), डीज़ल रेल इंजन कारखाना (1,40,00) और सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (59,69) से संबंधित कारखाना निर्माण उचंत लेखे के नाम खाते के 3,09,84 शामिल हैं।

ख—रेलवे राजस्व आरक्षित निधि

(हजार रुपयों में)

	बजट अनुमान, 1980-81			बजट अनुमान, 1980-81	
	मार्च, 1980 में प्रस्तुत	अब प्रस्तावित		मार्च, 1980 में प्रस्तुत	अब प्रस्तावित
अथ शेष . . .	(क) 33,39	(क) 33,39	रेलवे राजस्व आरक्षित निधि से विनियोग :		
रेलवे राजस्व आरक्षित निधि में विनियोग—			(i) पूंजी परिशोधन के लिए .	..	..
(i) राजस्व अधिशेष . .	..	..	(ii) पूरे लाभांश के भुगतान के लिए शुद्ध राजस्व में घाटे को पूरा करने के लिए . . .	..	..
(ii) निवेश आदि से लाभांश .	78	78	(iii) कर्ज की अदायगी . .	..	..
(iii) सामान्य राजस्व से कर्ज .	..	..	(iv) कर्ज पर ब्याज . .	..	..
रेलवे राजस्व आरक्षित निधि पर ब्याज . . .	14	14	इति शेष . .	34,31 (क)	34,31 (क)
जोड़ . .	34,31	34,31	जोड़ . . .	34,31	34,31

(क) इसमें शाखा लाइन कम्पनियों के हिस्सों में निवेश और उन्हें दिये गये ऋणों के 31.80 लाख शामिल हैं।

ग—रेलवे विकास निधि

(हजार रुपयों में)

	बजट अनुमान, 1980-81			बजट अनुमान, 1980-81	
	मार्च, 1980 में प्रस्तुत	अब प्रस्तावित		मार्च, 1980 में प्रस्तुत	अब प्रस्तावित
अथ शेष . . .	..	..	**विकास निधि से विनियोग :**		
विकास निधि में विनियोग—			(i) विकास निधि निर्माण कार्य	24,00,00	25,00,00
(i) राजस्व अधिशेष . .	..	36,03,89	(ii) कर्ज की अदायगी	..	..
(ii) सामान्य राजस्व से कर्ज .	36,09,01	..	(iii) कर्ज पर ब्याज .	12,45,28	11,37,01
विकास निधि पर ब्याज .	36,27	33,12	**इति शेष** . .	..	..
जोड़	36,45,28	36,37,01	**जोड़** . .	36,45,28	36,37,01

घ रलवे पेंशन निधि

(हजार रुपयों में)

	बजट अनुमान, 1980-81			बजट अनुमान, 1980-81	
	मार्च, 1980 में प्रस्तुत	अब प्रस्तावित		मार्च, 1980 में प्रस्तुत	अब प्रस्तावित
अथ शेष . . .	245,10,59	245,10,59	**पेंशन निधि से विनियोग** .	85,00,00	85,00,00
पेंशन निधि में विनियोग .	(क) 86,50,00	(क) 86,50,00			
पेंशन निधि पर ब्याज .	14,75,14	14,75,14	**इति शेष** . . .	261,35,73	261,35,73
जोड़ .	346,35,73	346,35,73	**जोड़** . . .	346,35,73	346,35,73

(क) इसमें चित्तरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना (59,47), डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना (38,53) और सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (52,00) से संबंधित कारखाना निर्माण उचंत लेखे के नाम खाते के 1,50,00 शामिल हैं।

ङ—रेलवे दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा और यात्री सुविधा निधि

(हजार रुपयों में)

	बजट अनुमान, 1980-81			बजट अनुमान, 1980-81	
	मार्च, 1980 में प्रस्तुत	अब प्रस्तावित		मार्च, 1980 मे प्रस्तुत	अब प्रस्तावित
अथ शेष . . .	38,37,85	38,37,85	दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा और यात्री सुविधा निधि से निम्नलिखित के लिए विनियोग—		
दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा और यात्री सुविधा निधि में विनियोग . .	10,54,44	10,54,44	(i) दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति .	1,55,73	1,55,73
			(ii) संरक्षा कार्य और यात्री सुविधाएं	10,00,00	10,00,00
			इति शेष . .	39,63,79	39,63,79
दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा और यात्री सुविधा निधि पर ब्याज . .	2,27,23	2,27,23			
जोड़ .	51,19,52	51,19,52	जोड़ . .	51,19,52	51,19,52

BUDGET

OF THE

Railway Revenue and Expenditure of the Central Government for 1980-81

(As finally adopted)

रेल मंत्रालय (रेलवे बोर्ड)
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(Railway Board)

Dated, the 9th October, 1980

M.S. GILL
Adviser (Finance)

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1. Statement of the Revenue of the Central Government from Railways

(In thousands of rupees)

HEADS OF REVENUE	Budget Estimate, 1980-81	
	As presented in March, 1980	As now proposed
RAILWAYS—REVENUE		
B(c)(iii)—Indian Railways—		
146 & 147—Revenue Receipts		
Passenger Earnings—		
Upper	81,18,50	93,36,00
Lower	713,86,50	775,00,00
TOTAL—Passenger Earnings	795,05,00	868,36,00
Other Coaching Earnings	100,85,00	100,85,00
Goods Earnings	1587,30,00	1718,23,00
Sundry Other Earnings	69,65,00	69,65,00
TOTAL—EARNINGS	2552,85,00	2757,09,00
Suspense	—7,50,00	—7,50,00
*Gross Receipts of Indian Railways	2545,35,00	2749,59,00
Other Miscellaneous Receipts—		
(*i*) Miscellaneous receipts	42,93	42,93
(*ii*) Receipts from surcharge in passenger traffic	10,54,44	10,54,44
(*iii*) Subsidised Companies	4,58	4,58
(*iv*) Government share of surplus profits etc.	..	..
(*v*) Subsidy from Central Govt. towards divident reliefs and other concessions	62,65,95	63,81,29
TOTAL RECEIPTS	2619,02,90	2824,42,24
*Includes earnings of worked lines	72,28	72,28

2. Statement of the Expenditure on Railways met from the Revenue of the Central Government

(In thousands of rupees)

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE	Budget Estimate, 1980-81	
	As presented in March, 1980	As now proposed
B(c) (iii)—RAILWAYS—EXPENDITURE		
346 & 347—Working Expenses—		
(*i*) Ordinary Working Expenses	**1990,47,22**	**2111,93,16**
(*ii*) Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund	**220,00,00**	**220,00,00**
(*iii*) Appropriation to Pension Fund	**84,00,00**	**84,00,00**
349—Payments to Worked Lines		
(*i*) Net earnings	**17,07**	**17,07**
(*ii*) Rebate etc.	**1,79**	**1,79**
*345 A & B—Indian Railways—Policy Formulation, Direction, Research and Other Misc. Organisations *	**20,20,77**	**20,74,43**
Appropriation to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	**10,54,44**	**10,54,44**
351.—Payments to General Revenues—		
I. Dividend to General Revenues	****263,86,73**	**304,55,96**
II. Payment in lieu of Passenger Fare Tax	**16,25,00**	**16,25,00**
III. Contribution to Railway Safety Works Fund	**1,43,34**	**1,43,34**
350.—Subsidised Companies—		
Land	..	..
Subsidy	**6,54**	**6,54**
348. Open Line Works—**Revenue**	**12,00,00**	**12,00,00**
352.—Appropriation from Railway Surplus—		
(*i*) Appropriation to Railway Revenue Reserve Fund	..	..
(*ii*) Appropriation to Railway Development Fund	..	**36,03,89**
(*iii*) Deferred Dividend Liability Account	..	**6,66,62**
TOTAL—EXPENDITURE	**2619,02,90**	**2824,42,24**
*Includes Appropriation from Revenue to Railway Pension Fund	**1,00,00**	**1,00,00**
**Figures exclude amounts due as dividend but transferred to Deferred Dividend Liability Account	**38,12,22**	..

3. Distribution of Railways' Surplus

(In thousands of rupees)

	Budget Estimate, 1980-81	
	As presented in March, 1980	As now proposed
Surplus	..	42,70,51
Railway Development Fund	..	36,03,89
Railway Revenue Reserve Fund	..	..
Repayment of loans taken from General Revenues	..	..
Deferred Dividend Liability Account	..	6,66,62

4. Statement of the Works Expenditure of the Central Government on Railways

(In thousands of rupees)

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE	Budget Estimate, 1980 '	
	As presented in March, 1980	As now proposed
C(f)—Capital—		
*Railway Capital not met from Revenue—		
546 & 547—Construction of Railways	356,00,00	457,00,00
J—Reserve Fund		
Works Expenditure met from Railway Funds—		
815—Depreciation Reserve Fund	230,64,00	231,00,00
817—Development Fund.	24,00,00	25,00,00
B (c) (iii)—Revenue—		
348—Open Line Works—Revenue	12,00,00	12,00,00
821—Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	10,00,00	10,00,00
GRAND TOTAL	632,64,00	735,00,00
*Excludes expenditure on Metropolitan Transport Projects	18,00,00	25,00,00

A—RAILWAY DEPRECIATION RESERVE FUND

(In thousands of rupees)

	Budget Estimate, 1980-81			Budget Estimate, 1980-81	
	As presented in March, 1980	As now proposed		As presented in March, 1980	As now proposed
*Opening Balance	296,43,68	296,43,68	Appropriation from Depreciation Reserve Fund	230,64,00	231,00,00
Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund	(a) 223,09,84	(a) 223,09,84			
Interest on Depreciation Reserve Fund	17,56,00	17,54,92	Closing Balance	306,45,52	306,08,44
TOTAL	537,09,52	537,08,44	TOTAL	537,09,52	537,08,44

*Includes 7,83,93 (provisional) on account of Indian States Railways taken over from 1-4-1950.

(a) Includes 3,09,84 debitable to Workshop Manufacture Suspense Account—CLW (1,10,15), DLW (1,40,00) and ICF (59,69)

B—RAILWAY REVENUE RESERVE FUND

(In thousands of rupees)

	Budget Estimate, 1980-81			Budget Estimate, 1980-81	
	As presented in March, 1980	As now proposed		As presented in March, 1980	As now proposed
Opening Balance	(a) 33,39	(a) 33,39	Appropriation from Railway Revenue Reserve Fund for—		
Appropriation to Railway Revenue Reserve Fund—			(i) Amortising Capital . .	..	..
(i) Revenue Surplus . .	..	..	(ii) Making good the short-fall in Net Revenue for payment of full dividend	..	..
(ii) Dividend from investment etc. .	78	78	(iii) Repayment of loans . .	..	..
(iii) Loan from General Revenues .	..	..	(iv) Interest on loans . . .	..	..
Interest on Railway Revenue Reserve Fund	14	14	Closing Balance	(a) 34,31	(a) 34,31
TOTAL	34,31	34,31	TOTAL	34,31	34,31

(a) Includes 31.80 lakhs on account of investments in shares of and loans to Branch Line Companies.

C—RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT FUND

(In thousands of rupees)

	Budget Estimate, 1980-81			Budget Estimate, 1980-81	
	As presented in March, 1980	As now proposed		As presented in March, 1980	As now proposed
Opening Balance	..	..	Appropriation from Development Fund for :—		
Appropriation to Development Fund—			(*i*) D.F. works	24,00,00	25,00,00
(*i*) Revenue Surplus	..	36,03,89	(*ii*) Repayment of loans . .	..	..
(*ii*) Loan from General Revenues .	36,09,01	..	(*iii*) Interest on loans	12,45,28	11,37,01
Interest on Development Fund . .	36,27	33,12	Closing Balance	..	..
TOTAL	36,45,28	36,37,01	TOTAL	36,45,28	36,37,01

D—RAILWAY PENSION FUND

(In thousands of rupees)

	Budget Estimate, 1980-81			Bugdet Estimate, 1980-81	
	As presented in March, 1980	As now proposed		As presented in March, 1980	As now proposed
Opening Balance	245,10,59	245,10,59	Appropriation from Pension Fund .	85,00,00	85,00,00
Appropriation to Pension Fund .	(a) 86,50,00	(a) 86,50,00			
Interest on Pension Fund . .	14,75,14	14,75,14	Closing Balance	261,35,73	261,35,73
TOTAL	346,35,73	346,35,73	TOTAL	346,35,73	346,35,73

(a) Includes 1,50,00 debitable to Workshop Manufacture Suspense Account CLW (59,47), DLW (38,53) and ICF (52,00)

E—RAILWAY ACCIDENT COMPENSATION SAFETY AND PASSENGER AMENITIES FUND

(In thousands of rupees)

	Budget Estimate, 1980-81			Budget Estimate, 1980-8	
	As presented in March, 1980	As now proposed		As presented in March, 1980	As now proposed
Opening Balance	38,37,85	38,37,85	Appropriation from Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund for—		
Appropriation to Accident Compensation Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	10,54,44	10,54,44	(*i*) Accident Compensation .	1,55,73	1,55,73
			(*ii*) Safety works and Passenger amenities	10,00,00	10,00,00
Interest on Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	2,27,23	2,27,23	Closing Balance	39,63,79	39,63,79
TOTAL	51,19,52	51,19,52	TOTAL	51,19,52	51,19,52

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Explanatory Memorandum on the Budget of the Central Government for 1980-81 as finally adopted

[FINAL EDITION]

BUDGET AT A GLANCE
AND
EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM
on the
Budget of the Central Government
for
1980-81

BUDGET

1980-81

This document presents the Budget estimates in broad aggregates to facilitate easy understanding of the Budget.

The estimates have been framed on the basis of the accounting classification prescribed under article 150 of the Constitution. The classification groups Government receipts under Tax Revenue and Non-Tax Revenue and expenditures under General Services (which are indispensable to the existence of an organised State, such as Parliament, tax collection, police and defence), Social and Community Services (covering basic social services to individuals and the community at large, such as education and health), and Economic Services (dealing with expenditures connected with production and distribution such as agriculture, industry, power and transport).

The pictorial diagrams at pages 2 and 3 represent the proportion of receipts and expenditures under different sectors. The Development outlay indicated therein comprises the Plan outlay, and non-Plan outlays under the sectors of Social & Community Services and Economic Services.

Budget at a Glance at page 4 gives the summary of receipts and disbursements. Statements II & III at pages 5 and 6 give the broad details of tax and non-tax revenue and capital receipts. Statements IV and V give the broad details of revenue and capital disbursements. These are followed by Statement VI which shows at one place the Plan and non-Plan break up of the Budget provisions under various services under the revenue and capital and loan components. This is followed by two statements one showing the broad details of Central Plan allocations including internal resources (Statement VII) and the other showing, by heads of development, the allocations of the Plan outlay of Centre, States and Union territories for 1980–81 (Statement VIII). The last statement shows the resources transferred to State and Union territory Governments.

Budget 1980-81

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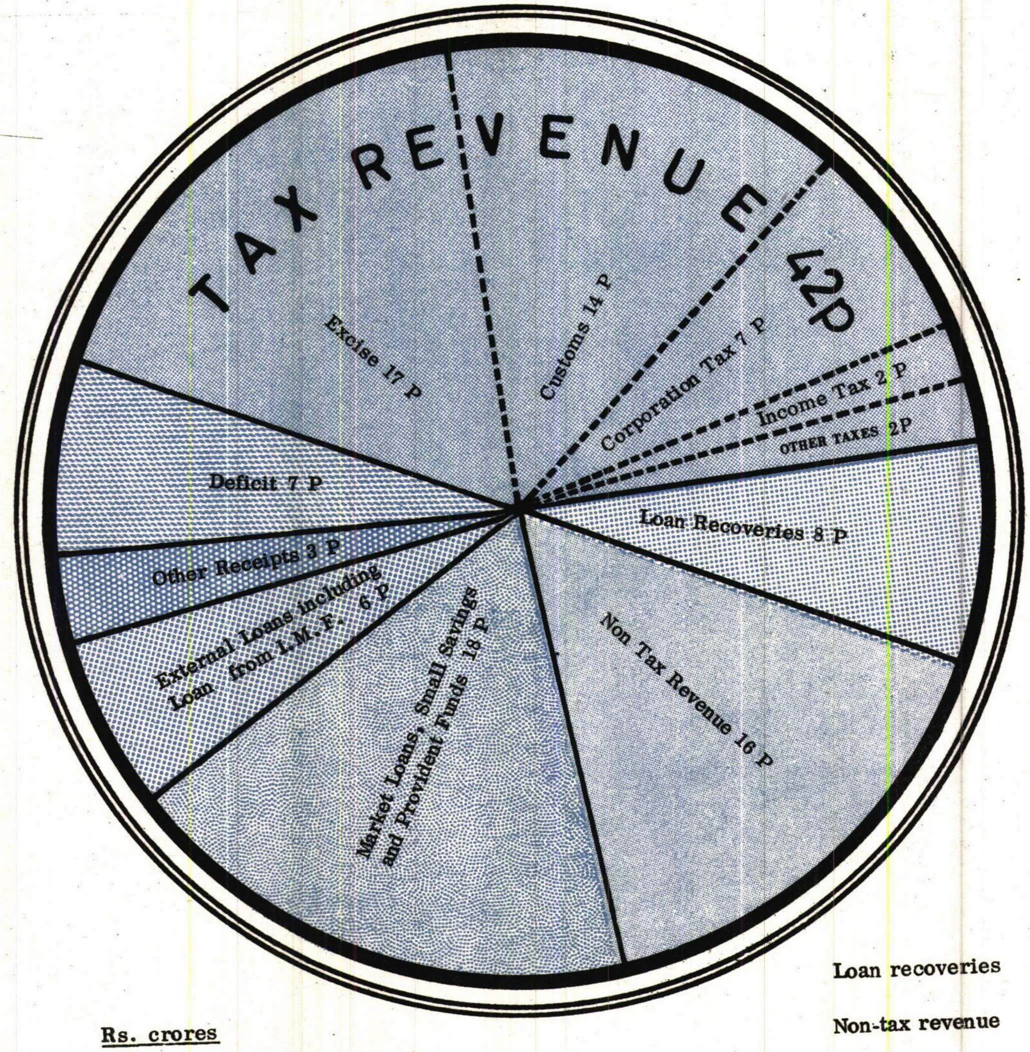
BUDGET AT A GLANCE
(1980-81)

BUDGET 1980-81

THE RUPEE COMES FROM



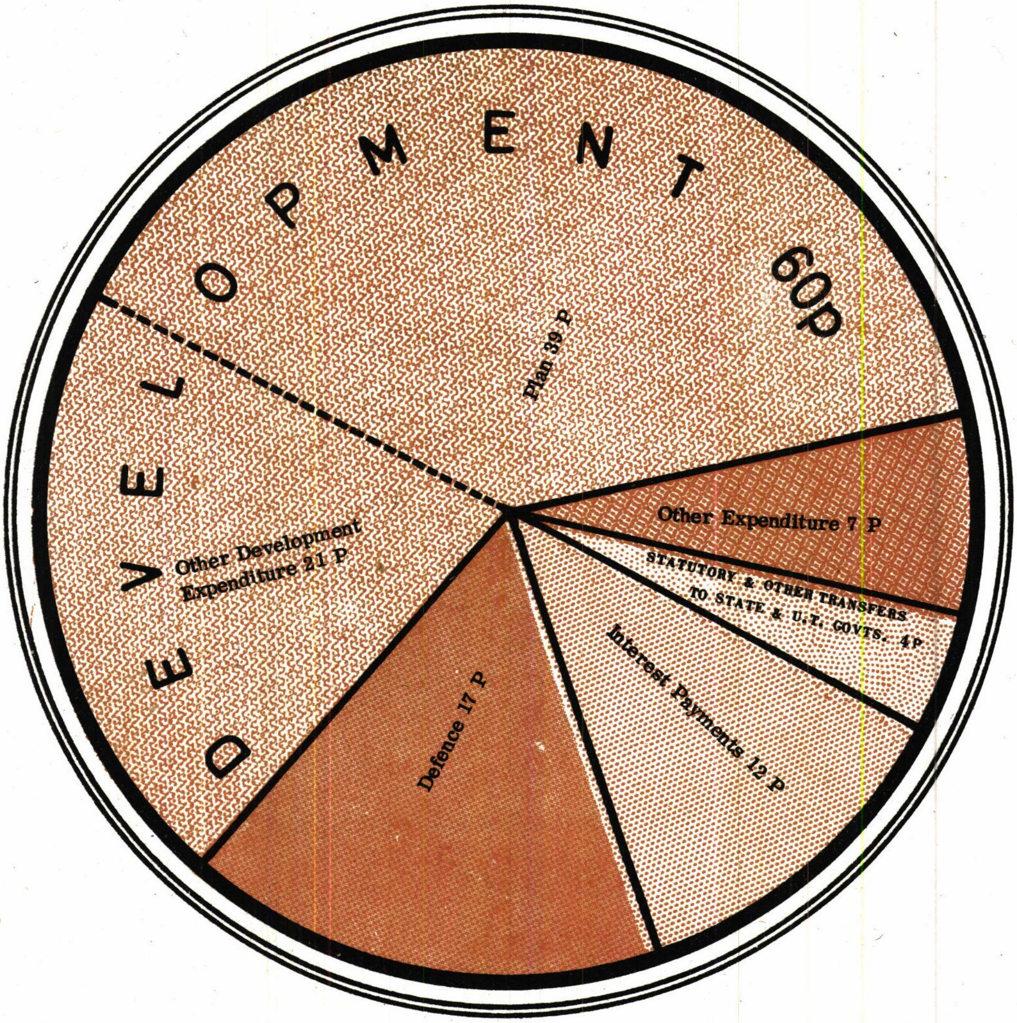
	Rs. crores
Excise	3550
Customs	2989
Corporation Tax	1515
Income Tax	494
Other Taxes	374
Tax Revenue	8922

	Rs. crores
Loan recoveries	1832
Non-tax revenue	3406
Market loans, small savings & provident funds	3900
External loans including loan from I. M. F. Trust Fund	1340
Other receipts	622
Deficit	1445
	12545

Tax revenue is exclusive of States' share of taxes and duties amounting to Rs.3658 crores.

BUDGET 1980-81

THE RUPEE GOES TO



		Rs. crores
Plan:		
Central Plan	5322	8416
State and U.T. Plans	3094	
Other developmental expenditure		4544
Development		12960

	Rs. crores
Defence	3600
Interest payments	2598
Statutory & other transfers to State & U.T. Governments	785
Other expenditure	1524
	8507

Transfers to States are exclusive of share of taxes and duties amounting to Rs.3658 crores.

Statement I

Budget at a Glance

(In crores of Rupees)

	1979-80 Budget	1979-80 Revised	1980-81 Budget
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Tax Revenue	11447	11625	12322 +258**
Less—States' Share of Tax Revenue	3427	3406	3599 +59**
Net—Centre's Tax Revenue	8020	8219	8723 +199**
Non—Tax Revenue	3162	2958	3410 —4**
Total—Centre's Revenue	11182	11177	12133 +195**
CAPITAL RECEIPTS			
Loan Recoveries	2038	1584	1832*
Market Loans (Net)	1850	1961	2500
External Loans (Net)	605	531	800
Loan from I.M.F. Trust Fund	..	..	540
Other Receipts	1469	1371	2022@
Total—Capital Receipts	5962	5447	7694
Total Receipts	17144	16624	19827 +195**
Over all Deficit	1382	2700	1640 —195** 1445

	1979-80 Budget	1979-80 Revised	1980-81 Budget
REVENUE DISBUREMENTS			
General Services	3207	3260	3846*
Defence Services	2755	3010	3273
Social and Community Services	819	792	890
Economic Services	2425	2449	2449
Grants-in-aid to States etc.	2190	2537	2852
Total Revenue Disbursements	11396	12048	13310
Revenue Surplus + Deficit —	—214	—871	—1177 +195**
CAPITAL DISBURSEMENT			
General Services	52	47	49@
Defence Services	295	263	327
Social and Community Services	149	108	165
Economic Services	2026	2091	2466
Loans and Advances	4608	4767	5150
Total—Capital Disbursements	7130	7276	8157
Total Disbursements	18526	19324	21467

---

*Excludes accounting adjustments relating to the write off of Rs. 946 crores of loans advanced to State Governments prior to 1979-80, in pursuance of the recommendations of the Seventh Finance Commission.

@Excludes notional expenditure/receipt of Rs. 562 crores on account of subscription payable to International Monetary Fund in the form of securities and special drawing rights.

**Effect of Budget proposals

Statement II

Details of Revenue Receipts

(In crores of Rupees)

	1979-80 Budget	1979-80 Revised	1980-81 Budget
A. **Tax Revenue**			
Customs	2389.35	2814.00	2964.00 +24.80**
Union Excise Duties	6008.00	5825.20	6117.13 +147.68*
Corporation Tax	1529.50	1380.00	1515.00
Income Tax	1247.10	1320.00	1426.00
Estate Duty	12.00	13.00	13.00
Taxes on Wealth	60.00	63.00	65.00
Interest Tax	2.00	1.00	0.50 +80.00*
Gift Tax	5.75	6.25	6.25
Other Heads	193.40	202.28	214.96 +5.00*
Goss Tax Revenue	11447.10	11624.73	12321.84 +257.48*
Less—States' share of Taxes and Duties			
Union Excise Duties	2604.47	2530.20	2655.85 +58.98*
Income Tax	812.58	864.88	932.20
Estate Duty	10.07	10.94	10.90
Total	3427.12	3406.02	3598.95 +58.98*
Net Tax Revenue	8019.98	8218.71	8722.89 +198.50*
B. **Non-Tax Revenve**			
Interest Receipts	1636.33	1484.67	1855.98
Dividends and Profits	283.96	296.60	289.20
Other Non-Tax Revenue	1242.15	1176.85	1264.69 —4.00*
Total Non-Tax Revenue	3162.44	2958.12	3409.87 —4 .00*
Total Revenue Receipts	11182.42	11176.83	12132.76 +194.50*

---

*Effect of Budget proposals

Statement III

Details of Capital Receipts

(In crores of Rupees)

	1979-80 Budget	1979-80 Revised	1980-81 Budget
1. **Market Loans**	**1850.49**	**1961.29**	**2499.66**
Gross Borrowings	2148.00	2258.80	2765.00
Less—Repayments	297.51	297.51	265.34
2. **External Loans**	**604.64**	**530.60**	**800.22**
Gross Borrowings	1000.14	939.38	1210.62
Less-Repayments	395.50	408.78	410.40
3. **Loan from I.M.F. Trust Fund**	..	..	**540.00**
4. **Recovery of Loans and Advances**	**2038.00**	**1584.00**	**1832.40**
State and Union territory Governments	863.00	906.00	1017.40*
Others	1175.00	678.00	815.00
5. **Small Savings**	**650.00**	**925.00**	**1100.00**
6. **Provident Funds**	**252.82**	**299.99**	**300.02**
7. **Special Deposits of Non-Government Provident Gunds**	**299.50**	**399.86**	**449.86**
8. **Other Receipts**	**266.44**	**—253.69††**	**172.43@**
TOTAL **Capital Receipts**	**5961.89**	**5447.59**	**7694.59**

---

*Excludes accounting adjustments relating to the write off of Rs. 945.60 crores of loans advanced to State Governments prior to 1979-80, in pursuance of the recommendations of the Seventh Finance Commission.

@Excludes notional receipt of Rs. 561.62 crores on account of subscription payable to International Monetary Fund in the form of securities and special drawing rights.

††1979-80 Revised takes into account shortfall in deposits of special credits from Iran and withdrawal of deposits of crude oil fund.

Statement IV

Details of Revenue Disbursment

(In crores of Rupees)

	1979-80 Budget	1979-80 Revised	1980-81 Budget
1. **General Services**	**5961.11**	**6270.66**	**7118.91**
Organs of State	82.23	111.47	99.60
Fiscal Services	305.75	298.16	309.59
Interest Payments	2161.27	2206.23	2597.64
Administrative Services	502.81	467.75	654.87
Pensions and Misc. General Services	154.44	176.61	184.06*
Defence Services (net)	2754.61	3010.44	3273.15
2. **Social & Community Services**	**819.65**	**791.89**	**890.72**
3. **Economic Services**	**2425.26**	**2448.43**	**2448.74**
General Economic Services	469.57	488.70	510.42
Agriculture and Allied Services	916.31	871.07	916.17
Industry and Minerals	734.89	746.78	632.72
Water & Power Development	141.85	126.67	148.77
Transport and Communications	162.64	215.21	240.66
4. **Grants-in-aid and Contributions etc.**	**2190.32**	**2536.55**	**2851.98**
Grants-in-aid to State and Union territory Governments	2101.73	2442.26	2752.47
Aid to other countries	68.05	65.54	73.00
Other Grants & Contributions	20.54	28.75	26.51
TOTAL Revenue Disbursements	11396.34	12047.53	13310.35

For details please see statement No. VI.

* Excludes accounting adjustments relating to the write off of Rs. 945.60 crores of loans advanced to State Governments prior to 1979-80 in pursuance of the recommendations of the Seventh Finance Commission.

Statement V

Details of Capital Disbursement

(In crores of Rupees)

	1979-80 Budget	1979-80 Revised	1980-81 Budget
1. **General Services**	**347.59**	**310.22**	**375.57**
Defence Services	**295.39**	**262.56**	**326.85**
Other General Services	**52.20**	**47.66**	**48.72@**
2. **Social and Community Services**	**149.40**	**108.06**	**164.68**
3. **Economic Services**	**2025.31**	**2090.73**	**2466.01**
General Economic Services	**68.83**	**52.73**	**60.36**
Agriculture and Allied Services	**194.98**	**350.76**	**244.03**
Industry and Minerals	**764.69**	**781.05**	**974.61**
Water and Power Development	332.49	312.84	389.00
Transport and Communications (Other than Railways and Posts and Telegraphs)	211.53	178.35	246.71
Railways	398.92	397.40	482.00
Posts and Telegraphs	53.87	17.60	69.30
Loans and Advances	**4607.95**	**4767.61**	**5150.49**
Loans and Advances to State and Union territory Governments	2258.95	2798.52	3018.74
Loans for Social and Community Services	42.40	41.30	36.65
Loans for Economic Services	1858.48	1722.62	1860.04
Advances to Foreign Governments	372.15	102.43	152.66
Other loans	75.97	102.74	82.40
Total Capital Disbursements	7130.25	7276.62	8156.75

For details please see Statement No. VI.

@ Excludes notional expenditure of Rs. 561.62 crores on account of subscription payable to International Monetary Fund in the form of securities and special drawing rights.

Statement VI

Statement of Plan and Non-Plan Provisions

(In crores of Rupees)

	1979-80 Budget			1979-80 Reviseed			1980-81 Budget		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
1. General Services (other than Defence)									
Interest Payments . .	..	2161	2161	..	2206	2206	..	2598	2598
Other General Services									
Revenue . . .	5	1041	1046	4	1050	1054	7	1241*	1248
Capital	22	30	52	19	28	47	19	30 @	49
Loans	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	27	3232	3259	23	3284	3307	26	3869	3895
2. Defence Services (Net)									
Revenue	..	2755	2755	..	3010	3010	..	3273	3273
Capital	..	295	295	..	263	263	..	327	327
Loans	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	..	3050	3050	..	3273	3273	..	3600	3600
3. Social and Community Services									
Revenue	233	586	819	201	591	792	251	639	890
Capital	127	23	150	101	7	108	138	27	165
Loans	40	2	42	37	5	42	34	2	36
TOTAL	400	611	1011	339	603	942	423	668	1091
4. Economic Services									
General Economic Services									
Revenue	23	446	469	13	476	489	24	486	510
Capital	69	..	69	54	(—)1	53	55	5	60
Loans	19	..	19	22	..	22	42	..	42
TOTAL	111	446	557	89	475	564	121	491	612
Agriculture and Allied Services									
Revenue	256	660	916	169	702	871	214	702	916
Capital	50	145	195	30	321	351	47	197	244
Loans	208	..	208	184	..	184	152	4	156
TOTAL	514	805	1319	383	1023	1406	413	903	1316
Industry and Minerals									
Revenue	124	611	735	102	645	747	114	519	633
Capital	708	56	764	726	55	781	897	78	975
Loans	809	451	1260	720	420	1140	910	378	1288
TOTAL	1641	1118	2759	1548	1120	2668	1921	975	2896

(In crores of Rupees)

	1979–80 Budget			1979–80 Revised			1980–81 Budget		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Water and Power Development									
Revenue . . .	17	125	142	10	116	126	18	131	149
Capital . . .	333	. .	333	313	—	313	387	2	389
Loans . . .	102	2	104	167	2	169	187	. .	187
TOTAL . . .	452	127	579	490	118	608	592	133	725
Transport and Communications									
Revenue . . .	37	126	163	34	182	216	43	198	241
Capital . . .	199	13	212	164	14	178	237	10	247
Loans . . .	198	8	206	161	14	175	167	20	187
TOTAL . . .	434	147	581	359	210	569	447	228	675
Railways									
Capital . . .	395	4	399	397	—	397	482	. .	482
Loans . . .	. .	61	61	28	4	32	. .	. .	. .
TOTAL . . .	395	65	460	425	4	429	482	. .	482
Posts and Telegraphs									
Capital . . .	54	. .	54	18	. .	18	69	. .	69
TOTAL . . .	54	. .	54	18	. .	18	69	. .	69
Total Economic Services — Revenue	457	1968	2425	328	2121	2449	413	2036	2449
Total Economic Services — Capital	1808	218	2026	1702	389	2091	2174	292	2466
Total Economic Services — Loans	1336	522	1858	1282	440	1722	1458	402	1860
Total Economic Services — TOTAL	3601	2708	6309	3312	2950	6262	4045	2730	6775
5. Grants and Loans									
State and Union Territory Governments									
Grants . . .	1637	465	2102	1851	591	2442	2112	640	2752
Loans . . .	1427	832	2259	1714	1084	2798	1792	1227	3019
TOTAL . . .	3064	1297	4361	3565	1675	5240	3904	1867	5771
Foreign Governments									
Grants . . .	. .	68	68	. .	66	66	. .	73	73
Loans . . .	. .	372	372	. .	102	102	. .	152	152
TOTAL . . .	. .	440	440	. .	168	168	. .	225	225

(In crores of Rupees)

		1979–80 Budget			1979–80 Revised			1980–81 Budget		
		Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Other Grants and Loans										
	Revenue . . .	..	20	20	..	29	29	..	27	27
	Loans . . .	16	60	76	31	72	103	18	65	83
	TOTAL . . .	16	80	96	31	101	132	18	92	110
Total Grants and Loans	Grants	1637	553	2190	1851	686	2537	2112	740	2852
	Loans	1443	1264	2707	1745	1258	3003	1810	1444	3254
	TOTAL	3080	1817	4897	3596	1944	5540	3922	2184	6106
Grand Total	Revenue	2332	9064	11396	2384	9664	12048	2783	10527	13310
	Capital	1957	566	2523	1822	687	2509	2331	676	3007
	Loans	2819	1788	4607	3064	1703	4767	3302	1848	5150
	TOTAL	7108	11418	18526	7270	12054	19324	8416	13051	21467

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*Excludes accounting adjustments relating to the write off, of Rs. 946 crores of loans advanced to State Governments prior to 1979-80, in pursuance of the recommendations of the Seventh Finance Commission.

@Excludes notional expenditure of Rs. 562 crores on account of subscription payable to International Monetary Fund in the form of securities and special drawing rights.

Statement VII

Plan Outlay of Centre

(In crores of Rupees)

	1979-80 Budget	1979-80 Modified Budget*	1979-80 Revised	1980-81 Budget
1. Central Plan provision in the Budget	4808	4411	4379	5322
2. Central assistance for State Plans	2073	2470	2687	2839
3. Union territory Plan provision in the Bueget	227	227	204	255
4. Total Plan provision in the Budget	7108	7108	7270	8416
5. Internal Resources for Central Plan	1604	1604	1421	2018
TOTAL — Central Plan (1 + 5)	6412	6015	5800	7340
CENTRAL PLAN				
General Services	23	23	21	19
Social and Community Services :				
Education	84	79	71	88
Scientific Research	135	135	115	141
Medical and Public Health	157	90	97	110
Family Welfare	116	116	111	140
Rural Water Supply	80	60	65	100
Housing	65	57	80	55
Welfare of Scheduled Castes/Tribes and other backward Classes	31	31	31	38
Rehabilitationof Displaced Persons	33	33	25	31
Other Programmes	96	75	52	93
TOTAL	797	676	647	796
Economic Services				
General Economic Services :				
Agricultural Cooperative (including Cooperative Fertilizer Factories)	71	69	63	74
Other Cooperatives	14	13	10	12
Other Programmes	10	10	5	10
TOTAL	95	92	78	96
Agriculture and Allied Services :				
National Rural Employment Programme	50	50	350	340
Small and marginal farmers Development	136	68	57	56
Drought Prone Areas Programme	59	44	44	49
Command Area Development Blocks	44	22	13	15

(In crores of Rupees)

	1979-80 Budget	1979-80 Modified Budget*	1979-80 Revised	1980-81 Budget
Area Planning for full employment	18	9	6	12
Command Area Development Programme	41	27	29	37
Dairy Development	45 (5)	43 (5)	59	73
Animal Husbandry	19	15	9	19
Fisheries	37	32	20	34
Agricultural Financial Institutions	163	162	146	109
Other Programmes	286	197	152 (2)	205 (7)
Total	898 (5)	669 (5)	885 (2)	949 (7)
Industry and Minerals:				
Village and Small Industries:				
Khadi and Village Industries	85	85	85	86
Other Village and Small Industries	103	72	57	59
Total	188	157	142	145
Machinery and Engineering Industries	77 (21)	77 (21)	81 (18)	73 (45)
Petroleum and Petro-chemicals	89 (533)	89 (533)	78 (511)	99 (738)
Other Chemicals and Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	42 (13)	42 (13)	45 (4)	46 (6)
Fertilizers	238 (16)	238 (16)	226 (19)	231 (36)
Ship-building	13	13	13 (1)	13 (1)
Coal and Lignite	356 (9)	356 (9)	290	473
Iron and Steel	366 (234)	366 (235)	404 (168)	493 (310)
Non-ferrous Metals	62 (10)	62 (10)	49 (20)	79 (27)
Consumer Industries	137 (10)	137 (10)	121 (14)	130 (9)

(In crores of Rupees)

	1979-80 Budget	1979-80 Modified Budget*	1979-80 Revised	1980-81 Budget
Atomic Energy Industries	34 (15)	34 (15)	33 (4)	47 (3)
Industrial Financial Institutions	52	52	50	56
Other Industries	65 (12)	65 (11)	58 (7)	71 (13)
Total	**1719** **(873)**	**1688** **(873)**	**1590** **(766)**	**1956** **(1188)**
Water and Power Development :				
Irrigation, Flood Control and Navigation	37	37	31	48
Power Development:				
Hydro Electric Power Projects	49 (26)	49 (26)	49 (27)	52 (36)
Thermo Electric Power Projects	202	202	196	315
Nuclear Power Projects	56	56	56	64
Other Schemes	31	31	18	24
Total	338	338	319	455
Total	375 (26)	375 (26)	350 (27)	503 (36)
Transport and Communications :				
Railways	395 (255)	395 (255)	425 (225)	482 (278)
Posts and Telegraphs	54 (319)	54 (319)	18 (314)	69 (346)
Ports	73 (16)	68 (16)	37 (12)	58 (41)
Civil Aviation	33 (109)	33 (109)	23 (74)	51 (121)
Shipping	161	161	146	119
Roads	120	113	106	114

(In crores of Rupees)

		1979-80 Budget	1979-80 Modified Budget*	1979-80 Revised	1980-81 Budget
Satellite Programme		21	21	17	40
Other Programmes		44 (1)	43 (1)	36 (1)	70 (1)
Total		901 **(700)**	888 **(700)**	808 **(626)**	1003 **(787)**
Central Plan	Budget	4808	4411	4379	5322
	Internal resources	1604	1604	1421	2018
	Total	**6412**	**6015**	**5800**	**7340**

*The figures in column 3 are merely intended to reflect the changes in outlays and financing arrangements in respect of centrally sponsored schemes in pursuance of the decision of the National Development Council on the subject. These figures have been shown to facilitate proper comparison of Revised Estimates 1979-80 with the adjusted Budget Estimtes for that year.

Figures in brackets represent internal resources for the Central Plan estimated to be available for financing the outlays of the concerned undertakings in addition to the Budget allocations.

Sector/programme-wise details shown in this Statement follow the classification adopetd in the Budget and accounts.

STATEMENT VIII

Plan Outlays by Heads of Development 1980-81

Central, States and Union Territories

(In crores of Rupees)

Head of Development	Centre	States	Union territories	Total
1. Agriculture & Allied Programmes	1014.72	1201.42	31.32	2247.46
2. Irrigation & Flood Control	36.50	1324.56	18.98	1380.04
3. Power	520.43	2148.95	38.25	2707.63
4. Village & Small Industries	149.76	128.93	7.54	286.23
5. Industry & Mines	2997.83	161.88	2.09	3161.80
6. Transport & Communications	1841.76	533.62	38.31	2413.69
7. Education	95.48	226.41	26.15	348.04
8. Science & Technology	116.09	..	..	116.09
9. Health	110.00	172.26	17.22	299.48
10. Family Welfare	140.00	..	..	140.00
11. Nutrition	14.40	23.74	1.34	39.48
12. Water Supply & Sanitation	101.48	370.85	30.68	503.01
13. Housing & Urban Development	79.31	296.01	35.57	410.89
14. Welfare of Backward Classes	38.26	73.42	1.75	113.43
15. Social Welfare	25.81	14.60	1.49	41.90
16. Labour & Labour Welfare	8.25	13.67	1.42	23.34
17. Others	49.70	50.94	2.39	103.03
18. North Eastern Council				64.40
19. Hill & Tribal Areas				92.76*
20. Special component Plan for Scheduled Castes.				100.00
Total :	7339.78	6741.26	254.50	14592.70

*Excludes Rs. 38.50 crores for Hill Areas of certain States which have been included in the sectoral outlays.

STATEMENT IX

Resources transferred to State and Union territory Governments

(In crores of Rupees)

	1979-80 Budget	1979-70 Revised	1980-81 Budget
1. **States' share of Taxes & Duties**	**3427**	**3406**	**3658**
Union Excise Duties	2604	2530	2715
Income Tax	813	865	932
Estate Duty	10	11	11
2. **Statutory and Other Transfers**	**631**	**766**	**785**
Grants	329	462	483
Loans	302	304	302
3. **Assistance for Development outside Plan**	**666**	**910**	**1082**
Grants	136	130	157
Loans	530	780	925
4. **Assistance for State and Union Territory Plans**	**2051**	**2605**	**2806***
Grants	819	1000	1137
Loans	1232	1605	1669
5. **Assistance for Central & Centrally sponsored Plans Schemes**	**1013**	**960**	**1098**
Grants	818	851	975
Loans	195	109	123
6. **Total Grants and Loans** (2+3+4+5)	**4361**	**5241**	**5771**
Grants	2102	2443	2752
Loans	2259	2798	3019
7. **Less Recovery of loans and advances**	**863**	**906**	**1017**
Net resources transferred to State and Union territory Governments (1+6—7)	**6925**	**7741**	**8412**

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*In addition, in the Budget for 1980-81 Rs. 163 crores are provided for Plan outlay of Union territories without Legislature, Rs. 37 crores for Plan schemes of the North Eastern Council and Rs. 88 crores for the Rural Electrification Corporation. Thus, the total provision in the Budget for 1980-81 for assistance towards State and Union territory Plans amounts to Rs. 3094 crores.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

This Memorandum explains the estimates included in the Budget, in two Sections—Section I which deals with Revenue Budget and Section II which deals with Capital Budget. Brief explanations for variations between the Budget Estimates and the Revised Estimates for 1979-80 and between the latter and the Budget Estimates for 1980-81 are also given.

In regard to expenditures, the estimates and explanations are given separately under Plan and non-Plan. The expenditures are shown under heads of account which correspond to major functions of Government, grants and loans to State and Union Territory Governments, even when these are not in the form of block loans/grants, are shown under separate composite heads "Grants/Loans to State/Union Territory Governments" irrespective of the specific functions for which the funds are made available. Consequently, the provisions shown under functional heads do not reflect fully the expenditure of the Government of India on individual functions say, agriculture, education, etc.

Section I—Revenue Budget :

This Section has two parts—(i) revenue receipts and (ii) revenue disbursements.

The first part explains the estimates of revenue receipts which are grouped under two broad categories, namely, (a) Tax revenue and (b) Non-tax revenue. Statements I and II give the commodity-wise details of revenue from Customs duties and Union Excise duties respectively. Statements III, III-A and IV give the percentage share of each State in respect of income-tax, Union Excise duties and grants in lieu of railway passenger fare tax as also provisions there of in respect of each State. Statement V gives the financial results of the working of the Posts & Telegraphs Department.

The Second part of this Section deals with revenue disbursements.

Section II—Capital Budget :

The estimates of receipts and disbursements on capital account are dealt with in this Section.

The first part of this Section deals with capital receipts which include market loans, external loans, small savings, State Provident Funds, accretions to various depreciation and reserve funds of departments like Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, etc.

The second part of this Section deals with disbursements on capital account, *i.e.* on acquisition of assets as also investments in, and loans to Government companies etc. and loans to State Governments, foreign Governments and other parties.

This Section also gives a summary of the debt position of the Government of India over the years, together with statements showing the liabilities of the Central Government (Statement VI) and assets comprising capital investments and loans (Statement VII).

Annexures :

The Memorandum also contains eight Annexures. Annexure I summarises the budgetary trends, under broad categories, for 10 years ending with the Budget year ; detailed analysis of the trends is contained in six Appendices to this Annexure.

Annexure II reconciles the estimates of disbursements shown in the "annual financial statement" (Budget Statement) with the summary of such disbursements given in the two Sections of this Memorandum.

Annexure III correlates under each Major Head, Demand-wise details of gross budgetary provisions as well as recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget, with the estimates of net expenditure contained in the "annual financial statement".

Annexures IV to VIII give details of external assistance, estimates of investments in, and loans to, public sector undertakings, contributions to international bodies, guarantees given by the Government and outstanding as on 31st December, 1979 and grants-in-aid to private institutions, etc. during 1978-79.

SECTION I

REVENUE BUDGET

SECTION I

ESTIMATES OF REVENUE RECEIPTS

The Statement below summarises, by broad categories, the estimates of revenue receipts at the existing levels of taxation. Further details by sections and heads of account, together with brief notes explaining the variation between the Budget Estimates and the Revised Estimates for 1979-80 and between the latter and the Budget Estimates for 1980-81 are given in the notes that follow this Statement.

(In crores of rupees)

	Budget 1979-80	Revised 1979-80	Budget 1980-81
1. *Tax revenue* :			
(*a*) Taxes on Income and Expenditure			
Corporation tax . .	1529.50	1380.00	1515.00
Taxes on Income* .	1247.10	1320.00	1426.00
Interest tax . .	2.00	1.00	80.50
Hotal Receipt Tax .	..	..	5.00
(*b*) Taxes on Property and Capital transactions			
Estate Duty* . .	12.00	13.00	13.00
Wealth tax . . .	60.00	63.00	65.00
Gift tax . . .	5.75	6.25	6.25
Others . . .	29.31	6.69	6.73
(*c*) Taxes on Commodities and Services			
Customs . . .	2389.35	2814.00	2988.80
Union Excise Duties .	6008.00	5825.20	6264.81
Others . . .	164.09	195.59	208.23
TOTAL—1 . .	11447.10	11624.73	12579.32
2. *Non-tax Revenue* :			
(*a*) Fiscal Services . .	97.27	121.49	133.18
(*b*) Interest receipts, dividends and profits .	1920.29	1781.27	2145.18
(*c*) Other non-tax Revenue	1144.89	1055.36	1127.51
TOTAL—2 . .	3162.45	2958.12	3405.87
3. Total Gross Revenue (1+2)	14609.55	14582.85	15985.19
4. *Less* : States' share :			
Taxes on Income . .	812.58	864.88	932.20
Estate Duty . . .	10.07	10.94	10.90
Union Excise Duties .	2604.47	2530.20	2714.83
TOTAL—4 . .	3427.12	3406.02	3657.93
5. Net—Centre's Revenue (3—4)	11182.43	11176.83	12327.26

TAX REVENUE

TAXES ON INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

Broad details of estimates are as follows :—

(In crores of rupees)

	Budget 1979-80	Revised 1979-80	Budget 1980-81
I. Corporation tax . .	1529.50	1380.00	1515.00
II. Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax .	1247.10	1320.00	1426.00
III. Other taxes on Income and expenditure—			
Interest tax .	2.00	1.00	80.50
Hotal Receipt Tax .	..	..	5.00
TOTAL . . .	2778.60	2701.00	3026.50

Corporation Tax

The details of receipts under this tax are as shown below :—

(In crores of rupees)

	Budget 1979-80	Revised 1979-80	Budget 1980-81
(*a*) Ordinary Collections .	259.87	243.00	267.00
(*b*) Advance tax collections	1203.14	1075.00	1179.00
(*c*) Surtax . . .	59.22	55.00	62.00
(*d*) Miscellaneous receipts .	7.27	7.00	7.00
TOTAL . . .	1529.50	1380.00	1515.00

The Revised estimate for 1979-80 was placed at Rs. 1380 crores as against the original estimate of Rs. 1529.50 crores. The decrease was primarily because of the fall in industrial growth due to several factors, notably power shortage, transport bottlenecks and industrial unrest. With the anticipated higher rate of industrial growth, the collections for 1980-81 have been placed at Rs. 1515 crores.

Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax.

The details of revenue are as follows :

(In crores of rupees)

	Budget 1979-80	Revised 1979-80	Budget 1980-81
(*a*) Ordinary collections .	556.53	583.00	630.00
(*b*) Advance collections of Income tax . .	484.00	529.00	566.00
(*c*) Surcharge (Union) .	187.57	193.00	215.00
(*d*) Surcharge (Special) .	2.00	..	..
(*e*) Miscellaneous receipts	17.00	15.00	15.00
TOTAL . . .	1247.10	1320.00	1426.00

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*In the Annual Financial Statement, figures shown are net of States' share.

The Revised estimate for 1979-80 was placed at Rs. 1320 crores as against the Budget estimate of Rs. 1247.10 crores. The Budget for 1980-81 takes credit for normal growth in Income-tax collections and is placed at Rs. 1426 crores.

The sharing of the net proceeds of taxes on income other than agricultural income, with the States is mandatory under article 270 of the Constitution. Corporation tax [270(4)(a)]; proceeds of income-tax attributable to Union territories [article 270(2)]; taxes payable in respect of Union emoluments [article 270(2)]; surcharge on income tax levied for Union purposes (article 271), are excluded from the divisible pool. The sharing of the net proceeds of income-tax between the Centre and the States and the distribution of the share amongst the States are governed by the Constitution (Distribution of Revenues) Order, 1979 issued on 31st March, 1979 by the President under article 270 of the Constitution on the basis of the recommendations of the Seventh Finance Commission The order provides that, in each of the financial years commencing on and after the 1st day of April, 1979, 85 *per cent* of the net proceeds of taxes on income, except in so far as these proceeds represent the portion attributable to Union territories (2.19 *per cent*) and the taxes payable in respect of Union emoluments, shall be assigned to the States and distributed amongst them in accordance with the percentages as shown in Statement III.

The States' share has been worked out as indicated below (the amount of share of each State is given in Statement IV) :—

(In crores of rupees)

	Budget 1979-80	Revised 1979-80	Budget 1980-81
Total taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax (net of refunds)	1247.10	1320.00	1426.00
Less—			
Union surcharge . .	—187.57	—193.00	—215.00
Surcharge (Special) . .	—2.00	..	..
Miscellaneous receipts .	—17.00	—15.00	—15.00
Taxes payable in respect of Union emoluments .	—23.00	—20.00	—21.00
Distributable proceeds	1017.53	1092.00	1175.00
Deduct—Cost of collection .	—40.14	—51.71	—53.73
Net distributable proceeds .	977.39	1040.29	1121.27
Deduct—Portion attributable to Union territories .	21.41	22.78	24.56
TOTAL.—Divisible Pool .	955.98	1017.51	1096.71
States' Share . .	812.58	864.88	932.20

Other Taxes on Income and Expenditure

Interest Tax

The Interest Tax Act, 1974 provided for the levy of tax at the rate of 7 *per cent* on the gross amount of interest earned by scheduled banks on loans and advances made in India and accruing or arising after 1st August 1974. The scheduled banks were the State Bank of India, its subsidiaries, the nationalised banks and the banks which are listed in the Second Schedule to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. The Finance Act, 1978, discontinued the levy of interest tax in relation to interest accruing or arising to scheduled banks after 28th February, 1978.

Revised Estimates 1979-80 assumed a receipt of Rs. one crore on account of arrears. The Finance (No. 2) Act, 1980 has revived the levy of interest tax at the rate of 7 *per cent* in relation to interest accruing or arising to every scheduled bank after 30th June, 1980. The definition of the expression 'scheduled bank' has been extended to include the following all-India industrial finance institutions.

(a) The Industrial Finance Corporation of India.

(b) The Industrial Development Bank of India.

(c) The Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Ltd.

(d) The Industrial Re-construction Corporation of India Ltd.

The revival of the levy is likely to yield a sum of Rs. 80 crores during 1980-81. Besides, B.E. 1980-81 also includes a receipt of Rs. 50 lakhs on account of arrears.

Hotel Receipts Tax

The Hotel Receipts Tax Act, 1980 provides for the levy of tax, with effect from the assessment year commencing 1st April, 1981, on gross receipts of every hotel wherein the room charges for residential accommodation provided to a person at any time during the relevant accounting year are Rs. 75 per day or more per individual. The tax will be levied at the rate of 15 *per cent* on the 'chargeable receipts' of the hotel; it will be 10 *per cent* on such receipts if they are received in foreign exchange.

Yield from the tax during 1980-81 is estimated at Rs. 5 crores.

TAXES ON PROPERTY AND CAPITAL TRANSACTIONS

Broad details of revenue are follows :—

(In crores of rupees)

	Budget 1979-80	Revised 1979-80	Budget 1980-81
Estate Duty	12.00	13.00	13.00
Taxes on Wealth . .	60.00	63.00	65.00
Gift Tax	5.75	6.25	6.25
Land Revenue	0.29	0.27	0.27
Stamps and Registration Fees	29.02	6.42	6.46
TOTAL	107.06	88.94	90.98

Estate Duty

The Estate duty in respect of agricultural land, which is a State subject, is levied and collected by the Union Government in pursuance of article 252 of the Constitution. The net proceeds of the duty attributable to agricultural lands situated in a State/Union Territory (with legislature) are, however, assigned to that State/Union Territory.

Such duty in respect of 'property other than agricultural land' is levied and collected by the Union Government in pursuance of article 269(1) of the Constitution but, as required under that article, the whole of the net proceeds, except in so far as the proceeds are attributable to Union territories, are assigned to the

States within which the duty is leviable and distributed among them in accordance with law made under clause (2) of that article, namely, the Estate Duty (Distribution) Act, 1962, which was last amended in 1979 on the basis of the recommendations of the Seventh Finance Commission.

Under the provisions of the Act as amended, during each of the financial years commencing from 1979-80, the net proceeds of estate duty on property (other than agricultural land) levied and collected during that financial year, after deducting therefrom the net proceeds attributable to Union territories, are distributed among the States in proportion to the gross value of all property situated in the respective States and brought into assessment in that financial year; any property situated outside India is deemed to be situated in the State, or as the case may be, the Union Territory, wherein the value of such property has been brought into assessment.

The revised estimate of revenue from Estate Duty during 1979-80 was placed at Rs. 13 crores; the receipts during 1980-81 are also estimated to be of the same order. The receipts comprise :—

(In crores of Rs.)

	Budget 1979-80	Revised 1979-80	Budget 1980-81
Estate duty in respect of :			
(i) Agricultural land	0.85	0.73	0.73
(ii) Property other than agricultural land	11.15	12.27	12.27
TOTAL	12.00	13.00	13.00

Taxes on Wealth

The details of the receipts are :—

(In crores of rupees)

	Budget 1979-80	Revised 1979-80	Budget 1980-81
(i) Wealth tax on property other than agricultural property . . .	59.40	62.27	64.19
(ii) Wealth tax on agricultural property. . .	0.60	0.73	0.81
TOTAL . .	60.00	63.00	65.00

(i) The Wealth-tax Act, 1957 provides for the levy of a tax on the net wealth of every individual and Hindu undivided family. Under the Finance Act, 1976, no wealth-tax is payable where the net wealth is less than Rs. 1 lakh, both in the case of an individual and a Hindu undivided family. The wealth-tax payable should not exceed 5 *per cent* of the amount by which the net wealth exceeds the limit of Rs. 1 lakh.

The limit of Rs. 1 lakh has, however, been raised to Rs. 1.50 lakhs with effect from 1st April, 1980 by the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1980. Accordingly, with effect from assessment year 1980-81, the wealth-tax payable should not exceed 5 *per cent* of the amount by which the net wealth exceeds Rs. 1.50 lakhs.

The rates of wealth tax on the higher slabs of net wealth were increased in the Finance Act, 1979 which came into force from 1st April, 1980.

Increase in Revised Estimates 1979-80 was on account of a larger number of assessments completed during 1978-79. Increase in Budget Estimates 1980-81 is on account of increase in the rates of tax as mentioned above.

(ii) Under the Finance Act, 1969, the value of agricultural property held by individuals and Hindu undivided families was also brought within the purview of the Wealth-tax Act, subject to certain limits. However, with the amendment in section 2(e) of the Wealth-tax Act brought about by the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1980, there would be no wealth-tax on agricultural property with effect from 1st April, 1981 (assessment year 1981-82) except on four specified plantations, namely, tea, coffee, rubber and cardamom.

An amount equivalent to the net proceeds of wealth-tax on agricultural property is passed on to the States as grants-in-aid, for which necessary provision has been made in the expenditure estimates. Receipts on account of Wealth-tax on agricultural property were estimated at Rs. 0.73 crore for 1979-80 year. Receipts for 1980-81 are estimated at Rs. 0.81 crore.

Gift Tax

The revised estimate of revenue from Gift-Tax during 1979-80 was assumed at Rs. 6.25 crores. The collections in 1980-81 are expected to be of the same order.

Land Revenue

The receipts represent land revenue collections, including royalty from quarries, in the Union Territories (without legislature), mainly Delhi. The revised estimate of collections during 1979-80 was placed at Rs. 27 lakhs; collections during 1980-81 are estimated to be of the same order.

Stamps and Registration Fees

The receipts represent stamp duty and registration fees collected in the Union Territories (without legislature). Effective from the Revised estimates 1979-80, receipts of India Security Press, Nasik, which were hitherto accounted for under this head are adjusted under the head 'Other Fiscal Services'. This accounts for the shortfall in the Revised estimates 1979-80 and Budget estimates 1980-81 under this head.

TAXES ON COMMODITIES AND SERVICES

Broad details of revenue are as follows :—

(In Crores of Rupees)

	Budget 1979-80	Revised 1979-80	Budget 1980-81
1. Customs .	2389.35	2814.00	2988.80
2. Union Excise Duties .	6008.00	5825.20	6264.81
3. State Excise Duties . .	12.73	27.28	26.80
4. Sales Tax . .	116.27	122.35	132.39
5. Taxes on vehicles . .	5.29	5.57	6.00
6. Taxes on goods and Passengers . .	12.45	16.72	18.22
7. Taxes and Duties on Electricity . . .	0.89	0.89	0.98
8. Other taxes and duties .	16.46	22.78	23.84
TOTAL .	8561.44	8834.79	9461.84

Customs

The total net customs revenue was estimated at Rs. 2814 crores in the Revised estimate for 1979-80. This revenue is placed at Rs. 2988.80 crores in the Budget estimates for 1980-81

The following is the break up of the estimates, net of refunds :—

(In Crores of Rupees)

	Budget 1979-80	Revised 1979-80	Budget 1980-81
(i) Import duties .	2276.37	2660.81	2802.06
(ii) Export Duties .	81.33	116.49	145.19
(iii) Cesses on export .	8.50	9.70	10.05
(iv) Other receipts .	23.15	27.00	31.50
TOTAL . . .	2389.35	2814.00	2988.80

The commodity-wise break up of the collections in 1978-79 and the estimated revenue in 1979-80 and 1980-81 is indicated in the Statement I.

(i) *Import Duties*

Revenue from import duties for 1979-80 had been assumed as Rs. 2276.37 crores after taking into account the changes brought about under the Finance Act, 1979; the revised estimate for that year was placed at Rs. 2660.81 crores registering an increase of Rs. 384.44 crores over the earlier anticipation. This increase is due to liberal import policy and buoyancy in collections. Increased revenue realisations (in terms of gross revenue) are mainly from machinery, mechanical appliances and electrical equipment (Rs. 99 crores), iron and steel (Rs. 43 crores), chemicals other than pharmaceutical and miscellaneous chemicals (Rs. 43 crores), copper (Rs. 30 crores), fertilisers (Rs. 21 crores), man-made fibres and filament tow (Rs. 20 crores), yarn of man-made fibres (Rs. 20 crores), optical, photographic, cinematograph, measuring, medical and surgical instruments etc. (Rs. 20 crores).

Net import duty realisations in 1980-81 are estimated at Rs. 2802.06 crores, *i.e.* an increase of Rs. 141.25 crores over the Revised estimates 1979-80. This takes into account the changes in duty on fertilizers with effect from 7th June, 1980 and the effect of changes made through the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1980.

(ii) *Export Duties*

Export duties are levied on a number of items such as coffee, hides, skins and leathers, de-oiled groundnut meal, unmanufactured tobacco, mica, manganese ore, iron ore, chrome concentrates, groundnut, cardamoms, barytes, turmeric, hessian cloth and bags etc. While levying export duties, the competitive position of the goods in the international market is generally kept in view. The export duty leviable on each item takes into account *inter alia* factors like domestic production and likely exportable surpluses, demand for products in the foreign markets and the prices prevailing in the international market, charges in exchange rates etc.

As against the Budget estimate of Rs. 81.33 crores, the Revised estimate for 1979-80 of export duties was placed at Rs. 116.49 crores. The increase (in terms of gross revenue) was mainly on account of larger realisations from coffee (Rs. 11 crores), turmeric and turmeric powder (Rs. 6.50 crores), hides, skins, and leathers (Rs. 5 crores), chrome concentrates (Rs. 2.75 crores), ground-nut (Rs. 2.75 crores) and barytes (Rs. 2 crores)

The net collections for 1980-81 on account of export duties are anticipated at Rs. 145.19 crores, *i.e.* an increase of Rs. 28.70 crores over the revised estimate 1979-80. The increase (in term of gross revenue) is mainly under jute manufactures (Rs. 19 crores), coffee (Rs. 3 crores) and groundnut (Rs. 2.75 crores).

(iii) *Cesses on export and* (iv) *Other receipts*

The revised estimate for 1979-80 of receipts from cesses on exports and other receipts including fines and forfeitures was placed at Rs. 36.70 crores. Receipts anticipated during 1980-81 are estimated at Rs. 41.55 crores.

UNION EXCISE DUTIES

The commodity-wise details of revenue from Union excise duties are given in Statement II. The following table summarises the position of excise duty revenue (net of refunds) :

(In crores of rupees)

	Budget 1979-80	Revised 1979-80	Budget 1980-81
(i) Basic excise duties	5527.28	5336.11	5745.91
(ii) Earmarked cesses	132.32	127.51	142.60
(iii) Additional excise duties in lieu of sales tax	348.40	361.58	376.30
TOTAL . . .	6008.00	5825.20	6264.81

At present, the Central Excise Tariff covers 139 commodities. Of these, 7 commodities, *i.e.*, maida, salt, blended and compounded lubricating oils and greases, coal, ready-made garments, mosaic tiles, and silver are completely exempt; the Central Excise Duty on coal was completely withdrawn from 18th July, 1979. Out of 132 commodities actually subjected to duty, more than 100 commodities are assessed to duty partly or wholly on a value basis.

The budget estimate for 1979-80 for all duties of excise taken together was placed at Rs. 6008 crores, inclusive of Rs. 432.47 crores on account of additional revenue as a result of the net effect of changes in rates and new duties introduced through the Finance Act, 1979.

(i) *Basic Excise Duties*

The estimate of receipts here includes also special excise duties, and the additional excise duty on textile and textile articles levied under the Additional Duties of Excise (Textile and Textile Articles) Act, 1978. The revised estimate of receipts for 1979-80 under this head was placed at Rs. 5336.11 crores as against Rs. 5527.28 crores assumed in the budget 1979-80.

Important revenue yielding commodities showing shortfall in revenue were : (i) petroleum products ; (ii) coal; (iii) electricity; (iv) fertilisers; (v) cotton yarn; (vi) cotton fabrics; (vii) cement; (viii) iron or steel products; and (ix) aluminium. While the expected shortfall in revenue under coal was due to withdrawal of excise duty in July, 1979, that under petroleum products was mainly due to reduction in duty in respect of certain petroleum products once in August, 1979 and again in September, 1979. The drop in revenue under cotton yarn and cotton fabrics was anticipated due to prolonged strike in textile mills in certain parts of the country and demand constraints following drought conditions, and that under fertilisers, cement, iron and steel products and aluminium, due to expected fall in the anticipated production on account of production constraints such as shortage of coal, power, etc.

The above shortfall were, however, expected to be partly offset by buoyancy in revenue collections from sugar, patent or proprietary medicines, plastics, tyres, paper and "all other goods not elsewhere specified" (T.I. 68).

The collections during 1980-81 are estimated at Rs. 5745.91 crores registering an increase of Rs. 409.80 crores over the Revised estimates 1979-80. This includes Rs. 147.83 crores on account of modifications made through the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1980 and also takes into account the changes in duty on fertilizers with effect from 7th June, 1980.

Sharing of Union excise duties between the Union and States is permissible under article 272 of the Constitution of India and such sharing is done in accordance with law enacted on the basis of the recommendations of the Finance Commission set up under article 280 of the Constitution.

Under the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Amendment Act, 1979, which was based on the recommendations of the Seventh Finance Commission, during each year commencing from 1979-80, 40 *per cent* of the net proceeds of Union duties of excise (other than on electricity) levied and collected under the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 and any other law for the levy and collection of such duty, excluding cesses levied under Special Acts and earmarked for specific purposes, are paid to the States and distributed among them on the basis of the percentages indicated in Statement III. Under the Union Duties of Excise (Electricity) Distribution Act, 1980, during the financial year commencing on the first day of April, 1979 and each of the four succeeding financial years, the entire net proceeds of the Union duties of excise on electricity (other than in Union Territories) are required to be paid to each State in accordance with the percentages recommended by the Seventh Finance Commission as set out in Statement III-A.

The share payable to the States from the collections of basic excise duties was estimated at Rs. 2267.28 crores in the year 1979-80. This was modified to Rs. 2179.60 crores in R.E. 1979-80. The share payable in 1980-81 is estimated at Rs. 2349.96 crores, as shown below (the amount due to each State is given in Statement IV) :—

(In crores of rupees)

	Budget 1979-80	Revised 1979-80	Budget 1980-81
Basic excise duties (net of refunds) .	5527.28	5336.11	5745.91
Less—			
(a) Miscellaneous receipts	—9.00	—1.50	—2.00
(b) Additional duties on textile and textile articles	—60.28	—58.63	—62.64
(c) Cost of collection .	—45.47	—35.09	—37.36
Net proceeds . . .	5412.53	5240.89	5643.91
States' share (Including duty on Electricity) .	2267.28	2179.60	2349.96

(ii) *Earmarked cesses*

The revised estimate of receipts from various earmarked cesses during 1979-80 was placed at Rs. 127.51 crores. Receipts during 1980-81 are estimated at Rs. 142.60 crores registering an increase of Rs. 15.09 crores mainly on account of indigenous crude oil.

(iii) *Additional Duties of Excise*

The Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957 provides for the levy and collection of additional duties on sugar, tobacco, cotton fabrics, woollen fabrics and man-made fabrics. These duties are in addition to the duties payable under the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 or under any other law for the time being in force, and replace, by agreement with the State Governments, the sales-tax otherwise levied by the States on these commodities.

As against the original estimate of Rs. 348.40 crores the revised estimate of collections during 1979-80 was placed at Rs. 361.58 crores. The receipts during 1980-81 are placed at Rs. 376.30 crores which also takes care of the reduction of Rs. 15 lakhs effected through the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1980.

The entire proceeds of the additional excise duties, other than the proceeds attributable to Union territories, are distributable among the States. Under the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Amendment Act, 1979, which is based on the recommendations of the Seventh Finance Commission as accepted by Government, during each of the financial years commencing from 1979-80, there shall be paid to each of the States, the percentages of the net proceeds of additional excise duties levied and collected during that financial year, as set out in Statement III, after deducting therefrom a sum equal to 3.271 *per cent* of the net proceeds in respect of sugar and 2.192 *per cent* of the net proceeds in respect of tobacco and cotton, woollen and man-made fabrics, as being attributable to Union Territories. Also, if during that financial year, there is levied and collected in any State, a tax on the sale or purchase of any of these commodities by or under any law of that State, no sums shall be payable to that State in respect of that commodity in respect of that financial year, unless the Central Government by special order otherwise directs.

The following table indicates the total amount payable to the States during 1979-80 and 1980-81 (the amount of share of each State is given in Statement IV) :—

(In crores of rupees)

	Budget 1979-80	Revised 1979-80	Budget 1980-81
Tax collections	348.40	361.58	376.30
(Net of refunds)			
Deduct.—Cost of collection .	—2.97	—2.32	—2.46
Net proceeds	345.43	359.26	373.84
Deduct—share of Union territories .	—8.24	—8.66	—8.97
States' share	337.19	350.60	364.87

State Excise Duties

The receipts are in respect of Union Territories without Legislature mainly Delhi and Chandigarh. Larger collection of duty on "Indian made Foreign Liquor" in Delhi, (inclusive of arrears) mainly accounted for the increase in the Revised estimate 1979-80.

Sales Tax

The receipts pertain mainly to Delhi and Chandigarh. The increase in the Revised estimate 1979-80 related to Delhi and was based on the growth in the number of registered dealers and trend of collections. Budget 1980-81 assumes normal growth in receipts.

Taxes on Vehicles

The receipts represent taxes on motor vehicles etc. collected in the Union Territories without Legislature.

Taxes on Goods and Passengers

The receipts mainly relate to collections in Delhi and Chandigarh. The estimates are based on the trend of collections.

Taxes and Duties on Electricity

The receipts relate to Chandigarh and are based on the anticipated sale of electricity.

Other Taxes and Duties

The receipts under this head represent the proceeds from (i) Foreign Travel Tax and (ii) Entertainment and Betting Taxes in Union territories without Legislature.

The break-up of the estimates is given below :—

(In crores of rupees)

	Budget 1979-80	Revised 1979-80	Budget 1980-81
(i) Foreign Travel Tax .	11.00	16.42	17.35
(ii) Other taxes and duties .	5.46	6.36	6.49
TOTAL	16.46	22.78	23.84

NON-TAX REVENUE

FISCAL SERVICES

The break up of the estimates by major heads of account are as follows :

(In crores of rupees)

	Budget 1979-80	Revised 1979-80	Budget 1980-81
(i) Currency, Coinage and Mint	96.19	63.63	69.81
(ii) Other fiscal services .	1.08	57.86	63.37
TOTAL . . .	97.27	121.49	133.18

(i) Currency, Coinage and Mint

The estimates relate to receipts of—

(In crores of rupees)

	Budget 1979-80	Revised 1979-80	Budget 1980-81
(*a*) Currency Note Press, Nasik . . .	13.80	15.27	16.05
(*b*) Bank Note Press, Dewas	13.28	12.28	12.72
(*c*) Security Paper Mill, Hoshangabad . .	10.36	11.06	10.10
(*d*) Profit from circulation of coins	15.69	17.29	22.82
(*e*) Mints	2.04	2.14	2.11
(*f*) Silver Refinery	5.02	5.59	6.01
(*g*) Others	36.00	..	..
TOTAL	96.19	63.63	69.81

(a) *Currency Note Press, Nasik.*—The receipts of Currency Note Press are mainly from the Reserve Bank of India for printing of bank notes for them and from the Government of India for printing of one Rupee notes. Increase in the Revised 1979-80 was mainly due to increase in the selling price of notes.

(b) *Bank Note Press, Dewas.*—The receipts relate to printing of bank notes for the Reserve Bank of India. The decrease in the Revised estimate 1979-80 was due to likely less supply of notes to the Reserve Bank than anticipated.

(c) *Security Paper Mill, Hoshangabad.*—The increase in the receipts of the Mill in the revised estimate 1979-80 was due to adjustment of recoveries relating to supplies made during the previous years.

(d) *Profit from circulation of coins.*—Profit is the difference between the face value of the coins and their manufacturing cost. The increase in the Revised estimate 1979-80 was due to larger number of

50 p. and 25 p. coins expected to be taken by the Reserve Bank of India. Further increase 1980-81 is due to larger number of one Rupee coins likely to be taken by the Reserve Bank.

(e) *Mints.*—The receipts relate mainly to refining and assaying charges levied by the Mints.

(f) *Silver Refinery.*—The increase in the receipts in the revised 1979-80 was due to likely larger sale of silver than anticipated ; this also accounts for the increase in 1980-81.

(g) *Others.*—The receipts under this head represent India's share of profits from the sale of gold by the International Monetary Fund at its auctions. Effective from the Revised estimates 1979-80, these receipts are adjusted under the head 'Other Fiscal Services'.

(ii) *Other Fiscal Services.*—Receipts under this head relate to penalties etc. realised by the Enforcement Directorate from various firms, parties etc. for violation of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act and receipts from the forfeiture of property under the Smugglers and Foreign Exchange Manipulators (Forfeiture of Property) Act, 1976. Effective from the Revised estimates 1979-80, this head also includes receipts relating to India Security Press, Nasik, (hitherto exhibited under the head 'Stamps and Registration') and India's share of profits from the sale of gold by the International Monetary Fund, (hitherto exhibited under the head 'Currency, Coinage and Mints').

INTEREST RECEIPTS, DIVIDENDS AND PROFITS

Apart from interest receipts on loans by the Central Government, this section comprises dividends and profits from public sector undertakings and contribution from Railways and Posts and Telegraphs. It also includes surplus profits of the Reserve Bank of India transferred to Government.

The details by major heads are :—

(In crores of rupees)

	Budget 1979-80	Revised 1979-80	Budget 1980-81
(*a*) Interest receipts :	1636.33	1484.67	1855.98
(*b*) Dividends and Profits .	283.96	296.60	289.20
TOTAL	1920.29	1781.27	2145.18

(*a*) Interest Receipts :

The relevant details are :

(*i*) Interest on loans to State Governments and Union territory Governments (with Legislature)			
(*a*) States	644.00	579.00	705.25
(*b*) Union Territories .	9.00	11.00	11.00
(*ii*) Interest element of dividend to General Revenues from—			
(*a*) Railways . . .	255.05	253.87	322.24
(*b*) Posts and Telegraphs	32.52	31.93	35.60
(*iii*) Other interest receipts .	695.76	608.87	781.89
TOTAL . . .	1636.33	1484.67	1855.98

(i) *Interest on loans to States and Union territory Governments (with legislature).*

(a) *Interest on loans to States* :

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Seventh Finance Commission, as accepted by Government, the Central loans outstanding against State Governments as at the end of 1978-79, with the exception of certain categories, have been consolidated. A portion of these loans is to be written off. The balance of consolidated loan has been converted into two categories of loans recoverable over a period of 15 years and 30 years commencing from 1979-80, carrying interest at the rate of 5 *per cent* and 4.75 *per cent* respectively. The Budget Estimates 1979-80 assumed recovery of interest for the whole year in respect of these loans. However, in accordance with a post-Budget decision of the Government, repayments in 1979-80 were to be made by State Governments in 5 monthly instalments during November, 1979—March, 1980 ; repayments in the succeeding years are to be made in 9 monthly instalments during July—March in each year. Interest on the consolidated loans for the period April-October, 1979 was recoverable in 1979-80. Interest accrued upto 31st March, 1979 in respect of the loans consolidated and not recovered earlier, was also recoverable in 1979-80. During 1980-81, interest on the consolidated loans will be recoverable for the periods November, 1979—March, 1980 and April—September, 1980. In the subsequent financial years, interest on the consolidated loans will be recoverable for the second half of the preceding financial year and the first half of the current financial year.

Small savings loans given to the State Governments prior to 1974-75 carry effective rate of interest at 4.75 *per cent;* such loans given during and after 1974-75 carry effective rate of interest at 6.25 *per cent.* These loans as well as certain other categories of Central loans are not covered by the scheme of consolidation recommended by the Seventh Finance Commission.

The Revised Estimates for 1979-80 and Budget Estimates for 1980-81 have been framed accordingly.

(b) ***Interest on loans to Union Territories (with legislature)***

The revised estimate of interest recoverable in 1979-80 was placed at Rs. 11 crores. Receipts during 1980-81 are also estimated to be of the same order.

(ii)(a) *Interest from Railways* :

Interest payable by Railways as a part of dividend to General Revenues on the capital invested is accounted under this head. The decrease in the R.E. 1979-80 was on account of deferment of a part of the dividend owing to the anticipated deficit in the working of Railways. Increase in the B.E. 1980-81 is on account of more capital invested in Railways.

(ii) (b) *Interest from Posts and Telegraphs*

Interest receipts from P & T were placed at Rs. 31.93 crores in the Revised estimates 1979-80.

These receipts are estimated at Rs. 35.60 crores during 1980-81, the increase being due to additional capital provided by General Revenues.

(iii) *Other Interest Receipts*

The estimates under 'Other Interest receipts' are in respect of interest on (a) capital outlay on departmental commercial undertakings other than Railways and P & T (b) loans and advances to financial and industrial enterprises in the public sector (c) loans advanced to Railways (d) loans to foreign governments and (e) loans to local bodies, Government servants and others.

Loans advanced to commercial and industrial undertakings during the year carry interest at rates ranging between 9½ *per cent* and 14 *per cent* per annum, depending upon the nature and period for which the loan is given, subject to rebate of ¼ *per cent* for repayment on due dates. Loans to financial institutions, Agricultural Refinance Development Corporation, Port Trusts, local bodies, cultivators, Government Servants etc., however, carry lower rates of interest. The decrease in the Revised estimate 1979-80 was based on the last assessment while larger anticipated receipt in the Budget estimates for 1980-81 is on account of increase in the volume of outstanding loans.

(b) Dividend and Profits :

The main items are:—

(In crores of rupees)

	Budget 1979-80	Revised 1979-80	Budget 1980-81
(*i*) Surplus profits of Reserve Bank of India .	200.00	200.00	210.00
(*ii*) Contribution from Railways :	(—)9.62	..	..
(*iii*) Contribution from Posts and Telegraphs . .	0.93	0.82	..
(*iv*) Share of Profits from Nationalised Banks .	3.00	3.62	3.00
(*v*) Share of Profits from LIC. . . .	12.78	12.78	..
(*vi*) Dividend from Public Undertakings and other Investments. . .	76.87	79.38	76.20
TOTAL . . .	283.96	296.60	289.20

(i) *Surplus profits of Reserve Bank of India*

The surplus profit of the Reserve Bank of India transferable to the Government during 1979-80 was Rs. 200 crores. The estimate for 1980-81 has been placed at Rs. 210 crores.

(ii) *Contribution from Railways* :

In terms of the recommendations of the successive Railway Convention Committees (RCC) of Parliament, the Railways pay a fixed dividend to General Revenues on the capital invested in the Railways as computed annually in lieu of interest charges *plus* a small amount of contribution. The present arrangements are governed by the recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee, 1977 (as approved by Parliament) which applied for two years, 1978-79 and 1979-80. The Committee became *functus officio* with the dissolution of the Sixth Lok Sabha in August, 1979. The estimates for 1980-81 are based on the existing arrangements, pending the formation of a new Committee and their recommendations.

Following the Committee's recommendations, an amount of Rs. 119.46 crores, representing the element of over-capitalisation was written off without financial adjustment.

The Railways pay dividend at the following rates on the capital invested (except on the capital cost of residential buildings, which bears dividend at 3.5 *per cent*) :—

(1) 4.5 *per cent* on the capital invested upto 1963-64 *plus* an additional 1 *per cent* in lieu of passenger fare tax which was merged with the basic fares with effect from 1st April, 1961 ; and

(2) 6 *per cent* on capital invested after 1963-64.

The Railways do not pay dividend in respect of the under-mentioned capital :—

(a) Capital-at-charge in respect of the strategic lines; the annual loss in the working of such lines is borne by General Revenues and surplus, if any, in their working is also transferred to General Revenues upto the level of the normal dividend.

(b) Capital-at-charge in respect of the unremunerative branch lines, ferries, welfare buildings (hospitals, dispensaries, health units, clubs, institutes, schools and colleges, hostels and other welfare centres), and non-strategic portion of the North-East Frontier Railway.

(c) Capital-at-charge in respect of the Jammu-Kathua and Tirunelveli-Trivandrum-Kanyakumari lines, which are treated as 'national investments'; the actual surplus accruing from these lines is to be made over to General Revenues and working losses, if any, are borne by Railways.

(d) Full capital outlay in respect of Kiriburu-Bimalgarh line and 50 *per cent* of the capital outlay in respect of Sambalpur-Titlagarh line, which involves concessional rates of freight for the carriage of ore.

(e) Capital cost of 28 'new lines' taken up on or after 1st April, 1955 on 'other than financial' considerations, except those which became remunerative during the year; on the other 'new lines', dividend on capital invested (chargeable at the average borrowing rate of interest) is deferred during the period of construction as well as for the first five years after their opening. The deferred dividend is recoverable from the sixth year provided the net income of the new lines leaves a surplus after payment of the current dividend ; the account of the deferred dividend on new lines is closed after a period of 20 years from the date of their opening, extinguishing any liability for deferred dividend not liquidated within that period.

(g) 50 *per cent* of the outlay in a year on capital works-in-progress (which could otherwise be liable to payment of dividend) is exempted from payment of dividend for a period of three years.

Effective from 1979-80 onwards, the above dividend concessions (except losses in the working of strategic lines) are provided to Railways in the form of subsidy from General Revenues.

In accordance with the recommendations of the RCC (1977), grant of temporary loans to Railways from General Revenues to meet the shortfalls in dividend payments has been discontinued. In years in which the net revenue of the Railways is not adequate to meet the current dividend liability, the shortfall in the payment of the current dividend is treated as deferred liability (on which no interest is charged) to be paid by Railways from surplus in future years.

Based on the principles mentioned above, the estimates of dividend payable by Railways for 1979-80 and 1980-81 work out as shown in the table below :

(Rs. in crores)

	Revised 1979-80	Budget 1980-81
(i) Dividend on capital-at-charge (net of subsidy payable by General Revenues).	230.34	243.68
(ii) Subsidy payable by General Revenues.	55.54	63.81
(iii) Payment by Railways in lieu of tax on railway fares	16.25	16.25
(iv) Payment for assistance to States for railway safety works . . .	1.43	1.43
TOTAL	303.56	325.17
Add : Surplus in respect of 'national investments'	0.38	5.59
Less : Losses on 'strategic lines' . .	(—)7.97	(—)8.52
NET TOTAL	295.97	322.24
Deduct: Deferred dividend (current) owing to deficit in the working of Railways	42.10	..
Net dividend payable by Railways .	253.87	322.24
Of which interest	253.87	322.24

At the beginning of 1978-79, the Railways had a liability of Rs. 122.19 crores to General Revenues on account of deferred dividend, in terms of the recommendations of the RCC (1977) referred to above. Of this, the Railways paid Rs. 1.98 crores during 1978-79, but incurred a further liability of Rs. 42.10 crores during 1979-80 (revised estimates). The Budget estimates 1980-81 provide for payment of Rs. 6.67 crores towards this balance. The outstanding liability on this account at the end of 1980-81 is thus estimated at Rs. 155.64 crores.

Out of the additional 1 *per cent* dividend paid by the Railways on pre 1964-65 capital, an amount of Rs. 16.25 crores is passed on to the States as grant in lieu of the repealed tax on railway passenger fares and the balance is made available to States to finance railway safety works such as manned level crossings, over bridges and under-bridges. The provision for both these payments is made under the expenditure head "Grants-in-aid to State Governments". The share of each State out of this grant is determined in accordance with the recommendations of the Seventh Finance Commission as accepted by the Government. The percentage share of the grant, recommended by the Seventh Finance Commission, as payable to each State, is indicated in Statement III.

(iii) *Contributions from Posts and Telegraphs*

Under the revised Convention governing the relations between the Posts & Telegraphs Department and the General Revenues effective from 1st April, 1974, the P&T Department pays dividend to General Revenues as under :—

(i) 4.50 *per cent* per annum on the net capital advanced upto the end of 1963-64 reduced by (a) the Department's share of accumulated surplus as on 31st March, 1960 (Rs. 29.78 crores), and (b) the balance in the Department's Renewals Reserve Fund* as at the end of 1963-64 (Rs. 52.72 crores);

(ii) 6 *per cent* per annum on the balance of the net capital advanced from 1st April, 1964 to 31st March, 1970, reduced by the net accretion to the Renewals Reserve Fund during the same period; and

(iii) 6 *per cent* per annum on the capital further advanced from 1st April, 1970.

The other terms of the Convention are :—

(i) In case the P&T Department is unable to pay dividend due to General Revenues, the latter makes interest-bearing advances to the P&T Revenue Reserve Fund to cover the shortfall, as well as for meeting the deficit, if any, in the working results of the Department;

(ii) Provision for depreciation based on historical cost of assets is transferred to capital in reduction of the outlay. In addition, the Department, out of its earnings, makes an annual contribution to its Capital Reserve Fund to provide for the inflationary element of the cost of replacement of its assets; and

---

*The Renewals Reserve Fund was abolished with effect from 1st April, 1970.

(iii) The balances in the Revenue Reserve Fund and the Capital Reserve Fund earn interest at the average rate and this interest is added to the Funds; the difference in interest on the balances in these funds, at dividend rates and average rates, is adjusted as reduction in the dividend payable by the P&T Department.

Statement V gives the financial results of the P&T Department. Briefly, the position is as under :—

(In crores of Rupees)

	Budget 1979-80	Revised 1979-80	Budget 1980-81
Gross Receipts . . .	888.30	870.10	963.30
Working Expenses (Net) .	629.72	654.00	743.08
Net Receipts . . .	258.58	216.10	220.22

Shortfall in revenue receipts in Revised estimates for 1979-80 was mainly due to reduction in targets for providing new telephone connections. The increase in working expenses in Revised estimates 1979-80 was mainly due to grant of additional instalments of dearness allowance and bonus to P&T staff, further liberalisation of pensionary benefits, larger payments to air mail carriers, more expenditure on maintenance of assets owing to rise in cost of materials, etc.

The working results of the Department in 1979-80 were expected to show net receipts of Rs. 216.10 crores. The dividend liability to General Revenues was estimated at Rs. 32.75 crores, leaving a surplus of Rs. 183.35 crores. Out of this surplus, a sum of Rs. 177.13 crores was proposed to be appropriated to P&T Capital Reserve Fund and the balance of Rs. 6.22 crores to P&T Revenue Reserve Fund.

The Budget for 1980-81 assumes net receipts of Rs. 220.22 crores with a dividend liability of Rs. 35.60 crores, leaving a surplus of Rs. 184.62 crores. Out of this surplus, a sum of Rs. 183 crores is proposed to be appropriated to P&T Capital Reserve Fund and the balance of Rs. 1.62 crores to P&T Revenue Reserve Fund.

Out of the dividend of Rs. 32.75 crores payable during 1979-80, Rs. 31.93 crores was adjustable as interest receipts and Rs. 0.82 crore as contribution to General Revenues. The entire dividend of Rs. 35.60 crores payable during 1980-81 is adjustable as interest.

(iv) *Share of Profits from Nationalised Banks* :

Share of profits of Nationalised Banks transferable to Government was assumed at Rs. 3.62 crores in R.E. 1979-80; B.E. 1980-81 are placed at Rs. 3 crores.

(v) *Share of Profits from Life Insurance Corporation* :

In terms of section 28 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956, not more than 5 *per cent* of the Corporation's surplus, determined by biennial acturial valuation, is payable to the Government. The share of the Corporation's surplus so payable to the Central Government in 1979-80 in relation to the biennial valuation as on 31st March, 1978, was determined at Rs. 12.78 crores.

(vi) *Dividends from Public Undertakings and other Investments* :

Dividends from investments in Statutory Corporations (other than Life Insurance Corporation), Government Companies, Joint Stock Companies and Co-operative Societies etc. are included under this head. Such receipts were estimated at Rs. 79.38 crores in 1979-80 (Revised); the receipts during 1980-81 are placed at Rs. 76.20 crores.

OTHER NON-TAX REVENUE

Broad details of revenue are as follows :—

(In crores of Rupees)

	Budget 1979-80	Revised 1979-80	Budget 1980-81
I. General Services .	248.21	275.19	291.28
II. Social and Community Services . . .	104.15	120.16	121.31
III. Economic Services .	437.26	316.18	366.20
IV. Grants-in-aid and Contributions . .	355.27	343.83	348.72
TOTAL . . .	1144.89	1055.36	1127.51

I. GENERAL SERVICES

The break-up of the estimates under 'General Services' is as follows :—

(In crores of rupees)

	Budget 1979-80	Revised 1979-80	Budget 1980-81
(*i*) Administrative Services—			
Public Service Commission . . .	1.32	1.22	1.40
Police . . .	27.06	24.77	23.85
Jails	0.09	0.17	0.15
Supplies & Disposals .	13.19	13.29	14.32
Stationery & Printing .	9.74	8.87	8.67
Public Works . .	4.99	4.26	4.41
Other Administrative Services . .	17.02	20.73	19.31
(*ii*) Contribution and recoveries towards pension and other retirement benefits .	2.33	2.92	2.95
(*iii*) Aid Materials and Equipment . .	57.95	74.53	79.13
(*iv*) Miscellaneous General Services . . .	114.52	124.43	137.09
TOTAL—GENERAL SERVICES	248.21	275.19	291.28

(i) *Administrative Services*

Public Service Commission

Receipts represent mainly examination fees etc. realised by the Union Public Service Commission and the Staff Selection Commission

Police

Besides normal police receipts, this head accommodates receipts on account of Central Police Force deployed in the States, etc. Charges on account of police supplied to other parties are also accounted under this head.

Recovery of the cost of deployment of Central Reserve Police from the States concerned has been discontinued since 1974-75 on the basis of the recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission, and, at present, only some incidental charges involved in the movement and deployment are recovered from the States. Full cost is, however, recovered in the case of deployment of Central Industrial security Force.

The fall in the revised estimates, 1979-80 was due to less deployment of Central Police Forces in the States and for other parties; the decrease in the Budget 1980-81 is also on the same account.

Jails

Receipts represent sale of articles manufactured in jails in the Union Territories, etc.

Supplies and Disposals

This head accommodates primarily the fees for purchase and inspection of stores as well as for sale of surplus and obsolete stores through the organisation of the Director General of Supplies and Disposals. The receipts of the National Test House for testing fees are also included under this head.

Stationery and Printing

Receipts relate to the Government printing presses, sale of forms and stationery stores, gazettes etc. The estimates do not include recoveries from other Departments of the Central Government, which are accounted for as reduction of expenditure.

Public Works

This head accommodates all receipts relating to Public Works, other than rent of Government residential buildings.

Other Administrative Services

The receipts relate to the departments coming under the sub-sector 'Organs of State' and comprise mainly receipts of the Supreme Court, receipts connected with elections, audit fees, passport, visa fees and other receipts of Indian Missions abroad, etc.

(ii) *Contributions and recoveries towards pension and other retirement benefits.*

The estimates are based on the trend of receipts during the year.

(iii) *Aid Materials and Equipment*

The value of material and equipment received as gift in kind, from foreign countries/agencies is notionally adjusted as receipts under this head by debit to the expenditure head of the same nomenclature. As and when the aid material and equipment are sold for cash consideration, or are made available for utilisation by other Government Departments, State Governments etc., the consequential accounting adjustments are made in the concerned functional major heads of Account.

Value of such gifts in the shape of material and equipment, was placed at Rs. 74.53 crores in R.E. 1979-80. B.E. 1980-81 have been kept at Rs. 79.13 crores. The bulk of the receipts relate to skimmed milk powder and butter oil from the European Economic Community. Other aid items expected to be received are rigs for water supply schemes, and materials for various health and family welfare programmes, fisheries, tool room machinery, fertilisers and paper etc.

(iv) *Miscellaneous General Services*

The Revised estimates 1979-80 included Rs. 106.24 crores against the earlier anticipation of Rs. 98.86 crores on account of trading transactions of the Defence Services Canteen Stores Department brought into Government account from 1st April, 1977; receipts on this account in the Budget Estimates 1980-81 are placed at Rs. 117.85 crores. The Revised estimates 1979-80 also included Rs. 9.62 crores on account of gain by exchange; receipts on this account during 1980-81 are estimated at Rs. 9.90 crores.

II. SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

Details by major heads of accounts are as under :—

(In crores of rupees)

	Budget 1979-80	Revised 1979-80	Budget 1980-81
Education . .	2.70	3.10	3.15
Art and Culture . .	0.53	0.56	0.62
Medical . . .	5.97	4.39	4.64
Family Welfare . .	0.99	0.60	0.98
Public Health, Sanitation and Water Supply . .	1.97	2.15	2.45
Housing . . .	9.01	8.36	8.70
Urban Development .	0.21	0.22	0.22
Information and Publicity .	5.71	5.53	5.70
Broadcasting . . .	48.45	50.02	46.93
Labour and Employment .	0.49	0.59	0.49
Social Security and Welfare .	21.13	34.79	37.92
Other Social and Community Services . . .	6.99	9.85	9.51
TOTAL . .	104.15	120.16	121.31

Education

The receipts relate primarily to tuition and other fees in educational institutions, mainly in Union Territories. The estimates include also cost of printing paper received as gift from Norway and supplied to the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT).

Art and Culture

The receipts pertain mainly to collection of entry fee etc. at museums and ancient monuments.

Medical

The receipts comprise mainly contributions for Central Government Health Scheme, tuition and other fees for medical education and receipts from patients for hospital and dispensary services in the Union territories. Decrease in the revised estimate 1979-80 was due to contributions on account of Central Government Health Service Scheme from the Railways, the Posts and Telegraphs Department, Defence Department and the Overseas Communication Service now being adjusted as reduction of expenditure.

Family Welfare

The receipts mainly represent sale proceeds of equipment relating to family welfare programmes.

Public Health, Sanitation and Water Supply

The estimates relate to service fees, sale of sera and vaccines and receipts of public health laboratories, etc.

Housing

The receipts mostly pertain to licence fees of Government residential buildings.

Urban Development

Receipts represent licence fees, ground rent etc. in respect of the scheme of Large Scale Acquisition, Development and Disposal of Land in Delhi.

Information and Publicity

Receipts from advertising and visual publicity, films, sale of publications etc. and receipts under Cinematographic Film Rules are recorded under this head.

Broadcasting

Broadcasting receiver licence fees, and receipts from the commercial services of Akashvani and Doordarshan and sale of Akashvani journals are recorded under this head. More receipts were anticipated in Revised estimates, 1979-80 from advertisements on Doordarshan and from the commercial broadcasting services of the All India Radio. The decrease in B.E. 1980-81 is due to concessions in Broadcasting Receiver's Licence Fee given in 1980-81.

Labour and Employment

Receipts under labour laws, fees under the factories and mines acts etc. are taken credit for under this head.

Social Security and Welfare

Receipts from civil supply schemes, relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons, schemes for the welfare of scheduled castes and tribes and other backward classes, and correctional home and Central Government Employees Insurance Scheme (CGEIS) are recorded under this head. The estimates also include the rupee value of rapeseed oil (received as aid from Canada), recoverable from the State Trading Corporation of India (STC).

Effective from the revised estimates 1979-80, employees' contribution towards the CGEIS in respect of the Railways and the Posts and Telegraphs and Defence Departments are also adjusted under this head. This mainly accounted for the increase in the R.E. 1979-80.

Other Social and Community Services

Receipts mainly relate to scientific services and research. Increase in the Revised Estimates 1979-80 was on account of recoveries of arrears of charges for services rendered by the Survey of India to State Governments etc.

III. ECONOMIC SERVICES

The sector-wise details are :—

(In crores of rupees)

	Budget 1979-80	Revised 1979-80	Budget 1980-81
(*i*) General Economic Services . . .	14.11	20.33	18.38
(*ii*) Agriculture and Allied Services . . .	32.11	29.33	39.55
(*iii*) Industry and Minerals .	184.42	85.21	90.70
(*iv*) Water and Power Development . . .	115.23	93.06	121.56
(*v*) Transport and Communications . .	91.39	88.25	96.01
TOTAL . .	437.26	316.18	366.20

(i) *General Economic Services*

Details by major heads of account are as under :—

(In crores of rupees)

	Budget 1979-80	Revised 1979-80	Budget 1980-81
Foreign Trade and Export Promotion . . .	4.07	10.21	6.81
Cooperation . . .	0.06	0.05	0.05
Other General Economic Services	9.98	10.07	11.52
TOTAL . . .	14.11	20.33	18.38

Foreign Trade and Export Promotion

Receipts from export trade, import and export licence application fees, Santacruz Electronic Export Processing Zone and Kandla Free Trade Zone are accounted under this head. Increase in the R.E. 1979-80 was mainly due to (a) larger receipts on account of import licence applications fees and (b) adjustment of arrears of profit on export of castor oil (Rs. 1.25 crores) and refund of subsidy on sugar relating to previous years (Rs. 2.10 crores).

Other General Economic Services

Receipts under this head mainly relate to fees realised under the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969, registration of trade marks, regulation of joint stock companies, patent fees, etc. Receipts of premia under various Emergency/War Risk Insurance schemes are also accounted under this head.

(ii) *Agriculture and Allied Services*

The details by major heads are :—

(In crores of rupees)

	Budget 1979-80	Revised 1979-80	Budget 1980-81
Agriculture	3.21	2.77	3.03
Minor Irrigation, Soil Conservation and Area Development . . .	0.20	0.36	0.37
Food and Nutrition . .	0.49	1.08	1.08
Animal Husbandry . .	0.88	1.27	1.40
Dairy Development . .	21.74	18.45	28.04
Fisheries	1.28	0.71	0.78
Forest	4.28	4.65	4.82
Community Development .	0.03	0.04	0.03
TOTAL . .	32.11	29.33	39.55

Agriculture

The estimates under this head include receipts from agricultural farms, commercial crops, and horticulture, and fees for agricultural education and plant protection services. Payments made by various project authorities for supplies of inputs like seeds, fertilisers, machinery, etc. received as aid from foreign countries and organisations are also accounted under this head.

Food and Nutrition

This head accommodates receipts arising from various nutrition and subsidiary food schemes (including licence fees realised by the Food and Nutrition Board) and sale proceeds of commodity received as aid.

Animal Husbandry

The estimates are based on trend of receipts in the current year on account of sale of poultry, livestock, etc.

Dairy Development

The estimates represent mainly sale proceeds of milk and milk products under the Delhi Milk Scheme (D.M.S.). Shortfall in the Revised estimate 1979-80 was mainly due to less processing of milk and milk products due to overhauling/renovation of various plants undertaken by the D.M.S. Credit has been assumed in B.E. 1980-81 for the likely increased sale of milk and milk products by the D.M.S. on completion of the overhauling/renovation of plants.

Fisheries

Receipts represent rents, licence fees, fines and hire charges for mechanised fishing boats and fees for fishery education, etc.

Forest

Receipts represent sale of timber and forest produce in Union territories without Legislature, mainly Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(iii) *Industry and Minerals*

The details by major heads are :—

(In crores of rupees)

	Budget 1979-80	Revised 1979-80	Budget 1980-81
Industries	178.97	79.99	86.07
Village and Small Industries .	4.14	3.35	3.91
Mines and Minerals . .	1.31	1.87	0.72
TOTAL . . .	184.42	85.21	90.70

Industries

Receipts mainly relate to (1) opium and alkaloid factories (2) atomic energy industrial projects (3) net accrual in the Crude Oil Price Equalisation (COPE) Fund in respect of non-formula products and (4) royalties from the Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC). The accruals under the COPE Fund were payable to the Consolidated Fund of India upto 1978-79. In the Budget 1979-80, receipts on this account pertaining to 1978-79 were anticipated at

Rs. 75 crores. These were placed at Rs. 13 crores only in the Revised Estimates 1979-80. The other factors mainly contributing to the decrease in R.E. 1979-80 were : (a) shortfall in exports of opium and price concession allowed on additional offtake and (b) decline in the receipts from atomic energy projects owing to delay in the commissioning of Ball Bearing Tubes Plant and lower production at Stainless Steel Seamless Tubes Plant at the Nuclear Fuel Complex, and non-payment by the Gujarat State Fertiliser Corporation of the Government's share of the sale proceeds of ammonia gas produced at the Ammonia Synthesis gas facility at Baroda.

Increase in the Budget estimate 1980-81 is mainly accounted for by the expected commencement of commercial production in the year, by the Ball Bearing Tubes Plant, increase in the production of Stainless Steel Seamless Tubes Plant at the Nuclear Fuel Complex, and increase in the royalty payable by the ONGC.

Village and Small Industries

Receipts from industrial estates, small scale, handloom, khadi, handicraft, coir, sericulture and other village industries are recorded under this head.

Mines and Minerals

The bulk of the receipts represent cost of specified jobs undertaken by the Geological Survey of India on behalf of other organisations.

(iv) *Water and Power Development*

The details by major heads are :—

(In crores of rupees)

	Budget 1979-80	Revised 1979-80	Budget 1980-81
Water and Power Development Services . . .	1.69	3·55	3.82
Irrigation, Navigation etc. .	0.02	0.02	0.02
Power Projects . .	113.52	89.49	117.72
TOTAL . . .	115.23	93.06	121.56

Water and Power Development Services

This head records receipts of the Central Water Commission and the Central Electricity Authority, and also receipts on account of common works executed on behalf of other Governments.

Power Projects

Receipts under this head relate to sale of power by the Badarpur Thermal Project and Tarapur and Rajasthan Atomic Power Stations. Fall in the revenue in R.E. 1979-80 was due to (a) lower power generation in the Badarpur Thermal Station and in the first unit of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station (RAPS); (b) delay in the commissioning of the second unit of the RAPS; and (c) Rajasthan State Electricity Board continuing to pay at the unrevised lower tariff rates for power supplied by RAPS. Increase in the estimate 1980-81 is mainly on account of expected increase in power generation by the above power stations including the second unit of RAPS which is expected to be operational during 1980-81.

(v) *Transport and Communications*

The details by major heads are :—

(In crores of rupees)

	Budget 1979-80	Revised 1979-80	Budget 1980-81
Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	11.39	9.14	9.45
Civil Aviation . . .	28.70	23.60	23.91
Roads and Bridges . .	0.72	1.69	3.21
Road and Water Transport Services	2.45	2.51	2.76
Tourism	0.09	0.09	0.14
Other Transport and Communication Services . .	48.04	51.22	56.54
TOTAL . . .	91.39	88.25	96.01

Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping

Receipts relate to light dues, survey and registration fees of ships, and shipping and ferry services. The fall in the R.E. 1979-80 was mainly due to conversion of Tuticorin Port into an autonomous port trust with effect from 1st April, 1979.

Civil Aviation

This head records receipts relating to service facilities at airports, landing and housing fees, route navigation facility charges, fees for grant and renewal of licences, certificate, etc. The fall in R.E. 1979-80 was mainly due to (1) the charges recoverable from the International Airports Authority of India on account of landing aids provided at the four international airports, having turned out to be less than anticipated and (2) certain concessions on route navigation facility charges in respect of flights for training purposes, and exemption from the levy of these charges on test flights, granted from January, 1979.

Roads and Bridges

This head mainly records receipts on account of national highways including fees for the use of permanent bridges.

Tourism

Represent receipts from tourist transport, rent and catering charges.

Other Transport and Communication Services

The increase in the receipts in the Revised Estimates 1979-80 was on account of increased traffic on telex and telephone lines in respect of the Overseas Communications Service; this accounts for the increase in B.E. 1980-81 also.

IV. GRANTS-IN-AID AND CONTRIBUTIONS

Cash grants from foreign countries and international organisations were estimated at Rs. 343.83 crores in R.E. 1979-80; the estimate for 1980-81 is placed at Rs. 348.72 crores. Details are given in Annexure IV.

STATEMENT I

Commodity-wise details of revenue from Customs Duties

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Sl. No.	Commodities	Actuals* 1978-79	Budget 1979-80	Revised 1979-80	Budget 1980-81
1	2	3	4	5	6
I.	IMPORTS :				
(i)	*REVENUE DUTIES :*				
1.	Fruits, dried and fresh	22,59	20,00	20,00	25,00
2.	Animals (including fish) fats and oils, crude, refined or purified	3,52	4,00	2,00	2,00
3.	Fixed vegetable oils, fluid or solid, crude, refined or purified	8,23	27,05	38,00	40,00
4.	Ethylalcohol or neutral spirits and denatured spirits	..	1	..	..
5.	Alcoholic beverages and liquors	1,43	1,75	1,50	1,50
6.	Mineral substances	15,22	16,00	16,00	16,00
7.	Metallic ores and concentrates	5,08	6,00	8,50	9,00
8.	Motor spirit	9,28	12,95	9,60	9,25
9.	Kerosene	77,86	1,35,00	90,00	78,00
10.	High speed diesel oil and vaporising oil	57,03	95,00	1,09,00	1,11,00
11.	Industrial fuel oils	10,10	12,00	15,00	15,78
12.	Lubricating oil	16,18	16,00	22,00	12,00
13.	Other mineral fuels, oils, waxes and bituminous substances.	8,29	9,75	12,25	12,00
14.	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude	11,75	15,00	16,00	17,00
15.	Chemicals other than pharmaceutical and miscellaneous chemicals	1,75,17	2,06,55	2,50,00	2,70,32
16.	Pharmaceutical chemicals and products	44,50	43,35	43,50	44,00
17.	Fertilisers	93,25	50,00	71,00	20,00
18.	Dyes, colours, paints and varnishes	15,25	14,00	20,00	25,22
19.	Essential oils, resinoids and toilet preparations	6,13	6,50	6,50	7,00
20.	Cinematograph films	2,61	2,50	4,00	5,54
21.	Artificial resins, plastic materials and articles thereof	90,39	1,00,00	1,02,00	1,10,64
22.	Rubber and articles thereof	16,36	15,50	25,00	30,50
23.	Pulp, paper, paperboard and articles thereof	35,75	46,20	41,20	46,41
24.	Yarn of man-made fibres	78,90	75,00	95,00	1,00,88
25.	Man-made fibres and filament tow	87,87	80,00	1,00,00	1,28,71
26.	Wool, raw and wool tops	18,23	17,00	15,25	16,00
27.	Cotton, raw	2	1	1	1
28.	Glass and glassware	10,73	10,00	14,00	14,38
29.	Iron and Steel	2,62,58	2,56,80	3,00,00	3,29,80
30.	Copper	118,25	80,32	1,10,00	1,20,92
31.	Nickel	15,02	14,00	13,00	14,00
32.	Aluminium	15,17	16,22	10,00	10,00
33.	Lead	16,18	12,00	24,00	24,30
34.	Zinc	32,45	26,00	35,00	35,31
35.	Tin	11,09	15,00	14,00	15,13
36.	Other base metals	6,51	6,00	11,00	12,00
37.	Tools, implements and other miscellaneous articles of base metals	14,06	15,80	16,50	17,15
38.	Machinery, mechanical appliances and electrical equipment	4,7768	5,66,45	6,65,00	6,97,58
39.	Railway locomotives and materials	5,09	6,35	14,00	14,00
40.	Motor vehicles and parts thereof	41,70	40,00	54,00	56,49
41.	Aircraft and vessels	9,16	9,70	16,00	20,00
42.	Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, medical and surgical instruments	38,02	46,35	66,00	71,76
43.	All other articles	2,14,53	2,12,81	2,50,00	2,87,98
	TOTAL—*REVENUE DUTIES (gross)*	21,99,21	23,60,92	27,45,81	28,94,56
(ii)	*PROTECTIVE DUTIES:*				
44.	Raw silk and silk manufactures	76	70	2,00	2,50
45.	Dye intermediates	3,21	2,75	4,00	5,00
	TOTAL—*PROTECTIVE DUTIES (gross)*	3,97	3,45	6,00	7,50
	TOTAL—*IMPORTS (Gross)*	22,03,18	23,64,37	27,51,81	29,02,06
	Deduct—Refunds	—54,99	—45,00	—38,00	—45,00
	Deduct—Drawbacks	—43,47	—43,00	—53,00	—55,00
	TOTAL—*IMPORTS (Net)*	21,04,72	22,76,37	26,60,81	28,02,06

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*As per departmental records.

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Sl. No.	Commodities	Actuals* 1978-79	Budget 1979-80	Revised 1979-80	Budget 1980-81
1	2	3	4	5	6
II.	EXPORTS :				
1.	Jute Manufactures	..	..	1,00	20,00
2.	Raw Cotton	2,11	2,00	3,00	3,50
3.	Cotton waste	38	4	65	75
4.	Coffee	26,48	26,00	37,00	40,00
5.	De-oiled groundnut meal	7,86	5,50	7,25	8,00
6.	Tobacco (unmanufactured)	5,29	6,00	6,25	6,50
7.	Mica	3,92	4,00	4,50	5,00
8.	Hides, skins and leathers	23,31	17,00	22,00	22,00
9.	Manganese ore	83	60	70	80
10.	Lumpy iron ore	11,70	12,25	13,50	14,00
11.	Iron ore fines (including Blue Dust)	3,41	2,00	2,50	3,00
12.	Manganese Dioxide	7	10	10	10
13.	Sillimanite	..	1	..	..
14.	Steatite (Talc)	71	1	..	..
15.	Kyanite	2	2	2	2
16.	Chrome concentrates	2,08	1,00	3,75	4,00
17.	Raw wool	2	5	2	2
18.	Groundnut	73	50	3,25	6,00
19.	Animal feed	40	50	25	50
20.	Cardamom	2,89	2,75	2,75	3,00
21.	Black Papper	1,68	..	..	..
22.	Barytes	..	..	2,00	2,00
23.	Turmeric	..	..	6,00	6,50
24.	Turmeric Powder	..	..	50	50
25.	Tea	39,59	..	..	..
26.	Other articles	1,73	4,00	1,50	1,50
	TOTAL—*EXPORTS* (*Gross*)	1,35,21	84,33	1,18,49	1,47,69
	Deduct—Refunds	—3,95	—3,00	—2,00	—2,50
	TOTAL—*EXPORTS* (*Net*)	1,31,26	81,33	1,16,49	1,45,19
III.	CESSES ON EXPORTS				
1.	Coffee	77 ✓	75	80	90
2.	Coir	2 ✓	2	2	2
3.	Lac	2 ✓	2	2	2
4.	Mica	77 ✓	75	90	90
5.	Tobacco (unmanufactured)	94 ✓	1.00	95	95
6.	Oilcakes and meal	36 ✓	20	40	45
7.	Marine Products	1,46 ✓	..	1,60	1,65
8.	Cashew Kernel	50 ✓	40	65	65
9.	Hides and skins	1 ✓	1	..	..
10.	Black Pepper	3 ✓	5	10	15
11.	Cardamom (Act 65)	1,62 ✓	1,35	1,50	1,50
12.	Cardamom (A.P. Cess)	1,93 ✓	3,20	2,00	2,00
13.	Other agricultural produce				
14.	Iron ore	53 ✓	50	50	55
15.	Animal Feed	16 ✓	15	15	20
16.	Turmeric	..	..	5	5
17.	Turmeric Powder	..	..	1	1
18.	Other articles	20 ✓	15	15	15
	TOTAL—*CESSES ON EXPORTS* (*Gross*)	9,32 ✓	8,55	9,80	10,15
	Deduct—Refunds	—6	—5	—10	—10
	TOTAL—*CESSES ON EXPORTS* (*Net*)	9,26 ✓	8,50	9,70	10,05
IV.	*OTHER RECEIPTS* (*Gross*)	110,24	25,00	30,00	35,00
	Deduct—Refunds	—1,95	—1,85	—3,00	—3,50
	TOTAL—*OTHER RECEIPTS* (*Net*)	108,29	23,15	27,00	31,50
	GRAND TOTAL : *CUSTOMS REVENUE* (*Gross*)	24,57,95	24,82,25	29,10,10	30,94,90
	Deduct—Refunds & Drawbacks	—1,04,42	—92,90	—96,10	—1,06,10
	GRAND TOTAL—*CUSTOMS REVENUE* (*Net*)	23,53,53	23,89,35	28,14,00	29,88,80

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*As per departmental records.

STATEMENT II

Commodity-wise details of revenue from Union Excise Duties

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Sl. No.	Excisable Commodities	Actuals** 1978-79	Budget 1979-80	Revised 1979-80	Budget 1980-81	Sl. No.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	BASIC DUTIES OF EXCISE					
	A. *Food and Beverages*					
1.	Sugar	1,25,87	1,32,09	1,62,03	1,56,92	1
2.	Tea	64,78	67,20	63,00	67,96	2
3.	Coffee	9,19	10,31	11,46	12,43	3
4.	Confectionery and Chocolates	1,21	1,71	1,30	1,45	4
5.	Prepared or preserved Foods	10,20	14,25	15,00	16,61	5
6.	Food Products	13,18	12,52	13,90	15,36	6
7.	Aerated water	11,46	14,15	15,10	16,57	7
8.	Glucose dextrose and Preparations thereof	2,83	3,82	3,90	4,47	8
9.	Starch	2,72	2,78	3,09	4,86	9
9A.	Molasses	..	..	..	4,02	..
	TOTAL A—*FOOD AND BEVERAGES*	2,41,44	2,58,83	2,88,78	3,00,65	A
	B. *Tobacco*					
10.	Unmanufactured Tobacco	93,03	..	..	..	10
11.	Manufactured Tobacco (bidi, snuff, chewing tobacco, hookah tobacco)	68,07	1,07,24	97,80	1,05,86	11
12.	Cigarettes, Cigars and Cheroots	3,20,58	4,43,85	4,40,83	4,95,03	12
13.	Smoking mixtures	91	1,23	90	98	13
	TOTAL B—*TOBACCO*	4,82,59	5,52,32	5,39,53	6,01,87	B
	C. *Petroleum Products*					
14.	Refined Diesel oil and Vaporising Oil	3,66,69	482,50	3,95,00	3,26,00	14
15.	Motor Spirit	4,95,64	6,05,10	5,19,00	5,10,00	15
16.	Kerosene Oil	1,58,62	1,95,75	1,59,00	1,31,00	16
17.	Furnace Oil	38,72	30,45	38,85	39,00	17
18.	Diesel Oil not otherwise specified	22,36	24,15	23,00	24,00	18
19.	Ashphalt, Bitumen and Tar	14,26	16,80	15,75	16,80	19
20.	Petroleum Products not otherwise specified	1,91,04	2,15,65	2,09,10	2,10,00	20
21.	Calcined Petroleum Coke	2,19	2,62	4,20	4,20	21
	TOTAL C—*PETROLEUM* PRODUCTS*	12,89,52	15,73,02	13,63,90	12,61,00	C
	D. *Vegetable Oils and Fats*					
22.	Vegetable Products	27,57	28,35	29,81	31,90	22
23.	Vegetable Non-essential oils	4,35	3,41	4,15	4,41	23
	TOTAL D—*VEGETABLE OILS AND FATS*	31,92	31,76	33,96	36,31	D

*Revenue from basic duties includes yield from additional duties levied on petroleum products under the Mineral Products (Additional Duties of Excise and Customs) Act, 1958.

**Actuals as per Departmental records.

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Sl. No.	Excisable Commodities	Actuals** 1978-79	Budget 1979-80	Revised 1979-80	Budget 1980-81	Sl. No.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
E.	*Chemicals*					
24.	Fertilisers	1,11,74	79,80	64,05	19,23	24
25.	Plastic materials and synthetic resins	91,70	87,40	1,05,00	1,24,92	25
26.	Patent and Proprietary Medicines .	65,25	67,75	73,60	86,75	26
27.	Soap	18,94	19,18	22,58	24,06	27
28.	Paints and Varnishes . . .	25,60	27,37	25,30	29,60	28
29.	Synthetic Organic Dyestuffs .	41,81	43,90	42,00	48,67	29
30.	Cosmetics and toilet preparations	23,46	34,00	32,70	35,92	30
31.	Sodium Silicate . . .	1,71	1,45	1,80	2,91	31
32.	Gases	13,34	14,51	14,54	16,52	32
33.	Caustic Soda and Caustic Potash	11,85	11,20	15,50	24,08	33
34.	Soda Ash	5,35	5,25	4,78	9,86	34
35.	Chemicals namely Calcium Carbide, Bleaching Powder, Sodium hydrosulphate	8,59	10,43	12,67	25,25	35
36.	Cellophane	2,94	2,90	3,27	3,64	36
37.	Acids	4,45	6,60	6,86	10,75	37
38.	Organic Surface Active Agents .	13,26	14,48	19,18	24,91	38
39.	Optical Bleaching Agents .	2,27	2,78	3,31	3,62	39
40.	Glycerine	2,93	2,84	2,09	2,74	40
41.	Camphor	26	43	38	52	41
42.	Menthol	39	62	45	52	42
43.	Carbon Black	3,83	5,10	6,60	7,79	43
44.	Rubber processing Chemicals .	2,29	3,10	3,40	3,74	44
45.	Tooth Paste	4,29	8,00	8,93	6,10	45
46.	Polishes and Creams . .	94	1,35	1,49	1,66	46
47.	Tooth Brush	4	1	9	..	47
	TOTAL E—*CHEMICALS* . .	4,57,23	4,50,45	4,70,57	5,13,76	E
F.	*Metals*					
	(*a*) *Iron and Steel*					
48.	Iron in any crude form . .	11,07	12,12	8,61	9,80	48
49.	Steel Ingots	4,44	6,04	14,70	16,17	49
50.	Iron and Steel Products . .	2,65,51	2,79,40	2,57,25	2,85,26	50
51.	Tin Plates	2,66	2,62	3,36	4,14	51
52.	Metal Containers . . .	28,28	26,75	30,80	34,78	52
53.	Safes, strong boxes, etc. made of base metal	1,52	2,02	2,38	3,28	53
54.	Wire ropes.	1,72	1,84	2,50	3,10	54
55.	Locks and Keys . . .	8	8	16	..	55
	TOTAL—F(a) *IRON AND STEEL*	3,15,28	3,30,87	3,19,76	3,56,53	F(a)
	(b) *Non-ferrous Metals*					
56.	Aluminium	1,18,04	1,09,20	85,05	1,16,14	56
57.	Copper and Copper Alloys .	12,79	15,75	12,07	13,78	57
58.	Zinc	17,43	19,95	16,80	19,23	58
59.	Lead Unwrought . . .	57	58	48	67	59
	TOTAL—F(b) *NON-FERROUS METALS* .	1,48,83	1,45,48	1,14,40	1,49,82	F(b)
	TOTAL F—*METALS* . . .	4,64,11	4,76,35	4,34,16	5,06,35	F(a) & (b)

** Actuals as per Departmental records.

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Sl. No.	Excisable Commodities	Actuals** 1978-79	Budget 1979-80	Revised 1979-80	Budget 1980-81	Sl. No.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
G.	*Manufactured Goods*					
(a)	*Textiles and Jute*					
60.	Cotton Fabrics	97,72	1,09,87	96,10	1,07,05	60
61.	Cotton Yarn	91,66	1,07,82	92,00	97,51	61
62.	Woollen Fabrics	6,69	7,06	10,33	12,46	62
63.	Woollen Yarn and acrylic spun	1,01	1,10	2,02	2,14	63
64.	Man-made fabrics	3,17	4,35	5,29	6,17	64
65.	Man-made fibre and man-made filament yarn	3,42,57	3,85,82	4,02,50	4,51,89	65
66.	Jute Manufactures	39,96	40,95	46,20	49,83	66
67.	Flax Fabrics and Ramie Fabrics	13	15	16	18	67
68.	Jute twist Yarn	4,06	3,73	3,94	4,25	68
69.	Non-cellulosic spun-yarn	79,79	86,25	73,60	80,86	69
70.	Textiles fabrics impregnated	6	24	10	11	70
71.	Wool tops	4,72	6,32	7,77	9,51	71
72.	Linoleum	42	64	53	57	72
73.	Carpet	8	1,90	70	77	73
74.	Mineral fibres and yarn	3,81	3,89	3,57	4,36	74
	TOTAL—G(a) *TEXTILES AND JUTE*	6,75,85	7,60,09	7,44,81	8,27,66	G(a)
(b)	*Other Manufactured Goods*					
75.	Tyres and Tubes	1,77,13	1,79,55	1,97,40	2,28,74	75
76.	Rubber Products	20,99	22,21	21,00	23,65	76
77.	Synthetic Rubber	1,53	1,47	1,91	3,70	77
78.	Cement	1,29,37	1,52,04	1,21,80	1,55,60	78
79.	Asbestos Cement Products	14,13	13,20	15,25	16,95	79
80.	Matches	46,89	52,34	48,00	50,00	80
81.	Paper	1,09,35	1,10,80	1,32,40	1,54,82	81
82.	Glass and Glassware	32,64	34,17	36,10	40,09	82
83.	Chinaware and Porcelainware	13,65	13,64	14,50	16,58	83
84.	Plywood	14,30	14,45	15,19	16,48	84
85.	Cinematograph Films	5,49	6,66	5,90	6,75	85
86.	Footwear	5,79	4,05	3,26	3,64	86
87.	Gramophones and parts	2,80	3,38	3,96	4,32	87
88.	Cinematograph Projectors and parts	46	49	40	61	88
89.	Photographic Cameras	1,38	2,10	2,37	2,69	89
90.	Steel furniture	5,87	6,76	7,39	8,20	90
91.	Crown Corks	2,96	2,75	3,50	3,81	91
92.	Pilfer Proof Caps	2,52	2,37	2,47	2,68	92
93.	Mechanical Lighters	4	3	2	2	93
94.	Typewriter ribbons	30	62	45	56	94
95.	Electric Insulation and Adhesive Tapes (NES)	86	1,12	1,42	1,74	95
96.	Zip or slide Fastners	42	73	22	24	96
97.	Pressure Cookers	1,31	1,88	1,83	1,87	97
98.	Vacuum Flasks	69	70	74	82	98
99.	Playing Cards	84	1,32	90	1,01	99
100.	Tool tips	2,86	2,62	3,15	3,64	100
101.	Tape Recorders	1,07	1,35	1,35	1,77	101
102.	Electrical Stampings	9,42	9,63	17,00	22,35	102
103.	Stereo System	91	85	1,12	1,23	103
104.	Watches	8,31	7,05	8,70	9,86	104
105.	Weighing Machines	1,09	1,50	1,44	1,86	105
	TOTAL—G(b) *OTHER MANUFACTURED GOODS*	6,15,37	6,51,83	6,71,14	7,86,28	G(b)
	TOTAL G—*MANUFACTURED GOODS*	12,91,22	14,11,92	14,15,95	16,13,94	G(a)&(b)

**Actuals as per Departmental records.

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Sl. No.	Exciseable Commodities	Actuals** 1978-79	Budget 1979-80	Revised 1979-80	Budget 1980-81	Sl. No.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	H. Machinery and Transport Equipment :					
106.	Motor Vehicles	1,10,69	1,39,21	1,39,21	1,84,94	106
107.	Motor Vehicle Parts	17,12	15,45	21,50	23,88	107
108.	Fork Lift Trucks	58	47	95	1,19	108
109.	Electric Batteries and parts thereof	30,29	28,90	32,90	38,43	109
110.	Electric Wires and Cables	35,42	47,00	57,00	69,38	110
111.	Electric Motors	24,06	21,90	29,00	36,26	111
112.	Motor starters	2,00	2,85	4,00	4,56	112
113.	Wireless receiving sets	14,93	20,30	20,00	24,23	113
114.	Certain parts of wireless receiving sets	47	53	27	37	114
115.	Internal Combustion Engines	5,60	5,30	5,00	5,25	115
116.	Refrigerating and air-conditioning	37,14	32,65	36,00	39,99	116
117.	Electric Fans	12,68	10,79	14,00	16,04	117
118.	Electric Bulbs and Tubes	15,17	11,59	15,15	16,33	118
119.	Domestic Electrical Appliances	2,77	3,60	3,86	4,94	119
120.	Office Machines	6,90	8,41	8,62	10,05	120
121.	Electricity Supply Meters	2,48	2,42	3,10	3,95	121
122.	Rolling Bearings	11,51	10,85	13,40	14,88	122
123.	Welding Electrodes	8,04	8,50	9,00	10,18	123
124.	Coated abrasives and grinding wheels	4,10	3,86	5,10	5,97	124
125.	Bolts, Nuts and Screws	5,06	6,75	8,00	9,31	125
126.	Power driven pumps	90	1,34	74	90	126
127.	Specified Cuttings Tools	8,71	10,50	13,10	15,55	127
128.	Permanent Magnet	1,01	1,08	1,50	1,77	128
129.	Graphite Electrodes and anodes	3,29	3,15	5,00	5,98	129
130.	Computers	59	61	60	1,09	130
131.	Electric Lighting Fitting	51	77	1,03	1,37	131
132.	Coal	38,02	55,00	10,00	..	132
133.	Electricity	1,23,54	1,72,00	1,40,00	1,55,00	133
	TOTAL H—*MACHINERY AND TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT*	5,23,58	6,25,78	5,98,03	7,01,79	H
I.	All other goods not elsewhere specified	2,02,21	2,86,12	3,38,00	3,69,08	I
	TOTAL—*BASIC DUTIES OF EXCISE EXCLUDING MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS*	49 83,82	56,66,55	54,82,88	59,04,75	Total—A to I
J.	Miscellaneous Receipts	1,69	9,00	1,50	2,00	J
	TOTAL—*GROSS REVENUE*	49,85,51	56,75,55	54,84,38	59,06,75	
	Deduct—Refunds and Drawbacks	(—)1,02,60@	(—)1,48,27	(—)1,48,27	(—)1,60,84	
	TOTAL I—*NET REVENUE*	48,82,91	55,27,28	53,36,11	57,45,91	TOTAL I

**Actuals as per Departmental records.

@ Provisional figures

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Si. No.	Exciseable Commodities	Actuals** 1978-79	Budget 1979-80	Revised 1979-80	Budget 1980-81	Sl. No.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
II.	*CESSES ON COMMODITIES*					
1.	Handloom Cess on Cotton Fabrics .	6,86	6,35	6,00	6,20	1
2.	Handloom Cess on rayon or artificial silk fabrics	1,87	2,30	2,60	2,73	2
3.	Handloom Cess on Woollen Fabrics	5	6	6	7	3
4.	Oil and oil seeds	66	1,18	1,15	1,20	4
5.	Copra	10	14	65	80	5
6.	Tea	3,91	4,50	4,50	4,80	6
7.	Cotton	77	62	60	65	7
8.	Coal and Coke	NA	26,80	25,90	27,28	8
9.	Rubber	5,78	5,80	6,01	7,00	9
10.	Salt	1,33	1,41	1,51	1,71	10
11.	Iron Ore	60	45	62	71	11
12.	Crude	68,89	79,50	77,10	88,50	12
13.	Limestone and Dolomite . . .	64	71	78	70	13
14.	Tobacco	2,33	2,48	1	. .	14
15.	Jute	34	40	40	65	15
	TOTAL II—*GROSS REVENUE* .	94,13	132,70	127,89	143,00	
	Deduct—Refunds and Drawbacks .	—	(—)38	—38	—40	
	TOTAL II—*NET REVENUE* .	94,13	132,32	127,51	142,60	TOTAL II
III.	*ADDITIONAL DUTIES OF EXCISE IN LIEU OF SALES TAX*					
1.	Sugar	62,82	62,90	73,87	71,60	1
2.	Textiles	1,02,66	109,46	116,95	1,26,90	2
3.	Tobacco	147,10	177,39	172,11	179,24	3
	TOTAL III—*GROSS REVENUE* .	3,12,58	349,75	362,93	377,74	
	Deduct.—Refunds and drawbacks .	—	(—)1,35	(—)1,35	(—)1,44	
	TOTAL III—*NET REVENUE* . .	3,12,58	348,40	361,58	376,30	TOTAL III
	GRAND TOTAL—*UNION EXCISE DUTIES (NET)* I+II+III .	5289,62	6008,00	5825,20	6264,81	TOTAL I+II+III

**Actuals as per Departmental records.

STATEMENT III

Statement showing the State-wise percentage shares of Income Tax Union Excise Duties and grant in lieu of Railway passenger fare tax under the recommendations of the Seventh Finance Commission

	States	Percentage share of					Grant in lieu of tax on Railway passenger fares
		Income tax	Basic Excise Duties*	Additional Excise Duties			
				Sugar	Textiles	Tobacco	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh . . .	8.023	7.698	5.245	8.020	8.018	6.99
2.	Assam	2.522	2.793	2.408	2.298	2.297	2.46
3.	Bihar	9.540	13.025	5.933	7.221	7.219	9.50
4.	Gujarat	5.959	4.103	8.742	6.015	6.013	5.28
5.	Haryana	1.819	1.177	2.666	2.790	2.789	1.97
6.	Himachal Pradesh . .	0.595	0.521	0.860	0.734	0.734	0.13
7.	Jammu & Kashmir . .	0.818	0.839	0.831	0.744	0.744	0.74
8.	Karnataka . . .	5.442	4.877	4.901	6.083	6.081	3.21
9.	Kerala	3.950	4.036	3.783	4.020	4.019	2.61
10.	Madhya Pradesh . .	7.356	8.727	6.019	6.422	6.419	5.84
11.	Maharashtra . . .	10.953	6.633	17.082	13.510	13.506	15.87
12.	Manipur	0.188	0.218	0.143	0.185	0.185	..
13.	Meghalaya . . .	0.178	0.200	0.029	0.171	0.171	..
14.	Nagaland	0.085	0.097	0.115	0.084	0.084	0.26
15.	Orissa	3.739	4.682	2.178	3.457	3.456	1.73
16.	Punjab	2.714	1.226	6.220	4.270	4.268	3.81
17.	Rajasthan . . .	4.364	4.813	4.729	4.366	4.365	5.48
18.	Sikkim . . .	..	..	0.057	..	0.034	..
19.	Tamil Nadu . . .	8.050	7.641	6.449	7.710	7.707	6.85
20.	Tripura	0.258	0.373	0.172	0.257	0.256	0.04
21.	Uttar Pradesh . . .	15.429	18.293	13.184	12.549	12.544	18.58
22.	West Bengal . . .	8.018	8.028	8.254	9.094	9.091	8.65
	Total . .	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.00

*Other than electricity.

STATEMENT III-A

Statewise percentage share of Union Excise Duty on electricity under the recommendations of the Seventh Finance Commission

(1)	(2)				
State	Percentage				
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Andhr adesh	7.82	8.71	9.15	8.92	8.58
Assar	0.72	0.92	1.37	1.49	1.41
Biha	6.88	6.66	6.80	6.55	6.64
Gu	7.67	7.50	7.77	7.49	7.33
H	3.21	3.20	2.89	2.91	2.99
F	0.79	0.73	0.72	0.72	0.71
	0.90	0.79	0.78	0.86	1.00
	7.05	7.24	7.10	6.70	6.46
	4.20	3.77	3.53	3.58	3.62
Madhya	5.47	5.86	6.13	6.09	5.98
Maharashtra	13.26	13.34	13.69	14.24	14.48
Manipur	0.01	0.05	0.07	0.08	0.09
Meghalaya	0.29	0.26	0.23	0.22	0.22
Nagaland	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.09
Orissa	3.70	3.54	3.76	4.01	3.89
Punjab	5.90	5.55	5.10	5.00	5.06
Rajasthan	3.97	3.62	3.55	3.40	3.46
Tamil Nadu	7.25	7.28	6.93	6.65	6.38
Tripura	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06
Uttar Pradesh	12.28	12.40	11.40	11.51	11.87
West Bengal	8.52	8.45	8.90	9.44	9.68
TOTAL	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

STATEMENT IV

Statement showing statewise distribution of Income Tax, Basic Excise Duties and Additional Excise Duties

(In lakhs of Rupees)

States	Budget Estimates 1979-80				Revised Estimates 1979-80				Budget Estimates 1980-81			
	Income Tax	Basic Excise Duties	Additional Excise Duties	Total	Income Tax	Basic Excise Duties*	Additional Excise Duties	Total	Income Tax	Basic Excise Duties*	Additional Excise Duties	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andhra Pradesh . .	65,19	174,75	25,38	265,32	69,39	167,96	26.15	263,50	74,79	182,46	27,36	284,61
Assam	20,50	59,80	7,81	88,11	21,81	58,00	8,13	87,94	23,51	62,75	8,46	94,72
Bihar	77,52	284,84	23,57	385,93	82,51	275,36	24,41	382,28	88,93	296,28	25,46	410,67
Gujarat	48,42	99,10	21,92	169,44	51,54	94,38	23,01	168,93	55,55	101,65	23,81	181,01
Haryana . . .	14,78	30,15	9,33	54,26	15,73	28,47	9,70	53,90	16,96	30,77	10,10	57,83
Himachal Pradesh . .	4,84	12,28	2,55	19,67	5,15	11,73	2,66	19,54	5,55	12,57	2,77	20,89
Jammu & Kashmir . .	6,65	19,12	2,56	28,33	7,07	18,37	2,67	28,11	7,63	19,64	2,77	30.04
Karnataka . . .	44,22	114,28	19,80	178,30	47,07	109,31	20,49	176,87	50,73	118,24	21,38	190,35
Kerala	32,10	91,79	13,42	137,31	34,16	88,20	13,93	136,29	36,82	94,44	14,50	145,76
Madhya Pradesh . .	59,77	192,31	21,41	273,49	63,62	185,70	22,23	271,55	68,57	200,66	23,15	292,38
Maharashtra . . .	89,00	161,68	47,69	298,37	94,73	153,77	49,89	298,39	102,10	166,20	51,74	320,04
Manipur . . .	1,53	4,59	61	6,73	1,63	4,46	62	6,71	1,75	4,86	65	7,26
Meghalaya . . .	1,45	4,68	49	6,62	1,54	4,48	49	6,51	1,66	4,79	53	6,98
Nagaland . . .	69	2.16	30	3,15	74	2,08	32	3,14	79	2,26	33	3,38
Orissa	30,38	104,48	10,89	145,75	32,34	100,68	11,21	144,23	34,86	108,27	11,73	154,86
Punjab . . .	22,05	35,76	15,56	73,37	23,47	33,21	16,34	73,02	25,30	35,46	16,91	77,67
Rajasthan . . .	35,46	107,69	14,93	158,08	37,74	103,74	15,55	157,03	40,68	111,26	16,17	168,11
Sikkim . . .	..	..	8	8	..	..	10	10	..	..	10	10
Tamil Nadu . . .	65,41	172,58	25,24	263,23	69,62	166,00	26,13	261,75	75,04	179,01	27,26	281,31
Tripura	2,10	7,89	81	10,80	2,23	7,66	84	10,73	2,41	8,27	88	11,56
Uttar Pradesh . .	125,37	404,50	42,69	572,56	133,44	390,38	44,44	568,26	143,83	420,81	46,21	610,85
West Bengal . . .	65,15	182,85	30,15	278,15	69,35	175,66	31,29	276,30	74,74	189,31	32,60	296,65
Total—All States . .	812,58	2267,28	337,19	3417,05	864,88	2179,60	350,60	3395,08	932,20	2349,96	364,87	3647,03

*Includes Union Excise Duty on Electricity.

STATEMENT V

FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE WORKING OF THE INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

(In lakhs of rupees)

Actuals 1978-79			Budget Estimates 1979-80			Revised Estimates 1979-80			HEADS	Budget Estimates 1980-81		
Postal	Telecom.	Total	Postal	Telecom.	Total	Postal	Telecom.	Total		Postal	Telecom.	Total
									GROSS RECEIPTS :			
2,39,17	..	2,39,17	2,55,90	..	2,55,90	2,65,75	..	2,65,75	Postal Receipts	2,86,50	..	2,86,50
..	5,23,66	5,23,66	..	6,32,40	6,32,40	..	6,04,35	6,04,35	Tele communication Receipts	..	6,76,80	6,76,80
2,39,17	5,23,66	7,62,83	2,55,90	6,32,40	8,88,30	2,65,75	6,04,35	8,70,10	Total Revenue Receipts.	2,86,50	6,76,80	9,63,30
									EXPENDITURE :			
17,61	25,74	43,35	18,38	29,22	47,60	19,09	29,63	48,72	1. General Administration	20,29	32,64	52,93
2,06,14	85,65	2,91,79	2,13,54	93,72	3,07,26	226,57	95,64	322,21	2. Operation	2,55,86	1,05,90	3,61,76
9,38	..	9,38	10,05	..	10,05	10,48	..	10,48	3. Agency Services	11,30	..	11,30
..	8,25	8,25	..	10,33	10,33	..	9,82	9,82	4. Stores and Factories	..	10,58	10,58
..	98	98	..	99	99	..	1,01	1,01	5. Research & Development . . .	..	1,12	1,12
7,04	3,35	10,39	9,21	2,76	11,97	8,18	3,36	11,54	6. Accounts & Audit	8,40	4,14	12,54
3,44	1,29,48	1,32,92	3,41	1,38,69	1,42,10	3,64	150,79	154,43	7. Engineering	3,66	1,76,92	1,80,58
2,72	2,32	5,04	3,01	2,82	5,83	3,03	2,70	5,73	8. Amenities to Staff	3,27	3,03	6,30
10,44	9,44	19,88	8,29	8,92	17,21	8,18	10,25	18,43	9. Pension	8,75	11,11	19,86
5,73	8,27	14,00	16,25	5,06	21,31	15,87	3,59	19,46	10. Stationery & Printing . . .	18,08	5,42	23,50
97	53,08	54,05	1,17	61,54	62,71	1,12	60,84	61,96	11. Depreciation on Historical Costs .	1,30	69,96	71,26
..	58	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	12. Supplementary Depreciation . .	..	..	..
2,73	50,18	52,91	3,18	59,27	62,45	3,22	58,63	61,85	13. Contribution towards Capital Expenditure	3,59	69,36	72,95
15	..	15	18	..	18	18	—	18	14. International Co-operation . .	18	..	18
59	27	86	33	68	1,01	9	26	35	15. Other Expenses	10	1,09	1,19
2,66,94	3,77,59	6,44,53	2,87,00	4,14,00	7,01,00	2,99,65	426,52	726,17	Total Expenditure	3,34,78	4,91,27	8,26,05
34,33	24,57	58,90	40,09	31,19	71,28	44,02	28,15	72,17	*Deduct*-Credits to P&T Working Expenses	48,95	34,02	82,97
2,32,61	3,53,02	5,85,63	2,46,91	3,82,81	6,29,72	255,63	398,37	654,00	Net Working Expenses	2,85,83	4,57,25	7,43,08
6,56	1,70,64	1,77,20	8,99	2,49,59	2,58,58	10,12	205,98	216,10	Net Receipts	67	2,19,55	2,20,22
4,29	27,03	31,32	4,35	29,10	33,45	4,37	28,38	32,75	*Deduct*-Dividend to General Revenues .	4,16	31,44	35,60
2,27	1,43,61	1,45,88	4,64	2,20,49	2,25,13	5,75	177,60	183,35	Surplus/Deficit	(—)3,49	1,88,11	1,84,62

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE

The statement below gives a summary of the estimates of expenditure met from Revenue by broad categories. Further details by heads of account, together with brief notes explaining the variations between the Budget Estimates and the Revised Estimates for 1979-80 and between the latter and the Budget Estimates for 1980-81 are given in the notes that follow this statement. The estimates of expenditure under the various heads of account are net of recoveries. The corresponding gross provisions, and recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure, in the Budget Estimates of 1980-81 are available in Annexure III.

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
1. *Civil Expenditure*									
Organs of State	..	82,23	82,23	..	111,47	111,47	..	99,60	99,60
Fiscal Services	10	305,65	305,75	2	298,14	298,16	9	309,50	309,59
Interest Payments	..	2161,27	2161,27	..	2206,23	2206,23	..	2597,64	2597,64
Administrative Services	4,76	498,05	502,81	3,82	463,93	467,75	6,63	648,24	654,87
Pensions and Miscellaneous General Services	..	154,44	154,44	..	176,61	176,61	..	1129,66	1129,66
Social and Community Services	233,40	586,25	819,65	200,63	591,26	791,89	250,84	639,88	890,72
General Economic Services	23,11	446,46	469,57	12,46	476,24	488,70	24,04	486,38	510,42
Agriculture and Allied Services	255,77	660,54	916,31	169,45	701,62	871,07	213,98	702,19	916,17
Industry and Minerals	124,09	610,80	734,89	102,14	644,64	746,78	113,75	518,97	632,72
Water and Power Development	16,71	125,14	141,85	10,34	116,33	126,67	17,75	131,02	148,77
Transport and Communications	36,69	125,95	162,64	33,71	181,50	215,21	42,99	197,67	240,66
Grants-in-aid-and Contributions	1637,20	553,12	2190,32	1851,01	685,54	2536,55	2112,14	739,84	2851,98
Total-Civil Expenditure	2331,83	6309,90	8641,73	2383,58	6653,51	9037,09	2782,21	8200,59	10982,80
2. *Defence Services*	—	2754,61	2754,61	..	3010,44	3010,44	..	3273,15	3273,15
TOTAL—Revenue Expenditure (net of recoveries)	2331,83	9064,51	11396,34	2383,58	9663,95	12047,53	2782,21	11473,74	14255,95

ORGANS OF STATE

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Parliament	—	7,65	7,65	..	6,65	6,65	..	8,63	8,63
President/Vice-President Administrators of Union Territories	—	82	82	..	81	81	..	89	89
Council of Ministers	—	1,34	1,34	..	1,21	1,21	..	1,36	1,36
Administration of Justice	—	4,21	4,21	..	4,55	4,55	..	5,12	5,12
Elections	—	6,56	6,56	..	36,53	36,53	..	20,00	20,00
Audit	—	61,65	61,65	..	61,72	61,72	..	63,60	63,60
TOTAL	—	82,23	82,23	..	111,47	111,47	..	99,60	99,60

Parliament

This head records expenditure of the Secretariats of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha and Department of Parliamentary Affairs. The decrease in the revised estimates 1979-80 was due to the dissolution of the Sixth Lok Sabha in August, 1979. The increase in budget 1980-81 is mainly under travel expenses due to provision for more tours and hike in air fares.

President/Vice-President/Administrators of Union Territories and Council of Ministers

These heads accommodate expenditure on staff, household and allowances of the President, Secretariat of the Vice-President, Heads of Union Territories without legislature, Prime Minister's office and the offices of the Ministers.

Administration of Justice

Expenditure of the Supreme Court and the Courts in Delhi and other Union Territories without legislature is recorded under this head. The increase in the Budget 1980-81 is due to higher provision for legal aid to the poor.

Elections

The expenditure on elections is initially incurred by the States and Union Territories (with Legislature) and Central Government's share thereof is later reimbursed to them. The increase in the Revised Estimates 1979-80 was due to the bulk of the Centre's share of expenditure on mid-term elections held in January, 1980 being reimbursed in 1979-80. The Budget Estimates for 1980-81 also provide for a part of this to be reimbursed to States along with expenditure on preparation and printing of electoral rolls.

Audit

This head accommodates expenditure of the Comptroller and Auditor General and the offices under his control dealing with audit of the accounts of the Union Government and compilation of accounts and audit of accounts of State and Union Territory Governments.

The increase in B.E. 1980-81 is mainly due to enhancement of the rates of dearness allowance, besides normal increments.

FISCAL SERVICES

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Collection of Taxes on Income and Expenditure . . .	—	46,94	46,94	..	47,57	47,57	..	51,59	51,59
Collection of Estate Duty, Taxes on Wealth and Gift Tax .	—	5,10	5,10	..	5,17	5,17	..	5,61	5,61
Land Revenue . . .	2	34	36	2	36	38	2	40	42
State Excise	—	16	16	..	21	21	1	22	23
Sales Tax	5	1,31	1,36	..	1,30	1,30	4	1,38	1,42
Taxes on Vehicles . . .	3	29	32	..	29	29	2	30	32
Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services . .	—	1,04	1,04	..	2,83*	2,83*	..	1,24	1,24
Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions . . .	—	4	4	..	3	3	..	3	3
Stamps and Registration . .	—	18,62	18,62	..	18	18	..	18	18
Customs	—	38,65	38,65	..	31,53	31,53	..	40,79	40,79
Union Excise Duties . .	—	38,58	38,58	..	37,78	37,78	..	40,28	40,28
Currency, Coinage and Mint .	—	40,78	40,78	..	39,89	39,89	..	44,51	44,51
Other Fiscal Services .	—	113,80	113,80	..	131,00	131,00	..	122,97	122,97
TOTAL	10	305,65	305,75	2	298,14	298,16	9	309,50	309,59

*Includes Rs. 1,30 lakhs on account of compensation to the International Airports Authority of India in lieu of Passenger Service Fee, provision for which, with effect from 1980-81, is made under 'Civil Aviation' under sub-sector 'Transport and Communications' of the sector 'Economic Services'.

Collection of Taxes on Income and Expenditure and collection of Estate Duty, Taxes on Wealth and Gift Tax

These taxes are collected by the Income Tax Department and the total expenditure is notionally allocated under these heads in proportion to the gross collection of each tax. The increase in Revised Estimates 1979-80 was mainly due to provision for additional office accommodation. The increase in the Budget 1980-81 is mainly due to normal growth of expenditure on salary, full year's provision for instalments of additional dearness allowance sanctioned in 1979-80 and for office accomodation.

Land Revenue, State Excise, Sales Tax, Taxes on Vehicles and Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions.

The expenditure under these heads represents cost of collection of taxes and duties levied by the Delhi Administration and other Union Territories without Legislature.

Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services

The expenditure under this head relates to cost of collection of entertainment tax, terminal tax, electricity duty etc., in Delhi and other Union Territories without Legislature, and cost of collection of foreign travel tax.

Stamps and Registration

Budget Estimates 1979-80 comprised provisions for (i) India Security Press, Nasik Road, (ii) Central Stamps Office, Calcutta and (iii) Stamps and Registration administration in the Union Territories without Legislature. The decrease in the Revised Estimates 1979-80 and Budget Estimates 1980-81 is due to transfer of the first two items from this head to 'Other Fiscal Services'.

Customs

This head records expenditure on Customs administration including collection of customs duty, anti-smuggling operations and Coast Guard Organisation. The decrease in the Revised estimates 1979-80 was mainly due to less requirement of funds for acquisition of sea-going launches and other machinery and equipment owing to delay in their construction. The increase in the Budget Estimates 1980-81 is mainly due to provision for additional Dearness Allowance, more provision for purchase of launches and other anti-smuggling equipment, purchase of machinery and equipment for and strengthening of Coast Guard Organisation, and for payment to the Union Excise Department for customs work done at minor ports and land customs border posts.

Union Excise Duties

Cost of collection of Central excise duties is recorded under this head. The increase in Budget Estimates 1980-81 is mainly due to more provision for additional dearness allowance of staff and printing etc. of banderols and Union excise stamps and labels.

Currency, Coinage and Mint

Broad details of expenditure recorded under this head are indicated below—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Currency Note Press	..	12,93	12,93	..	12,60	12,60	..	13,08	13,08
Bank Note Press . . .	..	7,74	7,74	..	7,71	7,71	..	8,04	8,04
Security Paper Mill . . .	..	7,05	7,05	..	7,15	7,15	..	9,09	9,09
Mint & Silver Refinery . .	..	8,19	8,19	..	7,30	7,30	..	7,89	7,89
Cost of One Rupee Note forms .	..	3,83	3,83	..	4,33	4,33	..	5,13	5,13
Loss in coinage	..	1,00	1,00	..	80	80	..	1,00	1,00
Charges payable to IMF . .	..	4	4	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other items	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	28
TOTAL	..	40,78	40,78	..	39,89	39,89	—	44,51	44,51

*Provision included in 'Other Fiscal Services'

The increase in the Budget 1980-81 is mainly due to more provision for materials and supplies for Security Paper Mill, Mint and Silver Refinery and Currency Note Press, increase in the cost of paper of One Rupee Note forms and provision for additional Dearness Allowance sanctioned with effect from 1st November, 1979.

Other Fiscal services

Broad details of provisions made under this head are as under —

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
(a) Interest on deposits under :									
(*i*) Compulsory Deposit (Income Tax Payers) Scheme, 1974	..	22,00	22,00	..	22,00	22,00	..	28,00	28,00
(*ii*) Additional Emoluments (Compulsory Deposit) Act, 1974	..	86,46	86,46	..	86,46	86,46	..	70,00	70,00
(b) Payments to State Government for implementation of AE(CD) Act, 1974 . .	..	65	65	..	65	65	..	60	60
(c) Payments to Employees Provident Fund Organisation for Implementation of AE (CD) Act, 1974.	..	60	60	..	60	60	..	61	61
(*d*) India Security Press, Nasik .	..@	..@	..@	..	16,64	16,64	..	18,59	18,59
(*e*) Central Stamps Office and Central Stamp Store . .	..@	..@	..@	..	71	71	..	74	74
(*f*) Promotion of Small Savings .	..	2,28	2,28	..	2,18	2,18	..	2,44	2,44
(*g*) Regulation of Foreign Exchange	..	1,05	1,05	..	91	91	..	96	96
(*h*) Gold Control Administration	..	44	44	..	41	41	..	47	47
(*i*) Charges Payable to IMF .	..*	..*	..*	..	6	6	..	3	3
(*j*) Other items:	..	32	32	..	38	38	..	53	53
TOTAL : .	..	113,80	113,80	..	131,00	131,00	..	122,97	122,97

*Provisions included in 'Currency, Coinage and Mint'.

@Provisions included in 'Stamps and Registration'.

Compulsory Deposits

Accumulated interest on compulsory deposits made under the Additional Emoluments (Compulsory Deposit) Act 1974 and Compulsory Deposits (Income Tax Payers) Scheme 1974 is paid along with the repayment of instalments due or premature repayment of deposits, as the case may be. The increase in the Budget 1980-81 under Compulsory Deposit (Income Tax Payers) Scheme 1974 is due to larger payments falling due during the year. The decrease under Additional Emoluments (Compulsory Deposit) Act, 1974 is due to progressive reduction of balances as a result of annual repayment.

India Security Press and Central Stamps Store and Office

Budget 1979-80 included under the head 'Stamps and Registration', a provision of Rs. 17.77 crores for India Security Press and Rs. 0.68 crore for Central Stamp Store, Nasik and Central Stamp Office, Calcutta. The decrease in Revised Estimates 1979-80 for India Security Press was mainly due to less provision required for materials and supplies, wages and interest. Increase in the Budget 1980-81 is mainly due to enhanced provision for these items and provision for additional dearness allowance sanctioned with effect from 1st November, 1979.

INTEREST PAYMENTS

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
The broad details are:—									
Interest on Market Loans . .	..	694,54	694,54	..	673,88	673,88	..	857,02	857,02
Discount on Treasury Bills . .	..	381,00	381,00	..	397,00	397,00	..	478,00	478,00
Interest on External Debt . .	..	236,05	236,05	..	233,32	233,32	..	230,54	230,54
Interest on Savings Deposits and Savings Certificates . .	..	434,73	434,73	..	476,34	476,34	..	521,50	521,50
Interest on State Provident Funds£	..	156,70	156,70	..	166,78	166,78	..	179,29	179,29
Interest on Reserve Funds . .	..	42,54	42,54	..	42,56	42,56	..	46,17	46,17
Other items	..	215,71	215,71	..	216,35	216,35	..	285,12	285,12
TOTAL . .	..	2161,27	2161,27	..	2206,23	2206,23	..	2597,64	2597,64

£Includes Incentive Bonus to Provident Fund subscribers.

Interest on Market Loans—Provision is made here for interest payments on loans raised in India. Details of these loans are given in Section II.

The decrease of Rs. 20.66 crores in the Revised 1979-80 was mainly due to floatation of a portion of the loans raised during the year in the later half of the year, requiring interest for shorter periods than anticipated.

The increase of Rs. 183.14 crores in the Budget 1980-81 over the Revised Estimates 1979-80 is due to provision of interest for full year on the market loans raised during 1979-80 and for half year's interest on new market loans of about Rs. 2765 crores (gross) estimated to be raised during 1980-81.

Discount on Treasury Bills—This head provides for payment of discount on treasury bills issued to the Reserve Bank for replenishing Government cash balance from time to time, and on investment in treasury bills by State Governments, scheduled commercial banks, etc.

The increase of Rs. 16 crores in the Revised estimate 1979-80 was mainly due to larger investment in treasury bills by commercial banks. Higher provision in the Budget 1980-81 is based on the anticipated outstandings of the treasury bills on 31st March, 1980 and the estimated issue of fresh bills in 1980-81.

Interest on External Debt—The broad details are:—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Interest payable on :									
(*i*) Loans from U.K. . .	..	8,93	8,93	..	9,43	9,43	..	8,41	8,41
(*ii*) Convertible Currency Credit from U.S.A. . .	..	11,59	11,59	..	11,35	11,35	..	11,79	11,79
(*iii*) Other Loans from U.S.A. .	..	39,49	39,49	..	40,85	40,85	..	41,68	41,68
(*iv*) Loans from U.S.S.R. . .	..	4,17	4,17	..	9,78	9,78	..	4,67	4,67
(*v*) Loans from Canada . .	..	1,96	1,96	..	1,93	1,93	..	1,57	1,57
(*vi*) Loans from Federal Republic of Germany . .	..	36,03	36,03	..	35,56	35,56	..	35,36	35,36
(*vii*) Loans from Switzerland .	..	85	85	..	1,24	1,24	..	1,23	1,23
(*viii*) Loans from Netherlands .	..	9,93	9,93	..	9,73	9,73	..	11,14	11,14
(*ix*) Loans from France . .	..	16,38	16,38	..	16,47	16,47	..	15,98	15,98
(*x*) Loans from Exim Bank Japan	..	43,10	43,10	..	35,41	35,41	..	32,67	32,67
(*xi*) Loans from IBRD . .	..	24,32	24,32	..	25,55	25,55	..	26,36	26,36
(*xii*) Loans from IDA (Service Charges only) .	..	25,42	25,42	..	24,09	24,09	..	27,29	27,29
(*xiii*) Loans from Iraq . .	..	3,77	3,77	..	3,22	3,22	..	2,80	2,80
(*xiv*) Other Items . . .	..	10,11	10,11	..	8,71	8,71	..	9,59	9,59
TOTAL . .	..	236,05	236,05	..	233,32	233,32	..	230,54	230,54

This head provides for payment of interest in respect of loans received from foreign Governments, international organisations, etc. The particulars of loans are given in Annexure IV.

The decrease of Rs. 2.73 crores in the Revised estimates 1979-80 was mainly on account of less payments of interest on loans from Japan based on estimated utilisation of credits and exchange variations, partly offset by increase in interest payments to USSR due to certain payments pertaining to 1978-79 having been accounted for in 1979-80.

The decrease of Rs. 2.78 crores in the Budget Estimates for 1980-81 over the Revised estimates 1979-80 is mainly on account of anticipated less payment of interest on loans from Japan owing to reduction against fully drawn loans and exchange variations.

Interest on Savings Deposits and Savings Certificates:—This head provides for payment of interest on deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank and other Small Savings Securities, payment to the Posts and Telegraphs Department for Savings Bank and Certificates work undertaken by it on agency basis, as also for commission to authorised agents under various small savings schemes.

The increase of Rs. 41.61 crores in the Revised estimate 1979-80 was mainly on account of : (a) anticipated larger deposits/investments in various small savings schemes (b) increase in the rate of interest on individual and public accounts of Post Office Savings Bank deposits with effect from 1st October, 1979 (c) larger number of cases of premature closure of deposit accounts and encashment of certificates and (d) arrears payable to the P. & T. Department on account of retrospective upward revision of rates of remuneration for Savings Bank/Deposit work.

Interest on State Provident Funds —The estimates under this head are in respect of interest credited annually to the various provident fund accounts of Central Government employees. They also include incentive bonus payable to the credit of the provident fund accounts of those subscribers who do not make withdrawals from their accounts during the preceding five years. The increase, both in the Revised 1979-80 and Budget 1980-81, is due to normal growth in the provident fund balances including compulsory deposit instalments creditable to these funds.

Interest on Reserve Funds—This head provides for payment of interest on Depreciation Reserve Fund, Revenue Reserve Fund, Development Fund, Pension Fund, Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund of Railways, Capital Reserve Fund and Revenue Reserve Fund of the Posts and Telegraphs Department, Depreciation Reserve Fund of Overseas Communications Service and reserve funds of other commercial departments. The increase in the Budget Estimates 1980-81 is mainly due to increase in the balances of the reserve funds of Railways and Posts and Telegraphs Department.

Other items—These comprise mainly interest on deposits under the Special Deposits Scheme for the benefit of contributors to non-Government provident, superannuation and gratuity funds, Public Provident Fund, Postal Insurance and Life Annuity Fund, charges payable to International Monetary Fund for utilisation of Special Drawing Rights, interest on Income Tax Annuity Deposits, interest on National Defence Fund, discount on loans, deposits made by Kudremukh Iron Ore Co. Ltd., and State Bank of India against loans received from Iran, and deposits of the Oil Coordination Committee, deposits of Shipping Development Fund Committee and deposits of Commissioners of Payments appointed under various Acts of Parliament.

The increase of Rs. 68.77 crores in the Budget 1980-81 over the Revised 1979-80 is due mainly on account of increased provision for interest on (i) Special Deposits of provident fund, supernannuation and gratuity funds, (ii) deposits by Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Ltd. and State Bank of India against loans received by them from Iran, (iii) Family Pension-*cum*-Life Assurance Fund for Industrial Workers and (iv) Postal Life Insurance and Life Annuity Fund. The charges payable to IMF for utilistion of SDRs also account for the increase.

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Public Service Commission	—	3,94	3,94	..	3,70	3,70	..	3,69	3,69
Secretariat—General Services	1	52,27	52,28	1	53,41	53,42	2	56,83	56,85
District Administration	2	1,21	1,23	2	1,14	1,16	2	1,21	1,23
Treasury and Accounts Administration	—	96	96	—	90	90	—	1,00	1,00
Police	—	250,40	250,40	—	262,45	262,45	—	281,29	281,29
Jails	—	76	76	—	88	88	—	88	88
Supplies and Disposals	37	8,75	9,12	22	9,03	9,25	28	9,66	9,94
Stationery and Printing	1,03	17,17	18,20	1,05	12,77	13,82	2,53	19,84	22,37
Public Works	83	32,24	33,07	9	24,26	24,35	52	26,38	26,90
Fire Protection and Control	—	37	37	—	36	36	—	37	37
External Affairs	—	59,51	59,51	—	60,42	60,42	—	66,74	66,74
Other Administrative Services	2,50	70,47	72,97	2,43	34,61	37,04	3,26	180,35	183,61
TOTAL	4,76	498,05	502,81	3,82	463,93	467,75	6,63	648,24	654,87

Public Service Commission

This head records the expenditure of the Union Public Service Commission and Staff Selection Commission.

Secretariat—General Services

This head records expenditure of the Secretariats and attached offices of the Ministries/Departments of Finance, Home Affairs, Law and Justice, Defence and External Affairs. The increase in Revised Estimates 1979-80 was mainly due to more provision on account of instalments of additional dearness allowance and filling of vacant posts; the increase in Budget 1980-81 is also on the same account.

District Administration, Treasury and Accounts Administration

This head records expenditure on District Administration, Treasury and Accounts Offices in Union Territories without Legislature.

Police

This head includes provisions for Police establishments, including Central Reserve Police, Border Security Force and Police Forces in Delhi and other Union Territories without Legislature. The increase in the Revised Estimates, 1979-80 was due to the provision for filling up of vacant posts, more expenditure on additional dearness allowance and travel expenses and ration money payable to certain categories of staff. Further increase in the 1980-81 Budget is due to larger provision for machinery, increased cost of POL and materials, instalments of additional dearness allowance and provision for reimbursement of expenditure to the Madhya Pradesh Government for deployment of State Armed Police in Lakshadweep.

Jails

This head records expenditure on jail establishments in Union Territories without Legislature.

Supplies and Disposals

Expenditure on the establishments of the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals, India Supply Missions in London and Washington and the National Test House is recorded under this head.

Stationery and Printing

This head includes provision for the net expenditure on centralised purchase of paper and stationery to meet the requirements of Government offices andfor establishment expenditure of the Stationery and Printing Department and of the Printing Presses under its control. The reduction under non-Plan in Revised Estimates 1979-80 was due to shortfall in procurement of paper and other materials, and some items of machinery and equipment and non-receipt of debits for the machinery already received. The increase in the Budget Estimates 1980-81 under non-Plan is due to provision for additional dearness allowance; higher cost of imported paper; payment for machinery already received and also for phased replacement of obsolete and unserviceable machinery in various Government Presses.

The increase in Plan provision in 1980-81 budget is for (i) augmentation of forms printing capacity in three Text Book Presses at Bhubaneswar, Chandigarh and Mysore and the Press at Koratty; (ii) augmentation of Hindi printing capacity in the Presses at New Delhi/Faridabad; (iii) procurement of mono photo file setter for the press at Faridabad and (iv) Parliament Press at New Delhi.

Public Works

Expenditure under this head relates to maintenance and repairs of non-residential buildings used by administrative offices and of general purpose buildings. Recoveries of establishment charges from other Governments/Departments and adjustment of stores issued to works are reflected as reduction of expenditure under this head. The decrease in non-Plan provision in the Revised Estimate 1979-80 was mainly due to larger recoveries than anticipated from other Governments/ Departments (Rs. 107.53 crores as against Rs. 82.60 crores anticipated in the Budget Estimates 1979-80). The decrease was partly offset by additional provision required under "Stores Suspense" transactions and for maintenance and repairs. The increase in the Budget 1980-81 is partly due to more provision for salaries and additional dearness allowance, maintenance and repairs etc. and partly due to less recoveries from other Governments/Departments.

Fire Protection and Control

Expenditure on the fire fighting units in Delhi and other Union Territories without Legislature is shown under this head.

External Affairs

Expenditure on Indian Missions, High Commissions and Embassies abroad is recorded under this head.

The increase in Revised Estimates 1979-80 was mainly due to additional provision for Missions/posts abroad due to rise in local costs, travel expenses, revision of pay scales of locally recruited staff, revision of exchange rates etc; the further increase in the Budget Estimates 1980-81 is also on the same account.

Other Administrative Services

This head includes expenditure of various organisations and offices like Vigilance Commission, Civil Defence, Census, Bureau of immigration, Zonal Councils, Metropolitan Councils, etc. The decrease in non-Plan Revised Estimates 1979-80 was due to transfer of the lump-sum provision for additional dearness allowance, which had been made in Budget Estimates 1979-80, to the respective Demands in Revised Estimates. The increase in the Budget Estimates 1980-81 is mainly due to the lump-sum provision for additional dearness allowance to Central Government employees and provision for conduct of decennial census operations throughout the country.

PENSIONS AND MISCELLANEOUS GENERAL SERVICES

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Pensions and other Retirement benefits	—	40,37	40,37	—	51,67	51,67	—	58,20	58,20
Aid Materials and Equipments .	—	14,98	14,98	—	17,01	17,01	—	8,58	8,58
Miscellaneous General Services	—	99,09	99,09	—	107,93	107,93	—	1062,88	1062,88
Total	—	154,44	154,44	—	176,61	176,61	—	1129,66	1129,66

Pensions and other Retirement benefits

The estimates under this head provide for payment of superannuation and retirement allowances, commuted value of pensions, gratuities, contributions to various contributory provident funds and other retirement benefits.

The increase in the Revised Estimates 1979-80 was due to liberalisation of pensionery benefits, including counting of a portion of dearness allowance as emoluments for purpose of pension, grant of relief to pensioners and increase in the number of pensioners. The increase in Budget 1980-81 reflects the normal growth besides providing for further relief to pensioners.

Aid Materials and Equipments

This head records adjustments on account of foreign grants in the form of commodities including food items, materials and equipments. The value of the materials/commodities received as grants is initially taken as a revenue receipt with corresponding debit under this head. As and when the aid materials etc. are utilised by or transferred to beneficiary departments, State Governments, etc., the expenditure initially booked under this head, is written back through a deduct entry and a corresponding debit afforded to the concerned functional head of account. Estimates shown in the table above are on net basis, the gross provisions being Rs. 74.53 crores in the Revised Estimates 1979-80 and Rs. 79.12 crores in the Budget 1980-81 which include the following. :—

(In crores of rupees)

	Revised Estimates 1979-80	Buget Estimates 1980-81
(*i*) Skimmed milk powder and butter oil from European Economic Community (EEC)	33.99	46.02
(*ii*) Rigs from Norway/Sweden for Water Supply schemes	..	8.50
(*iii*) Rapeseed oil from Canada	12.87	0.10
(*iv*) Trawler for fisheries from Norway, Denmark and Japan	8.38	5.50
(*v*) Fertiliser from Norway	5.46	1.50
(*vi*) Fertiliser from FRG/UK	2.98	0.35
(*vii*) Paper from Norway	1.15	1.57
(*viii*) Assistance for Health Schemes from UN agencies, Denmark, Sweden and UK	3.58	9.19
(*ix*) Assistance for family welfare programmes from UN Agencies, Sweden and USA (Voluntary Organisations)	1.23	2.87
(*x*) Assistance for tool room project from Denmark and FRG	1.93	1.88
(xi) Assistance from Norway for modernisation of training facilities for merchant marine	0.24	0.32

Miscellaneous General Services

This head records expenditure on Canteen Stores Department (CSD), pensions granted in recognition of distinguished services, transitional payment to former rulers, pre-partition payments etc.

The increase in the Revised Estimates 1979-80 was mainly due to increased provision made for (a) Canteen Stores Department for purchase of stores (Rs. 100 crores as against Rs. 93 crores in the Budget Estimates 1979-80) and (b) adjustments connected with exchange losses arising out of repayment of foreign loans and foreign remittances.

The large increase in Budget 1980-81 is due to inclusion of a provision of Rs. 945.60 crores for the write off of a portion of the Central loans for non-productive purposes outstanding against State Governments as at the end of 1978-79, by way of debt relief to the States in pursuance of the recommendations of the Seventh Finance Commission, as accepted by Government. A part of the increase is also due to a larger provision than in 1979-80 for purchase of stores for the Canteen Stores Department for meeting increased requirements of sales and stock; sales receipts of the Department in the Budget Estimates 1980-81 are also pitched at a higher level.

SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Secretariat—Social and Community Services	38	8,10	8,48	31	8,16	8,47	23	8,74	8,97
Education	68,47	176,53	245,00	59,90	179,08	238,98	72,93	194,45	267,38
Art and Culture . . .	5,29	10,63	15,92	4,29	10,44	14,73	4,84	11,50	16,34
Scientific Services and Research .	87,36	135,28	222,64	75,40	134,55	209,95	86,34	145,62	231,96
Medical	14,18	47,96	62,14	10,95	45,05	56,00	17,83	50,26	68,09
Family Welfare . . .	10,84	1,18	12,02	9,69	85	10,54	11,37	39	11,76
Public Health, Sanitation and Water Supply . . .	14,56	11,82	26,38	14,18	12,03	26,21	18,89	11,63	30,52
Housing	3,56	18,40	21,96	3,12	18,42	21,54	3,76	21,74	25,50
Urban Development . .	36	1,41	1,77	18	1,35	1,53	50	1,41	1,91
Information and Publicity .	4,10	16,55	20,65	2,05	16,46	18,51	4,78	17,90	22,68
Broadcasting	5,42	54,00	59,42	3,34	55,30	58,64	4,93	60,69	65,62
Labour and Employment . .	3,85	60,47	64,32	2,66	59,25	61,91	4,96	65,95	70,91
Social Security and Welfare .	14,98	43,13	58,11	14,54	49,42	63,96	19,45	48,98	68,43
Relief on account of natural calamities	—	19	19	. .	28	28	. .	6	6
Other Social and Community Services	5	60	65	2	62	64	3	56	59
TOTAL .	233,40	586,25	819,65	200,63	591,26	791,89	250,84	639,88	890,72

Secretariat—Social and Community Services

This head accommodates expenditure of the Secretariat and attached offices of the Ministries of Education and Social Welfare, Health and Family Welfare, Information and Broadcasting, Labour and Employment and Departments of Atomic Energy, Culture, Science and Technology and Space.

Education

This head includes expenditure on all activities connected with education except for certain functionally oriented types of education such as those concerning agriculture, medicine, animal husbandry etc. which are included under the respective functional heads.

The increase in the non-Plan expenditure in Revised Estimates 1979-80 related mainly to provision of additional schooling facilities for the age groups 11-14 and 14-17 in Delhi and enhanced provision for assistance to Universities through University Grants Commission. This was partly offset by reduction in the provision for training programmes, grants to engineering colleges and institutions, youth welfare schemes, sports and games. The increase in the 1980-81 Budget is mainly due to provision for opening of new Kendriya Vidyalayas and larger provisions for University Grants Commission, grants to engineering colleges and institutions, grants to NCERT and other Institutions, training programmes, Organisation of Asian Games, youth welfare schemes, additional schooling facilities in Delhi, grants to Delhi Municipal Corporation for primary education and provision for additional dearness allowance.

The decrease under Plan in the Revised Estimates 1979-80 was mainly due to conversion of the provision for non-formal educational programmes for 6-14 age group as a grant for Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The increase in Budget Estimates 1980-81 is mainly due to more provisions for adult education and assistance to the University Grants Commission, grants to Delhi Municipal Corporation (MCD), additional schooling facilities in Delhi, grants to Indian Institutes of Technology, NCERT and other institutions, schemes of Administrative Staff College, Population Education Project (formal education system), Nehru Yuvak Kendras, Publication of low cost text books etc.

Art and Culture

This head includes provisions for expenditure relating to the Archaeological Survey of India, Archaeological Museums and other expenditure connected with art and culture, including that of specialised institutions imparting education in art and culture. Grants to Sangeet Natak, Sahitya and Lalit Kala Akademies, Delhi Public Library, Nehru Memorial Museum and Library are also provided under this head.

Revised Estimates 1979-80 made less Plan provision for grants to institutions and expenditure on archives and museums etc. Plan provision in the Budget 1980-81 shows a marginal increase.

The decrease in non-Plan Revised Estimates 1979-80 was marginal. The increase in Budget Estimates 1980-81 is mainly due to increased provision for salaries of staff on account of increments, additional instalments of dearness allowance, filling of vacant posts etc., special repairs for conservation of ancient monuments and grant-in-aid to the Centre for Cultural Resources and Training.

Scientific Services and Research

Provisions under this head are for expenditure on Survey of India, Meteorology, Atomic Energy Research, Space Research, Anthropological Survey and Botanical Survey. Grant assistance to the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and other organisations connected with scientific services and research is also included under this head.

There was a marginal decrease in non-Plan provision in the Revised Estimates 1979-80. There is, however, an increase in the Budget Estimates for 1980-81 mainly under(i) Atomic Energy Research, for grants to Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Tata Memorial Centre etc. (ii) Department of Science and Technology, for assistance to Sree Chitra Tirunal Medical Centre, Trivandrum and other scientific bodies and grants to the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (iii) Survey of India, for Command Area Development and Canal Area Surveys units which are expected to start functioning in 1980-81 in full swing, and (iv) salaries of staff in various establishments due to increments, filling up of vacant posts, additional instalments of dearness allowance, etc.

Decrease in the Plan provision in the Revised Estimates 1979-80 was due to reduction in the provision for assistance to Ocean Science Technology Agency, Instrument Development Project, Magneto Hydro Research (MHD) Programme etc. less requirements for grants to various institutions, less expenditure on National Laboratories, Survey of India, Space Research, Technology Development Council Projects (Electronics Research) etc. Budget Estimates 1980-81 provide for a step-up in assistance for Ocean Science Technology Agency, Sree Chitra Tirunal Medical Centre (Trivandrum), Instrument Development Project, expenditure on National Laboratories, space research projects, Atomic Energy Research etc. However, less provisions have been made in the Budget Estimates 1980-81 for Ariane Passenger Pay Load Experiment (APPLE) Project of the Department of Space and Global Atmospheric Research Project of the Department of Meteorology.

Medical

This head records expenditure of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, Safdarjung Hospital, Kalavati Saran Children Hospital and Smt. Sucheta Kripalani Hospital in Delhi, expenditure on medical relief, education and research, expenditure on the Employees State Insurance Scheme and Central Government Health Scheme and grants to Indian Red Cross Society and other medical institutions.

The decrease in non-Plan provision in the Revised Estimates 1979-80 was mainly due to less provision for purchase of materials and supplies for dispensaries under the Central Government Health Schemes, Safdarjung Hospital, etc. and for grants to Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education at Chandigarh, Vallabbhai Patel Chest Institute, Delhi, etc. The increase in the 1980-81 Budget is mainly due to more provision for purchase of material and supplies for various hospitals and dispensaries, grants-in-aid to All India Institute of Medical Sciences New Delhi, Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education, Chandigarh, and other Institutions, and for salaries of staff in various establishments on account of additional instalments of dearness allowance, etc.

Plan provision in Revised Estimates 1979-80 also showed an overall decrease due to non-creation of posts in some hospitals, less grants to research and other institutions and to Delhi Municipal Corporation, less expenditure due to non-implementation of schemes like Medical and Health Education Commission, extension of Central Government Health Scheme etc. More provision was, however, made for Reorientation of Medical Education in the Union Territories and development of superspecialities in the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences. Increase in the Budget Estimates 1980-81 is mainly under Central Government Health Scheme, grants to All-India Institute of Medical Sciences, Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy, National Institute of Ayurveda, National Institute of Homoeopathy etc.

Family Welfare

The bulk of expenditure on family welfare programmes is incurred mostly through State and Union Territory Governments, for which they are given grant assistance (Rs.128 crores in Budget 1980-81) by the Central Government. The estimates dealt with here relate to direct expenditure of the Central Government on various family welfare services including supplies of contraceptives, promotion of research and training in family planning, grants to local bodies and voluntary organisations for promotion of family welfare programmes including such expenditure in Union Territories without Legislature like Delhi, Chandigarh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, etc.

The decrease in Plan Revised Estimates 1979-80 was due to less provision for Nirodh Scheme, orientation training for private practitioners and teachers etc. The Budget Estimates for 1980-81 include larger provisions for Nirodh Scheme and other Plan schemes, grants to institutions, etc.

Public Health, Sanitation and Water Supply

Expenditure under this head pertains to public health and sanitation including port health establishments, control and eradication of diseases, prevention of food adulteration, sewerage schemes, urban and rural water supply schemes, drug control, etc.

The overall variations in non-Plan estimates are marginal.

There was a slight decrease in Plan provision in the Revised Estimates 1979-80, mainly due to less expenditure on grants to MCD for rural water supply, National Malaria Eradication Programme, grants to Indian Council of Medical Research, Urban Leprosy Centre at Safdarjung Hospital, etc. This was partly offset by more provisions for accelerated rural water supply schemes and certain schemes like training and employment of multi-purpose workers. The increase in Plan Budget Estimates 1980-81 is mainly due to larger provisions for grants to MCD for rural water supply scheme, grants to MCD and NDMC for drainage works, grants to the Indian Council of Medical Research, expenditure on Urban Leprosy Centre at Safdarjung Hospital and National Malaria Eradication Programme.

Housing

This head accommodates expenditure on maintenance and repairs of Government residential buildings. The decrease in Plan provision in Revised Estimates 1979-80 was mainly due to less requirement of funds for the scheme of environmental improvement in slum areas and assistance to Housing Boards for non-Government housing schemes. Additional provision for the scheme of environmental improvement in slum areas accounts for increase in the Plan Budget 1980-81.

The increase in the non-Plan provision in the Budget 1980-81 is due to more provision for interest subsidy to Housing and Urban Development Corporation and expenditure on rent of some requisitioned and leased houses and on maintenance and repairs of Government residential buildings.

Urban Development

This head accommodates provision for Town and Country Planning Organisation and other schemes of urban development including those of Union Territories without legislature.

Information and Publicity

This head includes expenditure on Press Information Bureau, Directorate of Public Relations, Advertising and Visual Publicity, Registrar of Newspapers, Films Division, Films and Television Institute etc.

The increase in the non-Plan provision in the Budget 1980-81 is mainly due to more provision for salaries of staff in various establishments on account of increments and instalments of additional dearness allowance; advertisement expenses incurred through Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity; grants-in-aid to Samachar and other news agencies; purchase of materials and equipment for Films Division, Photo Division, Employment News, etc. and for larger provision for the Second Press Commission.

On the Plan side, Revised Estimates 1979-80 showed decreased provision due to non-implementation of certain schemes. Budget Estimates for 1980-81, however, include increased provisions mainly for Films Division, grants to Films and Television Institute of India, Plan schemes of DAVP, etc.

Broadcasting

Apart from working expenses of All India Radio and Television India, this head accommodates expenditure on various AIR programmes and services, television services, development and research in Broadcasting etc.

The increase in non-Plan Revised Estimates 1979-80 was mainly due to more provision for transfer to Akashwani and Doordarshan Commercial Revenues Fund and payment of commission to advertising agents on account of increase in revenues. This was partly off-set by reduced provisions for maintenance, due to revision of inventory for consumable stores; for research and training, due to non-execution of certain schemes to be financed from the Commmercial Revenues Fund; and for Doordarshan programme services, due to non-starting of certain news services, vacant posts, economy measures etc. The increase in 1980-81 Budget is mainly due to larger provisions for (i) salaries of staff and staff artists on account of increments and additional instalments of dearness allowance; (ii) maintenance; (iii) transfer to Commercial Revenues Fund and payment of commission to advertising agencies resulting from anticipated increase in revenues; (iv) rental charges for micro-wave circuits between various Doordarshan Kendras; (v) new schemes to be financed from the Commercial Revenues Fund, etc.

On the Plan side, Revised Estimates 1979-80 showed a decrease mainly due to non-finalisation of schemes. Budget Estimates 1980-81 include larger Plan provision for implementation of various schemes.

Labour and Employment

This head records expenditure on labour welfare schemes including those for welfare of mines and dock labour and social security for labour. It also includes provision for employment and training schemes and Government's share of contribution to the Family Pension-*cum*-Life Assurance Fund for Industrial Workers.

The decrease in non-Plan Revised Estimates 1979-80 was mainly under (i) transfer to the Beedi Workers Welfare Fund due to abolition of cess on Beedi (ii) transfer to Iron Ore Mines Labour Welfare Fund due to decrease in collections (iii) contribution to Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme for coal mines and (iv) training of craftsmen and supervisors, due to non-filling of vacant posts, economy measures etc. The increase in Budget Estimates 1980-81 is mainly due to larger provision for Government's contributions to Family Pension-*cum*-Life Assurance Fund for industrial workers and coal miners and to Deposit-linked Insurance Scheme for coal miners, and salaries of staff due to increments, additional instalments of dearness allowance, etc.

On the Plan side, Revised Estimates 1979-80 included reduced provisions on account of cancellation of schemes, delay in issue of sanctions, non-filling of vacancies, etc. Budget Estimates for 1980-81 provide for more outlay on Plan programmes for training of apprentices, vocational training for women, fresh living survey, etc.

Social Security and Welfare

This head accommodates provisions for welfare of backward classes, women and child welfare, welfare of the handicapped, rehabilitation of displaced persons, pensions to freedom fighters and other social security and welfare programmes.

The increase in non-Plan provision in the Revised Estimates 1979-80 was mainly due to post budget decision to include under this head the requirements of the Posts and Telegraphs, Railways and Defence Departments under the Central Government Employees' Insurance Scheme which were previously being included in the budgets of the respective Departments. (The receipts under the scheme in respect of these departments are also now accounted under this head). The increase in Revised Estimates 1979-80 was also partly due to more provision for rehabilitation of refugees owing to delay in closure of camps at Tawa project and works sites and post-budget decision to supply rice to the returnee refugee families under Dandakaranya Development Scheme. The decrease under non-Plan in Budget 1980-81 is mainly under refugee rehabilitation schemes due to likely closure of some camps and less requirement of funds for relief under Dandakaranya Development Scheme.

Budget Estimates 1980-81 include more provisions for Plan programmes of family and child welfare, education and welfare of handicapped, women's welfare including assistance to voluntary organisations for construction of hostels for working women, etc.

Relief on account of Natural Calamities

This head accommodates expenditure incurred for the relief of distress on account of natural calamities.

Other Social and Community Services

This head accommodates expenditure incurred on upkeep and maintenance of zoological and public gardens, religious and charitable endowments, shrines and temples etc.

GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Secretariat—Economic Services .	83	19,77	20,60	34	20,33	20,67	91	20,78	21,69
Foreign Trade and Export Promotion	2	354,09	354,11	1	382,48	382,49	1	393,20	393,21
Co-operation	11,33	52,38	63,71	4,48	54,37	58,85	9,65	51,00	60,65
Special and Backward Areas .	4,18	—	4,18	3,60	. .	3,60	5,82	. .	5,82
Other General Economic Services	6,75	20,22	26,97	4,03	19,06	23,09	7,65	21,40	29,05
TOTAL	23,11	446,46	469,57	12,46	476,24	488,70	24,04	486,38	510,42

Secretariat—Economic Services

This head records expenditure of the secretariats and attached offices of the Ministries/Departments of Commerce, Civil Supplies, Agriculture, Irrigation, Energy (Power), Industry, Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers, Shipping and Transport, Steel and Mines, Coal, Tourism and Civil Aviation, Planning Commission, Communications, Company Affairs and Electronics.

The increase in Revised Estimates 1979-80 under non-Plan was mainly due to larger provision for the third general conference of UNIDO held in India in January/February, 1980.

Foreign Trade and Export Promotion

Export promotion measures account for a major portion of expenditure under this head. The provisions include those for Trade Commissioners abroad, Directorate of Export Promotion and assistance to export promotion bodies etc.

The increase in non-Plan provision in Revised Estimates 1979-80 was mainly attributable to increased provision for cash compensatory support under Product Promotion Assistance Scheme. This was, to some extent, offset by less provisions for export subsidy on sugar, agency payment to Trade Fair Authority for fairs/exhibitions abroad and expenditure on export development organisations and deletion of the budget provision for contribution to Jute International. The increase in Budget 1980-81 is due to larger provisions for (1) export subsidy on sugar; (ii) reimbursement to STC/NAFED for losses in purchase of tobacco and (iii) agency payment to Trade Fair Authority for fairs and exhibitions abroad. The increase is partly offset by reduced provisions for assistance for export promotion and market development and for reimbursement to the State Trading Corporation for losses in procurement of lac.

Co-operation

The increase in non-Plan Revised Estimates 1979-80 was due to provision for reimbursement to NAFED for its losses on price support operations in oils/oilseeds. The Budget 1980-81 includes a larger provision for this purpose but makes a reduction in the provision for subsidy on controlled cloth on the basis of estimated production; hence the decrease in the Budget Estimates for 1980-81.

The decrease in Plan provisions under the Revised Estimates 1979-80 was mainly due to non-utilisation of the provision for grants-in-aid to National Co-operative Development Corporation in view of their comfortable financial position and non-release of grants to All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Cooperative Society Ltd; pending a decision on its status. Budget Estimates 1980-81 provide for more grants-in-aid to these and other institutions and for implementation of the Task force recommendations for Co-operative Development programmes of Assam.

Special and Backward Areas

This head provides for the expenditure on the development of North Eastern Areas, including provisions for various Plan schemes like railway feasibility survey, power development survey and investigation, medical schemes, agricultural schemes etc.

The decrease in the Revised Estimates 1979-80 was mainly due to slow progress of work and delay in sanctioning of schemes. Larger provisions for expenditure on mineral survey and exploration, investigation of hydel projects and ground water surveys in North Eastern Areas and grants-in-aid to Assam Agricultural University, account for the increase in Budget 1980-81.

Other General Economic Services

Expenditure recorded under this head pertains to Central Statistical Organisation, National Sample Survey Organisation and offices/organisations concerned with regulation of joint stock companies and other business undertakings, patents, designs and trade marks, weights and measures, monopolies and restrictive trade practices etc.

The decrease in Revised Estimates 1979-80 under non-Plan was mainly due to less transfers to Emergency Risks Insurance Fund, deletion of provision for grant to Unit Trust of India and winding up of Commission of Enquiry on large Industrial Houses. The increase in the Budget 1980-81 is mainly due to larger provisions for interest subsidy to Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India, transfers to Emergency Risks Insurance Funds, additional instalments of dearness allowance, and provision for grants to the Unit Trust of India.

The shortfall in the Revised Estimates 1979-80 under Plan was mainly due to non-sanctioning of schemes of Central Statistical Organisation, National Sample Survey Organisation and Computer Centre. Increase in Budget Estimates 1980-81 under Plan is due to more provisions for Central Statistical Organisation, acquisition of a large size computer and payment of honoraria to enumerators for the Second Economic Census surveys.

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Agriculture	183,98	52,44	236,42	100,80	56,75	157,55	112,28	41,66	153,94
Minor Irrigation . . .	7,73	1,11	8,84	4,12	1,02	5,14	6,76	2,19	8,95
Soil and Water Conservation .	2,90	1,18	4,08	1,95	1,00	2,95	3,15	1,11	4,26
Area Development	5	70	75	1	70	71	..	60	60
Food:									
(*i*) Subsidy to Food Corporation	—	560,00	560,00	..	600,00	600,00	..	600,00	600,00
(ii) Other items . . .	7,80	3,66	11,46	6,19	3,11	9,30	9,00	8,63	17,63
Animal Husbandry . . .	11,03	4,92	15,95	6,86	4,71	11,57	11,54	4,96	16,50
Dairy Development . . .	22,17	23,87	46,04	36,97	22,40	59,37	48,96	30,06	79,02
Fisheries	13,37	4,96	18,33	7,80	4,55	12,35	14,87	4,92	19,79
Forest	5,24	6,91	12,15	3,71	6,69	10,42	5,82	7,23	13,05
Community Development . .	1,50	79	2,29	1,04	69	1,73	1,60	83	2,43
TOTAL	255,77	660,54	916,31	169,45	701,62	871,07	213,98	702,19	916,17

Agriculture

Expenditure on various agricultural programmes undertaken by the Central Government and Union Territory Administrations is recorded under this head. It also accommodates payments to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), expenditure of the Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine and Storage, Directorate of Extension, Agricultural Marketing and other organisations of the Department of Agriculture.

The increase in the Revised Estimates 1979-80 under non-Plan was mainly due to more provision for subsidy to indigenous manufacturers of SSP fertilizers. The decrease in the non-Plan provision in the Budget 1980-81 is mainly due to transfer of this item to the sector "Industries". It is, however, offset, to some extent, by larger provision for (i) payments to the ICAR towards net proceeds of cess under Agricultural Produce Cess Act, 1940, (ii) Contribution to Price Support Operations Reserve Fund of NAFED, and (iii) lump provisions for additional dearness allowance.

The decrease in Plan Revised Estimates 1979-80 was mainly due to less provisions for (i) grant-in-aid to small and marginal farmers development agencies, payment to ICAR for research and education schemes etc., due to non-finalisation of Plan proposals. This was, to some extent, offset by provision for the new scheme of training of rural youth for self-employment and for materials and supplies for aerial spraying of crops against pest diseases. The increase in the Plan estimates for 1980-81 is mainly due to more provisions for payment to ICAR and grant-in-aid to small and marginal farmers development agencies, and to the State Farms Corporation.

Minor Irrigation

This head covers expenditure on investigation and development of groundwater resources by the Central Ground Water Board.

The increase under non-Plan in 1980-81 is due to transfer of a large number of posts from Plan to non-Plan schemes.

The decrease in Plan provision in Revised Estimates 1979-80 was mainly due to less requirements of Central Ground Water Board on account of non-filling of vacant posts, non-procurement of rigs and other materials etc. There is, however, increased Plan provision for the Board in the Budget Estimates for 1980-81.

Soil and Water Conservation

Provisions under this head are for expenditure on soil survey and testing schemes, and soil conservation schemes including schemes for desert, saline, alkaline and waterlogged areas.

The decrease in Plan provision in the Revised estimates 1979-80 was mainly due to less grant-in-aid to Damodar Valley Corporation (**DVC**) for its soil conservation schemes. The increase in 1980-81 is due to (i) more grant-in-aid to DVC for soil conservation schemes and (ii) more payment to ICAR for Central Soil and Water Conservation Research and Training Institute.

Area Development

This head records expenditure on programmes for integrated development of selected areas within the command of major river valley projects, integrated development of agriculture and allied activities in special areas etc.

Food

(i) *Subsidy to the Food Corporation of India*

The Budget estimates for 1979-80 provided Rs. 560 crores for payment of food subsidy to the Food Corporation of India (**FCI**) on account of reimbursement of the difference between the economic cost of different foodgrains to the Corporation and their issue price, and the cost of carrying the buffer stock. The economic cost comprises procurement price or purchase cost and procurement incidentals, as well as movement, storage and other miscellaneous charges.

The Revised estimate of subsidy payable to FCI during 1979-80 was Rs. 600 crores. The increase of Rs. 40 crores as compared to Budget Estimates 1979-80 reflected the net effect of :—

(*i*) Increase in procurement price per quintal, of Rs. 2.50 for wheat and about Rs. 8 for paddy, partly offset by (a) larger opening stocks (procured at lower rates) than anticipated earlier and (b) higher realisation on export of rice due to increase in the quantity of export to about 3.75 lakh tonnes, as compared to the earlier estimate of less than 1 lakh tonnes.

(*ii*) 18 lakh tonnes more of opening stock and 6 lakh tonnes more of procurement during the year than anticipated earlier. Despite an anticipated increased off-take of about 16.5 lakh tonnes of foodgrains, the average buffer stock was estimated to increase by about 12 lakh tonnes adding to the carrying cost.

(*iii*) Arrears of subsidy to FCI for 1978-79 on the basis of the audited accounts having turned out to be more than the budget provision; as against this, less provision was required than estimated earlier, for payment of the cost differential to the Corporation for return of the Russian wheat loan, due to spillover of some shipments to the next year.

The estimated economic cost of foodgrains and the rate of consumer subsidy per quintal for 1980-81 are given below:—

(Rupees per quintal)

	Wheat	Rice
Purchase cost	138.70	157.74
Distribution costs (pooled)	23.41	23.41
Total economic cost	162.11	181.15
Sales realisation	128.62	154.55
Consumer subsidy per quintal	33.49	26.60

The pooled distribution cost for all foodgrains during 1980-81 is estimated at Rs. 23.41 per quintal as shown below :

Particulars of cost	Cost Rs. per quintal of sales
Transit and voyage losses	2.10
Storage loss	0.36
Freight	10.24
Handling charges	1.46
Godown charges	2.00
Interest charges	5.54
Administrative Charges (including storage establishment)	1.71
TOTAL	23.41

The off-take from the Central Pool during 1980-81 is estimated to be of the order of 117.01 lakh tonnes (wheat 75.53 lakh tonnes, rice 41.37 lakh tonnes and coarse grains 0.11 lakh tonnes). The carrying cost of buffer stock is estimated to be Rs. 193.84 crores at the unit rate of Rs. 26.51 per quintal.

Budget Estimates 1980-81 include a provision of Rs. 600 crores for subsidy to FCI. This includes provision for payment to the Corporation on account of the difference between the recoveries made earlier from the Corporation at the then prevailing issue prices in respect of wheat received under the agreement with the USSR and the amounts payable to it at the increased issue prices for the balance quantity of wheat expected to be shipped to the USSR during 1980-81 in repayment of the loan.

(*ii*) *Other Items*

These include nutrition programmes, food processing and subsidiary food schemes, farm level storage schemes etc.

The decrease in non-Plan provision in the Revised Estimates 1979-80 was mainly due to non-filling of posts, economy cuts, etc. The increase in the Budget Estimates 1980-81 is due to more provision for payment of subsidy on vegetable oils.

On the Plan side, the decrease in Revised Estimates 1979-80 was mainly due to reduced provisions for grants-in-aid to Institutes of Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, and for applied research and training project in grain storage, modernisation of rice milling, farm level storage etc. The increase under Plan in the 1980-81 Budget is mainly due to larger provisions for these items and for Balahar scheme.

Animal Husbandry

This head accommodates expenditure on cattle development, poultry development, sheep and wool as also piggery development and veterinary research and education.

The decrease in Plan provision in Revised Estimates 1979-80 was mainly due to less payments to ICAR due to non-finalisation of Plan Schemes; less requirements for animal quarantine certification services, central cattle breeding farms, regional poultry farms, sheep breeding farm and fodder seed production farms. The increase in the 1980-81 Budget is due to more provision for payment to ICAR for research and education schemes, and direct expenditure on various schemes of cattle development, poultry development, sheep and wool development, fodder seed production farms etc.

Dairy Development

The expenditure on Delhi Milk Scheme accounts for a sizeable portion of the provision under this head.

The decrease in the non-Plan provision in the Revised Estimates 1979-80 was mainly due to less provision for Delhi Milk Scheme due to (i) reduced level of activity on account of renovation work undertaken and (ii) availability of the entire quantity of skimmed milk powder at concessional rate instead of only one-third of the quantity as anticipated earlier.

The increase in non-Plan Budget 1980-81 is also mainly for Delhi Milk Scheme and takes into account (i) increased level of activity after renovation (ii) increased price of raw milk (iii) expenditure on renovation and renewal and (iv) additional instalment of Dearness Allowance.

The increase in Plan provision under the Revised Estimates 1979-80 was mainly due to additional grant-in-aid to Indian Dairy Corporation to cover the adjustment of the cost of gift of skimmed milk powder and butter oil received as gift from abroad. The increase in the 1980-81 budget is due to more provision for assistance to ICAR, adjustment of cost of gift material of skimmed milk powder and butter oil received by Indian Dairy Corporation from EEC and more grants-in-aid to State Dairy Development Corporation and National Dairy Development Board, etc.

Fisheries

Expenditure (including assistance to the ICAR) on various fisheries research and development schemes as well as preservation and marketing schemes is provided for under this head.

The decrease in Plan provision in the Revised Estimates 1979-80 was due to reduced provisions for (i) payment to ICAR, due to non-finalisation of Plan Schemes (ii) grants to Port Trusts, for landing and berthing facilities for fishing crafts at major ports (iii) Central Institute of Fisheries Operatives Nautical and Engineering Training, due to non-filling of posts and non-purchase of gear material for new vessels and (iv) interest subsidy to Shipping Development Fund Committee and Agricultural Re-finance Development Corporation for providing loans at subsidised rates to the intending importers of fishing vessels/trawlers. The increase in the 1980-81 Budget is due to more provisions for these items and for exploratory project of off-shore fishing stations.

Forest

Expenditure (including assistance to the ICAR) on forest research and training schemes, forest conservation and development and survey of forest resources is recorded under this head.

The decrease in Plan provision in the Revised Estimates 1979-80 was mainly due to less expenditure on pre-investment survey of forest resources, and less requirement of Forest Research Institutes and Colleges. Increase in the 1980-81 **Budget** is due to more provision for these items and for payment to ICAR for research and co-ordinated project for Dry land Agriculture.

Community Development

This head records expenditure on grants to National Institute of Community Development and All India Panchayat Parishad as well as expenditure on various community development programmes etc.

INDUSTRY AND MINERALS

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Industries	22,65	542,09	564,74	20,59	542,55	563,14	28,42	388,94	417,36
Village and Small Industries .	71,63	17,02	88,65	59,33	16,61	75,94	63,75	16,08	79,83
Mines and Minerals . .	29,81	51,69	81.50	22,22	85,48	107,70	21,58	113,95	135,53
TOTAL	124,09	610,80	734,89	102,14	644,64	746,78	113,75	518,97	632,72

Industries

This head records expenditure on establishments of the Textile, Jute and Salt Commissioners, Director General of Technical Development, Tariff Commissioner, and Indian Standards Institute; operation and maintenance of Opium and Alkaloid Factories and development of large and medium industries including plantations; and atomic fuels, fabrication of equipment, heavy water and other operational and administrative expenses of the industrial projects of the Department of Atomic Energy.

The major Provisions under this head are shown below :—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Items	Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Expenditure on Atomic Industrial Research	..	22,82	22,82	..	23,66	23,66	..	38,30	38,30
Expenditure on Opium and Alkaloid Factories . . .	..	38,91	38,91	..	38,72	38,72	..	27,76	27,76
Payment of subsidy on account of import of PVC Resin . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,00	1,00
Payment to Oil Industry Development Board against collection of cess	..	140,00	140,00	..	140,00	140,00	..	87,62	87,62
Reimbursement to Cotton Corporation of India for losses in sale of imported cotton . .	..	15,00	15,00	..	5,00	5,00	..	7,50	7,50
Payments under Fertilizer Retention Price Scheme:									
(i) Nitrogenous Fertilizers .	..	177,00	177,00	..	175,00	175,00	..	20,00	20,00
(ii) Phosphatic Fertilizers .	..	68,40	68,40	..	84,77	84,77	..	57,00	57,00
Payment of subsidy to indigenous manufacturers of SSP fertilizer	..	@	..	..	@	..	..	25,00	25,00
Payments under Fertilizer Freight Subsidy Scheme . . .	..	38,23	38,23	..	38,23	38,23	..	68,00	68,00
Subsidy to new industrial units etc. in selected backward areas .	10,00	..	10,00	10,00	..	10,00	15,00	..	15,00
Subsidy to SAIL for import of Steel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,60	10,60
Subsidy to indigenous builders of fishing trawlers—Trawler Development Support Fund .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,00	1,00
Payment to Tea, Coffee, Rubber, Cardamom and Tobacco Boards, and Marine Products Export Development Authority against collection of cess . . .	7,11	8,59	15,70	5,88	7,10	12,98	6,53	7,91	14,44
Payment of subsidy to Ship Building Industry—Hindustan Shipyard . .	..	1,30	1,30	..	80	80	..	1,25	1,25
Cochin Shipyard . . .	..	3,20	3,20	..	2,87	2,87	..	3,00	3,00
Payments to United/State Bank India on acccount of shortfall in realisation from the compensation funds relating advances made to M/S Burn & Co. Ltd., M/s Indian Standard Wagon Co. Ltd., and M/s Braithwaite & Co. (India) Ltd.	..	2,00	2,00	..	..	..	..	4,10	4,10
Grant to Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation, Ltd. towards fertilizer development programme .	10	..	10	10	..	10	1	1,40	1,41
Interest subsidy to									
(a) Bharat Opthalmic Glass Ltd.	..	27	27	..	27	27	..	..	..
(b) Praga Tools Ltd. . .	..	29	29	..	60	60	..	36	36
(c) NMDC . . .	..	6,40	6,40	..	6,43	6,43	..	6,82	6,82
(d) Binny Ltd. . . .	..	29	29	..	65	65	..	81	81
(e) Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd. . .	..	6,03	6,03	..	6,03	6,03	..	6,03	6.03

@Provision during 1979-80 existed under the head 'Agriculture' in sub-sector 'Agriculture and Allied Services' of the Sector 'Economic Services'

The decrease in the Revised Estimates 1979-80 on the Plan side was mainly due to(i)less payments to Marine Products Export Development Authority against collection of cess, and to Rubber and Cardamom Boards due to non-finalisation of Plan schemes and (ii) reduced provision for payment of grants-in-aid to institutes and agencies engaged in industrial education and research on account of slow pace of Plan activities.

The Plan Budget 1980-81 provides for (i) larger provisions for payments to Marine Products Export Development Authority, Coffee Board and Rubber Board against collection of cesses, (ii) grant-in-aid to Central Machine Tool Institute and other agencies (iii) expenditure on research and development in cotton textiles and jute industries; and (iv) subsidy to new industrial units etc., in selected backward areas.

The marginal increase in non-Plan provision in the Revised Estimates 1979-80 reflected the net result of variations from the Budget Estimates 1979-80, mainly on account of larger payments under Fertilizer Retention Price Scheme for phosphatic fertilizers, partly offset by less provisions for (i) materials and supplies etc. for heavy water plants and certain other units of the Department of Atomic Energy; (ii) expenditure on Alkaloid Works at Neemuch and Ghazipur due to decrease in production; (iii) subsidy to Cotton Corporation of India for import of cotton; (iv) payment under Fertilizer Retention Price Scheme for Nitrogenous fertilizers; (v) payment to Tea, Coffee, Rubber, Tobacco and Cardamom Boards and to Textiles Committee and Marine Products Export Development Authority against collection of cess; (vi) payment of subsidy to ship building industry and (vii) payment to United Bank of India and State Bank of India towards shortfall in their realisation from the compensation funds relating to advances made to M/s. Burn and Co. Ltd., M/s. Indian Standard Wagon Co. Ltd., and M/s. Braithwaite and Co. (India) Ltd. before 1st April 1975, consequent on the take over of the companies.

The decrease in the Budget 1980-81 under non—Plan is mainly on account of less provision for payments under the Fertilizer Retention Price Scheme for nitrogenous and phosphate fertilizers due to upward revision of prices of fertilizers form 8th June, 1980. The other factors contributing to the shortfall in B.E. 1980-81 are payment to Oil Industry Development Board (OIDB) against collection of cess, and expenditure on opium factories at Ghazipur and Neemuch. The decrease has been offset, to some extent, due to provision/larger provision for:—

(*i*) expenditure on heavy water plants and certain other units of the Department of Atomic Energy;

(*ii*) payment of subsidy to (a) the State Chemicals and pharmaceuticals Corporation of India on account of import of P.V.C. resin (b) Cotton Corporation of India for import of cotton (c) SAIL for import of steel (d) indigenous builders of fishing trawlers;

(*iii*) payments under the fertilizer freight subsidy scheme;

(*iv*) grants to Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation towards fertilizer development programme; and

(*v*) payment to the United Bank of India/State Bank of India on account of shortfall in realisation from the compensation funds relating to advances to Messrs. Burn & Co. Ltd., Messrs Indian Standard Wagon Co. Ltd., and Messrs Braithwaite & Co. (India) Ltd., before 1st April 1975 consequent on the takeover of the Companies.

Village and Small Industries

Provisions for village and small industries such as handloom, handicrafts, khadi, coir, sericulture etc. are included under this head.

The decrease in Plan Revised estimates 1979-80 over Budget estimates 1979-80 was mainly due to(i)less provision made for the payments for the guarantee of advances to small scale industries for which the Reserve Bank of India, under the simplified scheme, would raise debits annually in June instead of half-yearly in June and December (ii) transfer of Marketing Assistance Scheme of mini trade centres to State Sector (iii) reduced grant to Tool Room Training Centre, Calcutta due to less adjustment of external assistance (iv) reduced grants-in-aid to Coir Board (v) reduced grants to Central Silk Board for development of silk industry owing to transfer of certain schemes to State Sector and (vi) less expenditure on schemes relating to handloom and handicraft industries.

Larger provisions for payment to Reserve Bank of India for guarantee of advances to small scale industries, opening of Tool Room Centre at Ludhiana, grants-in-aid to Tool Room Training Centre Calcutta, Central Silk Board and Coir Board, interest subsidy to Khadi and Village Industries Commission, implementation of Science and Technology Plan and development of village industries, mainly account for the increase in Budget Estimates 1980-81 under Plan. The increase has been partly offset by reduced provision for grants-in-aid to National Small Industries Corporation and handicraft industries.

Mines and Minerals

Included under this head are the provisions for expenditure on the Geological Survey of India, Indian Bureau of Mines and Mineral Exploration Corporation, subsidy for rail-*cum*-sea transport of coal, expenditure on regulation and development of mines, and payments against collection of cess on coal and coke.

The increase under non-Plan in the Revised Estimates 1979-80 was mainly due to payment of subsidy to Coal India Ltd. for payment of interest on non-Plan loans and subsidy to Bharat Gold Mines Ltd. on account of increase in the price of gold. This was, to some extent, off-set by decreased expenditure on Geological Survey of India and subsidy for transport of coal.

The increase in the 1980-81 Budget is due to increase in the subsidy for transport of coal, more provision for subsidies to Coal India Ltd. and Bharat Gold Mines Ltd., enhanced provisions for Geological Survey of India and provision for payment of stamp duty to Government of Karnataka for the execution of transfer deed in respect of Bharat Gold Mines Ltd.

The decrease in the Revised Estimates 1979-80 under Plan was on account of reduction of provisions for (i) research schemes relating to regulation and development of mines (ii) grants to Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, Benaras Hindu University, etc., (iii) grants to Iron Ore Board due to non-finalisation of investigation schemes, (iv) grants to SAIL due to delay in receipt of equipments required for research and development schemes and (v) non filling up of posts, delay in supply of machinery and equipment ordered and economy measures adopted by the Geological Survey of India. Budget Estimates 1980-81 include reduced Plan provisions for grants to SAIL for research and development schemes and grants to National Mineral Development Corporation. The decrease is partly offset by larger provisions for research schemes of Mineral Development Board, survey and research programmes of Geological Survey of India, Science and Technology programme relating to mineral exploration etc.

WATER AND POWER DEVELOPMENT

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Water and Power Development Services	14,62	14,19	28,81	8,74	13,94	22,68	15,87	13,39	29,26
Irrigation, Navigation, Drainage and Flood Control Projects .	61	3,89	4,50	88	3,23	4,11	1,14	3,35	4,49
Power Projects . . .	1,48	107,06	108,54	72	99,16	99,88	74	114,28	115,02
TOTAL	16,71	125,14	141,85	10,34	116,33	126,67	17,75	131,02	148,77

Water and Power Development Services

This head includes expenditure of Central Water Commission, Central Water and Power Research Station and Central Electricity Authority as well as expenditure on investigations of multi-purpose river schemes, national network for collection of basic hydrological data, hydrological observations in the Krishna, Godavari and Mahanadi basins, national water grid investigations, Flood Forecasting and Warning Centre, etc. The decrease in Revised Estimates 1979-80 under non-Plan was mainly due to non-filling of vacant posts, economy in expenditure and reduced provision for tools and plants, partly offset by increased provision for payment of arrear claims of subsidy to State Electricity Boards/Undertakings towards compensation for the adverse effect on their finances caused by increased excise duty on aluminium in the previous years. No such provision for arrear claims is made in the Budget 1980-81. Further, the Budget 1980-81 makes less provision for grants-in-aid to Thermal Power Station Personnel Training Institutes. Hence the overall decrease in the Budget 1980-81 though it includes larger provisions for salaries and additional dearness allowance, and for vacant posts which are likely to be filled up.

The decrease under Plan in Revised Estimates 1979-80 was due to reduced provision on the basis of actual progress of implementation of schemes. The increase in Budget Estimates 1980-81 is due to larger provisions for the schemes.

Irrigation, Navigation, Drainage and Flood Control

This head accommodates the provisions for irrigation, navigation, drainage and flood control projects. The decrease in non-Plan provision in Revised Estimates 1979-80 was due to deferring of certain works and special repairs for residential buildings. Increase in the Budget 1980-81 is mainly dueto larger provisions for minor work and tools and plants.

Power Projects

This head records expenditure on operation and maintenance of thermal, hydro and nuclear power projects and related administrative expenses. The major provisions included under this head are as follows:

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Badarpur Thermal Power Station.	..	43,36	43,36	..	38,44	38,44	..	53,70	53,70
Tarapur Atomic Power Station .	..	35,85	35,85	..	32,75	32,75	..	27,53	27,53
Rajasthan Atomic Power Station Unit I	..	19,69	19,69	..	18,86	18,86	..	21,08	21,08
Unit II	..	2,15	2,15	..	..	..	..	2,57	2,57
Power Supply Schemes of Union Territories (without Legislature). excluding Delhi	40	3,15	3,55	14	5,01	5,15	16	6,64	6,80

In the case of Badarpur Thermal Power Station, the decrease in Revised Estimates 1979-80 was due to frequent failure of Stage-I Units and non-stabilisation of the newly commissioned Unit No. 4 of Stage II. The Budget 1980-81, however, makes an increased provision on the basis of larger generation of power planned.

The provision in the Revised Estimates 1979-80 for Tarapur Atomic Power Station was scaled down mainly due to non-procurement of condenser tubes for replacement purposes, decrease in interest charges as a result of reduction in the capital at charge, and postponement of certain maintenance works. The further decrease in the Budget 1980-81 is mainly due to less provision for purchase of enriched uranium for use as fuel owing to its restricted availability. An increased provision for interest on capital at charge has, however, been made in the Budget 1980-81.

The Revised Estimates 1979-80 for Unit-I of Rajasthan Atomic Power Station showed decreased provision owing to less generation of power than anticipated earlier and, consequently, less expenditure on purchase of fuel and on payment of excise duty on generation of power. The increase in Budget 1980-81 for this Unit is mainly due to larger provisions for operational loss of heavy water plants and lease charges for heavy water owing to upward revision of its pool price, more expenditure on purchase of fuel, and procurement of spares required for the Unit.

No provision was made in the Revised estimates 1979-80 for Unit II of Rajasthan Atomic Power Station as it was expected to be operational only during 1980-81, subject to availability of heavy water. Provision for meeting the operational expenses of the Unit for six months has been made in Budget 1980-81.

Union Territories (without legislature) other than Delhi have departmental schemes for supply and distribution of power which is either generated locally or purchased from outside. The Revised estimates 1979-80 included a larger non-Plan provision for Chandigarh, mainly on account of purchase of more power (correspondingly more receipts from sale of power); the Plan provision in Revised estimates 1979-80 was, however, less due to non-filling of vacant posts and delay in creation of new posts envisaged earlier. Budget estimates 1980-81 provide for normal growth, more purchase of power, etc.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	24,93	37,93	62,86	24,60	35,55	60,15	29,97	34,99	64,96
Civil Aviation . . .	50	17,03	17,53	20	17,48	17,68	50	20,05	20,55
Roads and Bridges . . .	7,59	49,65	57,24	7,05	51,74	58,79	8,64	52,75	61,39
Road and Water Transport Services	1,18	2,88	4,06	42	3,60	4,02	1,40	4,04	5,44
Tourism	1,76	3,38	5,14	1,25	3,35	4,60	1,79	3,42	5,21
Other Transport and Communications Services . . .	73	15,08	15,81	19	69,78	69,97	69	82,42	83,11
TOTAL	36,69	125,95	162,64	33,71	181,50	215,21	42,99	197,67	240,66

Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping

This head includes expenditure of Directorate General of Shipping, expenditure on promotion and development of shipping industry, lighthouses and light-ships, minor ports etc.; revenue expenditure of the new ports of Mangalore and Tuticorin; and grants to the Shipping Development Fund Committee. The decrease in Revised estimates 1979-80 under non-Plan was mainly due to less provision for payment of subsidy to the Shipping Corporation of India owing to delay in acquisition of ships for which subsidy is payable, and less requirements for new Tuticorin Port consequent on its conversion into a Port Trust with effect from 1st April, 1979. The decrease was partly offset by enhancement, on the basis of audited figures, of the provision for reimbursement of losses incurred by the Mogul Lines Limited on its Haj season voyages. The further decrease in the 1980-81 Budget is mainly due to reduction in the provision for payment of subsidy to Shipping Corporation of India for acquisition of ships, which is, however, largely offset by (i) increase in subsidy to the Corporation towards reimbursement for loss incurred by it on Andaman services and for maintenance of vessels, and (ii) more provision for maintenance of dredger at the New Mangalore Port.

The increase under Plan in 1980-81 is due to larger provision for subsidy to the shipping Development Fund Committee to enable it to advance loans to shipping companies at a rate lower than what it pays on its borrowings from Government.

Civil Aviation

This head records expenditure on maintenance of aerodromes, aeronautical communications and navigational facilities, as well as contributions to the Civil Aviation Development Fund and subsidies on air transport. The increase in Revised Estimates 1979-80 under non-plan was mainly under (i) salaries, due to payment of additional instalments of dearness allowance, and (ii) minor works and maintenance of buildings, due to increase in the,cost of labour and materials.

Further increase in the non-plan Budget 1980-81 is due to provision of Rs. 3.30 crores on account of compensation to the International Airports Authority of India in lieu of passenger service fee withdrawn with effect from 15th June, 1979 on the introduction of revised foreign travel tax scheme.

Roads and Bridges

This head records expenditure on maintenance of national highways, strategic and border roads, as also district and other roads in Union Territories without Legislature. Transfers to Central Road Fund and Railway Safety Works Fund are also included under this head.

Under non-Plan, the increase in the Revised estimates 1979-80 was due to rise in wages and in prices of materials and extensive repairs on National Highways necessitated by damages caused by heavy floods. The increase in the Budget Estimates 1980-81 is also for this reason and additionally due to larger provision for maintenance of strategic and border roads.

The increase in the Plan provision in 1980-81 is due to larger provisions for grants-in-aid to Municipal Corporation of Delhi and New Delhi Municipal Committee, offset, to some extent, by non-provision of special grants to these bodies as allowed in Revised estimates 1979-80 for improvement of roads in connection with UNIDO Conference.

Road and Water Transport Services

This head includes expenditure of Inland Water Transport Directorate as well as assistance to Central Inland Water Transport Corporation. The increase in non-Plan provision in the Revised Estimates 1979-80 and in Budget Estimates 1980-81 is due to the provision for additional instalments of dearness allowance, increase in prices of POL and motor spare parts.

Under Plan, the decrease in Revised Estimates 1979-80 was due to less requirement of funds owing to non completion of construction of bus bodies for Andaman Bus Transport services and non finalisation of schemes, surveys etc. The shortfall in Revised estimates 1979-80 has been made good in 1980-81 Budget.

Tourism

This head records expenditure on tourist organisations, tourism publicity, operational expenses of tourist transport services etc.

Other Transport and Communication Services

This head accommodates expenditure on Overseas Communications Service, Wireless Planning and Co-ordination and Monitoring Services and subsidy to Railways etc.

The increase in the Revised estimates 1979-80 under non-Plan was primarily due to provision for subsidy to Railways towards dividend reliefs and other concessions. There was also an increased provision for payment for professional and special services but a reduced provision for depreciation charges in respect of the Overseas Communications Service. Further increase in Budget 1980-81 is due to more provision for subsidy to Railways, for depreciation charges (including spill over from 1979-80) of the Overseas Communication Service and provision for additional dearness allowance.

The reduced Plan provision in Revised estimates, 1979-80 was due to non-finalisation of some Plan schemes and non-receipt of machinery/equipment. Higher provision has been made in 1980-81 Budget for making up the shortfall.

GRANTS-IN-AID AND CONTRIBUTIONS

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
(1) Grants-in-aid to State Governments . . .	1592,34	388,51	1980,85	1809,39	509,41	2318,80	2059,90	555,57	2615,47
(2) Grants-in-aid to Union Territory Governments . .	44,81	76,07	120,88	41,59	81,87	123,46	52,14	84,86	137,00
(3) Compensation and Assignments to Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions	5	20,49	20,54	3	28,72	28,75	10	26,41	26,51
(4) Technical and Economic Co-operation with other countries	. .	68,05	68,05	. .	65,54	65,54	. .	73,00	73,00
TOTAL	1637,20	553,12	2190,32	1851,01	685,54	2536,55	2112,14	739,84	2851,98

(1) Grants-in-aid to State Governments—Broad break-up of the estimates is as follows:

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1979-80	Revised 1979-80	Budget 1980-81
(a) Fixed non-Plan Grants	248,72	278,72	344,94
(b) Other non-Plan Grants	139,79	230,69	210,63
TOTAL—Non Plan Grants	388,51	509,41	555,57
(c) State Plan Schemes	773,66	955,58	1081,92
(d) Central Plan Schemes	321,12	512,09	528,54
(e) Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes	487,28	332,20	437,27
(f) North Eastern Council Plan Schemes	10,28	9,52	12,17
TOTAL—Plan Grants	1592,34	1809,39	2059,90
TOTAL	1980,85	2318,80	2615,47

(a) *Fixed non-Plan Grants—*

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1979-80	Revised 1979-80	Budget 1980-81
(i) Grants under the substantive provision of article 275(1) of the Constitution	232,34	262,34	328,56
(ii) Grants to State of Assam under clause (a) of the second proviso to article 275(1) of the Constitution	13	13	13
(iii) Grants in lieu of tax on Railway Passenger Fares	16,25	16,25	16,25
TOTAL	248,72	278,72	344,94

Under item (i) above, Budget provision in the year 1979-80 was made for grants to be given to eight States under the substantive provisions of article 275(1) of the Constitution, to meet their revenue gaps, in terms of the recommendations of the Seventh Finance Commission. The Revised Estimates for 1979-80 included, besides this, a provision of Rs. 30 crores towards grants payable to the States for mainly implementing schemes of upgradation of standards of administration in certain non-developmental sectors and services, as recommended by the Seventh Finance Commission. The Budget Estimates 1980-81 include a provision of Rs. 238.56 crores towards grants payable to eight States for covering their revenue gaps. The other provisions included in the Budget Estimates 1980-81 are Rs. 80 crores for grants to the States for upgradation of standards of administration and Rs. 10 crores for grants towards the net interest liability of the States on account of fresh borrowings and lendings.

The State-wise break-up of the provisions made for grants to eight States for meeting their revenue gaps is given below :—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Name of State	1979-80	1980-81
1. Himachal Pradesh	37,60	40,54
2. Jammu & Kashmir	41,06	40,82
3. Manipur	26,19	28,00
4. Meghalaya	16,97	17,67
5. Nagaland	38,29	41,34
6. Orissa	41,55	37,74
7. Sikkim	6,32	6,70
8. Tripura	24,36	25,75
TOTAL	232,34	238,56

(b) *Other non-Plan Grants*—Broad details of the schemes are as follows :—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Item	Budget 1979-80	Revised 1979-80	Budget 1980-81
1. Relief on account of Natural Calamities	3,00	100,00	53,00
2. Co-operation with other countries—Gandak, Western Kosi canal and Jalpapur Flood Control works	4,62	2,90	2,35
3. Handloom Industries	22,00	22,00	32,00
4. Improvement in the Salary Scales of University and College teachers	10,00	10,00	7,00
5. Youth Welfare Schemes and other educational programmes	8,11	8,23	8,70
6. Compensation for loss of revenue due to implementation of prohibition policy	29,50	29,50	29,50
7. Modernisation of Police Force	3,53	2,03	..
8. Police Grants	1,50	1,40	14,00
9. Development of Border Areas	4,04	4,17	5,02
10. Improvement of Roads including Border Roads	26,33	25,43	28,13
11. Rehabilitation of displaced persons etc.	3,43	4,05	3,70
12. Compensation to State Governments for exemption from Sales tax on Aviation Turbine Fuel sold to International Airlines including Air India	9,12	8,33	9,89
13. Other items	14,61	12,65	17,34
TOTAL	139,79	230,69	210,63

(c) *State Plan Schemes.*—Central assistance for State Plans is rendered mostly in the form of grants-in-aid and loans which are given directly to State Governments, while some portion of the assistance is also disbursed through the Rural Electrification Corporation. The provision of Rs. 955.58 crores in Revised Estimates 1979-80 and Rs. 1081.92 crores in Budget Estimates 1980-81 under this head represent only the grants-in-aid portion of the Central assistance for State Plans, the total provision for such assistance, inclusive of grants-in-aid and loans, being Rs. 2642.63 crores in Revised Estimates 1979-80 and Rs. 2784.99 crores in Budget Estimates 1980-81, as against Rs. 2025.70 crores in the Budget Estimates 1979-80.

Consequent on the modifications carried out in regard to outlays and financing arrangements relating to some of the Centrally sponsored schemes necessary adjustments were made in the budgetary provisions in the Central Plan for 1979-80. This modification largely accounted for the increase in the Revised Estimate 1979-80 for block grants and loans for State Plan schemes and the decrease in the provisions for grants and loans for Centrally sponsored schemes.

(d) *Central Plan Schemes.*—Grants to State Governments for Central Plan Schemes were estimated at Rs. 512.09 crores in the Revised Estimates 1979-80, against the Budget Estimates 1979-80 of Rs. 321.12 crores. In Budget Estimates 1980-81, the grants for Central Plan Schemes are estimated at Rs. 528.54 crores. The scheme-wise details are as follows :—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1979-80	Revised 1979-80	Budget 1980-81
1. Command Area Development Programme	18,38	20,41	24,75
2. Development of local manurial resources	3,24	1,20	..
3. Assistance to new assignees of land on imposition of ceilings on agricultural holdings	7,50	2,00	3,00
4. Rural Development	4,07	4,07	5,08
5. Development of Desert Area	17,95	8,99	8,00
6. Scheme for development of regulated markets	2,76	2,76	2,60
7. Food for Work Programme	50,00	350,00	339,80
8. Special subsidy for minor irrigation schemes	10,00	5,00	3,00
9. Schemes under Integrated Rural Development Programme	137,42	72,23	82,50
10. Border Roads	15,43	15,16	14,84
11. Rehabilitation of displaced persons	11,57	7,41	11,58
12. Rural Water Supply Scheme etc.	46	28	56
13. Other Schemes	42,34	22,58	32,83
Total	321,12	512,09	528,54

(e) *Grants for Centrally Sponsored Schemes.*—Broad details of the schemes are given below :—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1979-80	Revised 1979-80	Budget 1980-81
1. Agricultural and Allied Schemes	88,38	30,73	49,78
2. Other Schemes for Welfare of Backward Classes	25,61	25,70	32,30
3. Public Health, Sanitation, etc., Schemes	132,89	77,69	80,45
4. Family Welfare Programme	103,84	100,51	127,56
5. Education	2,74	12,18	18,81
6. Small Scale Industries—District Industries Centres	31,15	12,66	11,10
7. Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programmes etc.	77,95	58,77	98,27
.8 Community Development Programme—Nutrition	2,95	40	39
9. Integrated Rural Development Scheme	5,64	2,43	1,92
10. Other Schemes	16,13	11,13	16,69
Total	487,28	332,20	437,27

The reasons for variation in the provisions in R. E. 1979-80 have been explained under '(c) State Plan Schemes above.

(f) *North Eastern Council Plan Schemes.*—A provision of Rs. 9.52 crores was made in the Revised Estimates 1979-80 for these Schemes. The Budget 1980-81 provides Rs. 12.17 crores on this account. While these provisions represent the grant-in-aid portion of the Central assistance to the NEC States, the total provision, inclusive of both grant-in-aid and loans, to the constituent units of North Eastern Council amount to Rs. 44.02 crores in Revised Estimates 1979-80 and Rs. 54.40 crores in Budget Estimates for 1980-81.

(2) Grants-in-aid to Union Territory Governments—

The broad details are :—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1979-80	Revised 1979-80	Budget 1980-81
(a) Non-Plan purposes	76,07	81,87	84,86
(b) Union Territory Plan Schemes	32,77	32,77	39,26
(c) Central Plan Schemes	3,19	1,83	2,77
(d) Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes	6,58	4,79	6,55
(e) North Eastern Council Schemes	2,27	2,20	3,56
TOTAL	120,88	123,46	137,00

The non-Plan grants to the Union Territories cover their non-Plan gaps on Revenue Account. The grants to the Union Territories for their Plan Schemes cover their expenditure on Revenue Account on the U.T. Plans.

(3) *Compensation and assignments to local bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions.*—Provision is made under this head for the payment of net proceeds of terminal, entertainment and other taxes to the Delhi Municipal Corporation, New Delhi Municipal Committee and Delhi Cantonment Board.

(4) *Technical and Economic Co-operation with other countries.*—The provision under this head is for general purpose and technical assistance to certain countries e.g., Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal etc., as well as for contribution to U.N. Development Programmes, etc.

The broad break-up of the important provisions under this head is given below :—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1979-80	Revised 1979-80	Budget 1980-81
(a) Bangla Desh	5,77	5,31	1,61
(b) Bhutan	30,46	30,46	34,06
(c) Nepal	17,73	17,60	21,62
(d) Contribution to U.N.D.P.	6,00	6,00	6,00
(e) Others	8,09	6,17	9,71
TOTAL	68,05	65,54	73,00

Item (e) above includes provisions for Indian Technical and Economic Co-operation with developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America. The programme consists of provision of services of experts, training facilities in various fields, gift of machinery and other capital equipment, surveys of specific projects and provision of medical facilities. Revised Estimates 1979-80 included Rs. 4.72 crores on this account; a provision of Rs. 8.50 crores has been made in Budget Estimates 1980-81.

DEFENCE SERVICES

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Defence Services—									
Army	..	1733,16	1733,16	..	1803,20	1803,20	..	1991,46	1991,46
Navy	..	203,97	203,97	..	203,60	203,60	..	209,26	209,26
Air Force	..	643,48	643,48	..	814,47	814,47	..	847,15	847,15
Pensions	..	174,00	174,00	..	189,17	189,17	..	225,28	225,28
TOTAL	..	2754,61	2754,61	..	3010,44	3010,44	..	3273,15	3273,15

The variations are explained in the Memorandum of Defence Estimates.

SECTION II
CAPITAL BUDGET

ESTIMATES OF CAPITAL RECEIPTS

The statement below summarises by broad categories the estimates of capital receipts. Further details, together with brief notes explaining the variations between the Budget Estimates and the Revised Estimates for 1979-80 and between the latter and Budget Estimates for 1980-81 are given in the notes that follow this statement.

(In crores of Rupees)

	Budget, 1979-80	Revised, 1979-80	Budget, 1980-81
1. Market Loans			
Gross Borrowings	2148.00	2258.80	2765.00
Less—Repayments	297.51	297.51	265.34
Net Borrowings	1850.49	1961.29	2499.66
2. External Loans			
Gross Borrowings	1000.14	939.38	1210.62
Less—Repayments	395.50	408.78	410.40
Net Borrowings	604.64	530.60	800.22
3. Loan from IMF. Trust Fund	..	..	540.00
4. Recoveries of Loans and Advances	2038.00	1584.00	2778.00
5. Small Savings	650.00	925.00	1100.00
6. Provident Funds	252.82	299.99	300.02
7. Special Deposits of Non-Government Provident Funds	299.50	399.86	449.86
8. Other Receipts	266.44	—253.69	734.05
TOTAL—Capital Receipts	5961.89	5447.05	9201.81

MARKET LOANS

Revised Estimates 1979-80 : The Budget for 1979-80 assumed gross market borrowings at Rs. 2148 crores and allowing for maturities, a net credit of Rs. 1850.49 crores. As against this, the gross receipts from market loans during 1979-80 amounted to Rs. 2258.80 crores and net after repayments (Rs. 297.51 crores) to Rs. 1961.29 crores.

The details are :

(In crores of Rupees)

	Cash	Conversion	Total
Loans raised :			
1. 5¾% Loan, 1984 . .	99.48	..	99.48
2. 6% Loan, 1987 . .	97.30	63.94	161.24
3. 6% Loan, 1988 . .	103.86	..	103.86
4. 6¼% Loan, 1989 . .	80.12	..	80.12
5. 6¼% Loan, 1991 . .	121.40	..	121.40
6. 6½% Loan, 1995 . .	94.29	..	94.29
7. 6½% Loan, 1997 . .	66.76	84.24	151.00
8. 6¾% Loan, 2007 . .	250.00	..	250.00
9. 7% Loan, 2009 . .	1116.30	81.11	1197.41
	2029.51	229.29	2258.80
Repayments :			
1. 4% Loan, 1979 . .			106.06
2. 4¾% Loan, 1979 . .			101.36
3. 5% Loan, 1979 . .			86.83
4. 7% Gold Bonds, 1980 .			3.26
			297.51
Net receipts from Market Loans during 1979-80 .	..	..	1961.29

2. In order to replenish the Reserve Bank's holdings of long and medium dated securities so as to enable it to cater to the requirements of Provident Funds and institutional investors, Government created in favour of the Reserve Bank further tranches of the 6¾% Loan, 2007 for Rs. 100 crores on 2-4-1979 and for Rs. 150 crores on 28-4-1979 at an issue price of Rs. 100.30 per cent.

3. The first regular market floatation was made on 25-5-1979 when three loans viz. 6¼% loan, 1989, 6½% loan, 1995 and 7% loan, 2009 were issued at par. The total realisations amounted to Rs. 550.56 crores.

4. In its second market operation, the Government issued on 2-7-1979, three loans viz. 6% loan, 1987, 6½% loan, 1997, and 7% loan, 2009 (Second Issue), all at par. Besides subscription in cash, conversion facilities were allowed to holders of 4% loan, 1979, 4¾% loan, 1979 and 5% loan, 1979, which matured on Ist July, 15th July and 16th July, 1979 respectively. The total realisations amounted to Rs. 660.28 crores of which Rs. 430.99 crores were in cash and the balance Rs. 229.29 crores were by conversion.

5. The third regular issue was made on 29-10-1979 when Government again offered three loans viz. 5¾% loan, 1984, 6¼% loan, 1991 and 7% loan, 2009 (Third issue) all at par. The total realisations amounted to Rs. 495.27 crores.

6. On 11-2-1980, Government made a re-issue of the existing two loans viz. 6% loan, 1988 (Fourth Issue) and 7% loan, 2009 (Fourth Issue), both at par. The subscription received amounted to Rs. 302.69 crores.

7. Repayments : The Budget for 1979-80 included Rs. 297.51 crores for repayment of 4% loan, 1979 (Rs. 106.06 crores), 4¾% loan, 1979 (Rs. 101.36 crores), 5% loan, 1979 (Rs. 86.83 crores) and 7% Gold Bonds, 1980 (Rs. 3.26 crores). The Revised Estimates for the year were placed at the same level.

*8. Net receipts from market borrowings during 1979-80 thus amounted to Rs. 1961.29 crores.

9. Budget Estimates 1980-81—The Budget assumes gross borrowing at Rs. 2765 crores.

10. The following loans with the outstanding balances indicated against each are due for discharge during 1980-81 :

(In crores of Rupees)

1. 4¾% Loan, 1980	117.29
2. 4% Loan, 1980	148.05
	265.34

Net borrowing during 1980-81 will thus be Rs. 2499.66 crores.

OTHER DEBT

11. The 4½% Banks (Acquisition and Transfer) Compensation Bonds 1979, with an outstanding balance of Rs. 6.70 crores were discharged during 1979-80.

12. National Defence Gold Bonds, 1980

The Bonds are due for repayment on 27-10-1980. Unlike other Government securities, the repayment of these bonds is to be made in gold. The total quantity of gold to be returned to the bond-holders is around 12992 kg.

At the time of issue a sum of Rs. 6,96,16,000 was credited to this head by debit to the head "Capital Outlay on Currency, Coinage and Mint." On return of the gold this head will be debited to that extent by credit to the latter head, thus reversing the earlier accounting adjustment.

13. 7-Year National Rural Development Bonds

In order to provide facility to persons who may be desirous of availing concessions of exemption from Capital Gains tax in pursuance of clause (b) of Explanation 1 to sub-section (1) of section 54E of the Income-tax Act, 1961, the Government of India announced on the 22nd June, 1979, the issue of 7-year National Rural Development Bonds. The bonds are on tap from 9th July, 1979 and carry interest at the rate of 7½ per cent per annum payable annually. R.E. 1979-80 assumed a credit of Rs. 25 crores on account of investment in these bonds. B.E. 1980-81 also assumes a receipt of the same order.

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*In addition *ad-hoc* treasury bills worth Rs. 50 crores were converted in March, 1980 into dated securities of equal value

14. **Bonds in Respect of Nationalised Banks**—In terms of Section 6 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Ordinance, 1980, the Central Government is to pay specified amounts to six recently nationalised Banks in cash and/or in securities of 6% Bonds, 1990/7% Bonds, 2010 depending upon the options to be exercised by these banks. For this purpose, the Government of India have announced the issue of two bonds viz.

(*i*) 6 per cent Bonds, 1990 to be issued at Rs. 100.00 per cent and redeemable at par on the 15th April, 1990; and

(*ii*) 7 per cent Bonds, 2010 to be issued at Rs. 100.00 per cent and redeemable at par on the 15th April, 2010.

A credit of Rs. 6 crores has been assumed in Budget 1980-81 on account of issue of these Bonds.

15. **Borrowing against Compulsory Deposits :**

Revised estimates for 1979-80 included a receipt of Rs. 160 crores on account of investment in special securities by the Reserve Bank of the funds accruing during the year under the compulsory deposit scheme for the income-tax payers. The R.E. 1979-80 also provided Rs. 240 crores towards repayment to the Bank of the borrowing made in 1976-77. B.E. 1980-81 assumes a receipt of Rs. 170 crores and provides for a repayment of Rs. 240 crores.

EXTERNAL LOANS

16. Receipts :—The Budget for 1979-80 assumed gross receipts from external loans at Rs. 1000.14 crores. The Revised estimate was placed at Rs. 939.38 crores. Gross receipts during 1980-81 are estimated at Rs. 1210.62 crores.

17. Repayments :—The Budget for 1979-80 provided for repayments of Rs. 395.50 crores as against which the Revised estimate was placed at Rs. 408.78 crores. The repayments in 1980-81 are estimated at Rs. 410.40 crores.

The net receipts from External Loans were thus placed at Rs. 530.60 crores in the Revised and are estimated at Rs. 800.22 crores in 1980-81

Further details are given in Annexure IV of this Memorandum.

18. The Budget for 1980-81 also assumes a receipt of Rs. 540 crores as loan from the IMF Trust Fund. Discussions with the IMF for this loan are in progress and this receipt is likely to materialise in the current year on successful completion of the discussions.

RECOVERIES OF LOANS AND ADVANCES

19. The estimates of recoveries of loans and advances made by the Central Government to the State Governments, Union Territories (with Legislature) and non-Government parties are as follows :—

(In crores of rupees)

	Budget 1979-80	Revised 1979-80	Budget 1980-81
Recoveries from			
(*i*) State Governments .	854.00	897.00	1952.00
(*ii*) Union territories (with Legislature) . .	9.00	9.00	11.00
(*iii*) Non-Government parties . . .	1175.00	678.00	815.00
Total-recoveries of Loans and Advances . . .	2038.00	1584.00	2778.00

(i) *Recoveries from State Governments*—Broad details of the estimates are as follows:—

(In crores of rupees)

	Budget 1979-80	Revised 1979-80	Budget 1980-81
(*a*) Pre-1979 loans consolidated in terms of the recommendations of the Seventh Finance Commission :			
(1) loans converted into 15-year loan and/or 30-year loan	433.00	437.22	437.31
(2) loans written off	..	..	945.60
(*b*) Loans for rehabilitation of displaced persons, repatriates and goldsmiths and loans under National Loan Scholarships Scheme	1.00	1.00	1.00
(*c*) Short term ways and means advances .	300.00	300.00	300.00
(*d*) Loans for agricultural inputs . . .	120.00	158.78	155.97
(*e*) Loans for Plan and Non-Plan purposes advanced during 1979-80 . . .	..	..	112.12
TOTAL—Repayment by States	854.00	897.00	1952.00

(*a*) In pursuance of the recommendations of the Seventh Finance Commission, as accepted by Government, the Central loans outstanding against State Governments as at the end of 1978-79 with the exception of certain categories, have been consolidated. A portion of these loans amounting to Rs. 945.60 crores is to be written off. The balance of the loans consolidated has been converted into two categories of loans recoverable in 15 years and 30 years commencing from 1979-80. The estimates have been framed accordingly.

Budget Estimates for 1980-81 include receipt of Rs. 945.60 crores by way of credit *per contra* towards adjustment of write-off mentioned above, for which a corresponding provision is made in the estimates of expenditure.

(b) In the case of loans given to State Governments for rehabilitation of displaced persons, repatriates, etc. and loans given under National Loan

Scholarships Scheme, recoveries from the State Governments are restricted to the recoveries made by them from the beneficiaries or to a part of such recoveries.

(*c*) Short-term ways and means advances given to the States are recoverable within the same financial year. The estimates of receipts correspond to the payments for which provision is made in the estimates of expenditure.

(*d*) Loans given to State Governments for agricultural inputs etc. are generally recoverable within six months. The Revised estimates assumed recoveries of these loans at a higher level, taking into account the outstanding loans as at the end of the previous year and the loans actually given to the States in the first half of 1979-80. The Budget Estimates for 1980-81 are based on the estimates of such loan payments during the second half of 1979-80 and the first half of 1980-81

(e) The estimates relate to Plan and non-Plan loans given during 1979-80 in respect of which recoveries will be made from 1980-81 onwards.

(ii) Recoveries from the Union Territories (with Legislature)

The repayments of loans advanced to the four Union territories (with Legislature) were estimated at Rs. 9 crores in R.E. 1979-80 against last year's Budget Estimate of Rs. 9 crores. The Budget estimate for 1980-81 is placed at Rs. 11 crores.

(iii) Repayments by Other Parties

Loan Repayments by parties, other than State and Union Territory Governments *viz.*, foreign governments, industrial and commercial undertakings and financial institutions in the public sector, municipalities, port trusts, companies and institutions in the private sector, cooperative societies etc. and government servants, were estimated at Rs. 678 crores in the Revised as against the Budget 1979-80 of Rs. 1175 crores. Recoveries in 1980-81 are placed at Rs. 815 crores. The broad details are:—

(In crores of Rupees)

	Budget	Revised	Budget
(a) Technical credits advanced to foreign Governments .	375	70	85
(*b*) Loans to other parties :			
(*i*) by non-Plan Budgetary support . .	261	192	238
(*ii*) in cash . . .	539	416	492
	1175	678	815

(a) Based on balances of technical credits to foreign governments outstanding as on 31-3-1979 and estimated disbursements in 1979-80 and in 1980-81 Budget, repayments were placed lower in the Revised at Rs. 70 crores and in 1980-81 Budget at Rs. 85 crores.

(b) The non-Plan budgetary support to Public Sector Undertakings and KVIC was placed at Rs. 192 crores in the Revised. It is placed at Rs. 238 crores in the 1980-81 Budget. Further details in this regard are available in this Section under 'Capital Disbursements'. As regards repayments in cash, the shortfall in the Revised mainly pertained to Steel Authority of India Limited (due to fall in its production owing to a variety of reasons such as power cuts, non-availability of coking coal, etc.) as also a few other public sector units. Repayments from internal resources of public sector undertakings by various other parties are estimated at Rs. 492 crores in 1980-81.

SMALL SAVINGS

20. The small savings instruments comprise Post Office Savings Bank Deposits, Post Office Time Deposits, Cumulative Time Deposits, Recurring Deposits, National Savings Certificates, National Savings Annuity Certificates and National Development Bonds.

Two-thirds of the net small savings collections in each State are paid to it as loans. Besides, additional loans are paid to a State to the extent of 2.5% of its net collections for every 5% increase in its percentage of net to gross collections over the All India percentage.

The Budget for 1979-80 assumed net collection of Rs. 650 crores during the year. Based on the trend of collections the Revised Estimates for the year placed the net collections at Rs. 925 crores. The Budget for 1980-81 anticipates higher net collections at Rs. 11.00 crores.

PROVIDENT FUNDS

21. *State Provident Fund.*—The transactions under this head relate to various Provident Funds of Government employees. Credit assumed is net of (a) the deposits into the Fund, including interest on balances and (b) withdrawals therefrom and temporary advances. The deposits at present carry interest at 8 per cent per annum on first Rs. 25,000 and at 7½% thereafter. Besides, commencing from 1st April, 1973 incentive at the rate of one per cent on subscriber's balances is given if there have been no withdrawals during the previous five years.

Net accretion to the Funds during 1979-80 was estimated at Rs. 230.82 crores. The Revised Estimates were placed at Rs. 245.99 crores. Budget 1980-81 assumes a net accretion of Rs. 236.02 crores. The accretions also include repayment of the annual instalments of additional dearness allowance deposits and interest on deposits which are to be credited to provident Fund accounts of the emplyees in terms of the relevant scheme/agreement with employees.

22. Public Provident Fund

The Public Provident Fund Scheme was framed under the Public Provident Fund Act, 1968. The deposits upto a maximum of Rs. 30,000 and a minimum of Rs. 100 a year can be made under the Scheme; these deposits qualify for tax rebate admissible on approved savings. The deposits currently carry interest at 7½% per annum. Net accretions under the Scheme were estimated at Rs. 54 crores in the Revised Estimates 1979-80. B. E. 1980-81 assumes a credit of Rs. 64 crores on this account.

23. Special Deposit Scheme

The Special Deposit Scheme was introduced in July 1975 to provide better return to Employees Provident Fund and other non-government provident, superannuation and gratuity funds recognised under the Income-tax Act, which are now eligible to invest 25% of their net accretions in Special Deposits. These deposits carry interest at 10% per annum. The net accretions under the Scheme were estimated at Rs. 399.86 crores in R. E. 1979-80 and are estimated at Rs. 449.86 crores in BE 1980-81.

OTHER RECEIPTS

24. These show the net effect of transactions occurring under other funds and accounts, deposits, suspense, remittance etc. heads. Some of the items included here are:

(i) *Deposits of U.S. Rupee Balances*:—U.S. Rupee balances deposited with the Government of India under the Indo-US Agreement, 1974 were expected to be drawn down to the extent of Rs. 49.29 crores during 1979-80. During 1980-81, Rs. 60 crores are estimated to be drawn from this account.

(*ii*) ***Railway Reserve Funds*** :

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1979-80	Revised 1979-80	Budget 1980-81
Railway Pension Fund.			
Cr.	81,47	82,10	101,25
Dr.	65,00	82,58	85,00
Net .	+16,47	—48	+16,25
Railway Depreciation Reserve Fund			
Cr.	218,10	219,20	240,65
Dr. . . .	205,00	205,63	231,00
Net .	+13,10	+13,57	+9,65
Railway Revenue Reserve Fund			
Cr.	115,70	1	1
Dr.	115,70	..	..
Net .	..	+1	+1
Railway Development Fund			
Cr.	37,16	32,05	36,37
Dr.	37,16	38,11	36,37
Net .	..	—6,06	..
Railway Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund			
Cr.	12,67	12,39	12,82
Dr.	11,37	11,15	11,56
Net .	+1,30	+1,24	+1,26
GRAND TOTAL .	+30,87	+8,28	+27,17

(*a*) *Railway Pension Fund:*— The Fund is intended to meet the pensionary charges of Railway employees. Suitable amounts are transferred annually to the Fund by debit to Revenue and Capital Expenditure heads. The Pensionary charges are initially met as part of Revenue and Capital expenditure heads and simultaneously shown as recovered from the fund. Credits to the Fund in 1979-80 were estimated at Rs. 82.10 crores including Rs. 13.88 crores by way of interest payable by the General Revenues on the balance in the Fund; while withdrawals were estimated at Rs. 82.58 crores. During 1980-81, credit is estimated at Rs. 101.25 crores including Rs. 14.75 crores on account of interest. Withdrawals are estimated at Rs. 85.00 crores.

(*b*) *Railway Depreciation Reserve Fund:*—The Fund provides for replacement, renewal and modernisation of assets. Contribution to the Fund was estimated at Rs. 219.20 crores in 1979-80 and is placed at Rs. 240.65 crores for 1980-81. These include interest payable by the General Revenues on the balance in the fund; estimated at Rs. 16.38 crores in 1979-80 and Rs. 17.55 crores in 1980-81. The outgo from the Fund was estimated at Rs. 205.63 crores in 1979-80 and is estimated at Rs. 231.00 crores in 1980-81.

(*c*) *Railway Revenue Reserve Fund:*—The Fund had an opening balance of Rs. 32 lakhs representing investment and dividend thereon. The fund was estimated to receive about Rs. one lakh in 1979-80 and the same amount is estimated in 1980-81 as interest and dividend on investments. The fund was estimated to close with a balance of Rs. 33 lakhs in 1979-80. The closing balance at the end of 1980-81 is estimated at Rs. 34 lakhs.

(*d*) *Railway Development Fund:*—The Fund was set up in 1950 on the recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee, 1949 to meet the cost of all works for providing amenities to passengers and other Railway users, the cost of labour welfare works and the entire expenditure on unremunerative improvement works costing more than the prescribed limit for each work. The Railway Convention Committee in their Eleventh Report have recommended that the cost of construction of staff quarters may be charged to Capital instead of Development Fund during the Fifth Plan period. The Fund is financed by appropriation of such portion of the Railway surplus, if any, as may be fixed by the Railway Board, and voted by Parliament. If the accumulated balance in the Fund, after transfer of the Railway surplus to it, be not enough to meet the expenditure to be financed from the Fund, interest bearing loans are taken from the General Revenues for credit to the Fund. The credits to the Railway Development Fund were estimated at Rs. 32.05 crores in the Revised Estimates 1979-80 comprising Rs. 31.59 crores by loan from General Revenues and Rs. 46 lakhs by way of interest. Withdrawals from the fund during 1979-80 including Rs. 10.11 crores for interest payments on loans taken from General Revenues were estimated at Rs. 38.11 crores. Credits to the Fund in 1980-81 are estimated at Rs. 36.37 crores in all comprising Rs. 36.04 crores as Revenue surplus and Rs. 33 lakhs as interest. Withdrawals from the Fund are estimated at Rs. 36.37 crores including Rs. 11.37 crores for payment of interest on loans taken from the General Revenues.

(*e*) *Railway Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund:*—The Fund has been set up from 1-4-1974 to meet expenditure on compensation to passengers involved in Railway accidents and on certain safety works and passenger amenities. Credits to the Fund in 1980-81 are estimated at Rs. 12.82 crores in all comprising Rs. 10.55 crores from surcharge on passenger traffic and Rs. 2.27 crores as interest. Withdrawals from Fund are estimated at Rs. 11.56 crores.

(iii) **Posts and Telegraphs Reserve Funds:**

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1979-80	Revised 1979-80	Budget 1980-81
P & T Revenue Reserve Fund			
Credit	2,23	7,27	2,77
Debit	..	..	..
	(+)2,23	(+)7,27	(+)2,77
P & T Capital Reserve Fund			
Credit	229,91	184,12	191,08
Debit	166,70	160,10	178,54
Net	(+)63,21	(+)24,02	(+)12,54
Total Net	(+)65,44	(+)31,29	(+)15,31

(*a*) *P & T Revenue Reserve Fund* : A part of the surplus, if any, in the working of the Department is transferred to this fund, which is drawn upon for meeting payment of dividend to General Revenues, in case the Department is not in a position to pay the same from current Revenues. The fund is also drawn upon to meet the deficit, if any, in the working results of the Department. Under the revised arrangements effective from 1st April, 1970, if the P&T Department be unable to pay the Dividend due, the General Revenues make an interest bearing advance to the Revenue Reserve Fund to cover the shortfall as well as for meeting the deficit, if any, in the working results of the Department.

Credits to the Fund in 1979-80 were estimated at Rs. 7.27 crores including Rs. 1.05 crores for interest. During 1980-81 credits to the fund are estimated at Rs. 2.77 crores including Rs. 1.15 crores for interest.

(b) *P & T Capital Reserve Fund* : The fund is maintained for the purpose of meeting such capital expenditure as the Department may decide in order to avoid taking from the General Revenues further Dividend bearing Capital. The fund is to be fed by transfer of such part of the Department's surplus, if any, in the working results as may be decided by the Department from time to time. From 1970-71 a supplementary provision is made annually towards inflationary element of the cost of replacement of assets. This is charged to working expenses and funded initially in the Capital Reserve Fund for meeting capital expenditure.

Credits to the Fund in 1979-80 were estimated at Rs. 184.12 crores (This was made up of Rs. 177.13 crores from surplus and Rs. 6.99 crores as interest). Withdrawals from the fund during 1979-80 were estimated at Rs. 160.10 crores. During 1980-81 appropriation to the fund is estimated at Rs. 191.08 crores (This is made up of Rs. 183.00 crores from surplus and Rs. 8.08 crores as interest). Withdrawals from the fund during 1980-81 are estimated at Rs. 178.54 crores.

(iv) **International Financial Institutions :**

This debt represents the liability assumed in respect of (a) Special securities issued in payment of India's subscription/ contribution to (i) International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (I.B.R.D.); (ii) International Development Association (I.D.A.); (iii) International Fund for Agricultural Development (I.F.A.D.); (iv) Asian Development Bank (A.D.B.); and (v) International Monetary Fund (I.M.F.) and (b) certain transactions involving use of Special Drawing Rights with the I.M.F. The details of transactions included in the Revised Estimates 1979-80 and Budget Estimates 1980-81 are :

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Revised 1979-80		Budget 1980-81	
	Receipts	Discharges	Receipts	Discharges
(a) Special Securities :				
I.B.R.D. .	*	2,50	*	3,00
I.D.A. . .	37	1,00	44	2,50
I.F.A.D. .	1,30	..	..	*
A.D.B. . .	3,72	1	3,72	1
I.M.F. . .	6,65	94,50	442,**71**	60,00
	12,04	98,01	446,87	65,51
(b) Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)				
I.M.F.	82,03	113,88	187,57	85,37

*Rs- 0.01 lakh.

(a) *International Bank for Reconstruction and Devement* (*IBRD*) — The present subscription of India to the Capital Stock of the Bank is $ 1133.3 million. Of this, 10 per cent i.e. $ 113.33 million has been called for by the Bank and paid by India to the extent of $ 11.333 million in US dollars and $ 101.997 million in the form of non-negotiable, non-interest bearing rupee securities. During 1979-80 a token provision of Rs. 1,000 was made for making up the difference in the dollar value of Securities issued in local currency. Budget 1980-81 includes a similar provision.

Encashment of rupee securities by the IBRD was placed at Rs. 250 lakhs in the Revised estimates 1979-80. A provision of Rs. 3,00 lakhs has been made in the Budget for 1980-81 for this purpose.

(b) *International Development Association* (*IDA*)— The International Development Association, a soft lending affiliate of the IBRD, derives resources for its operations from the initial subscription and additional contributions made available to it by members under periodic replenishment arrangements. Under the Fifth Replenishment of IDA, India subscribed Rs. 55.1 lakhs in Indian currency in three annual instalments in the form of non-negotiable, non-interest bearing rupee securities. Two instalments of Rs. 17.96 lakhs each were paid by India in 1977-78 and 1978-79. During 1979-80 the third and final instalment of Rs. 17.96 lakhs was also paid. A provision of Rs. 37 lakhs was made in the Revised estimates 1979-80 to meet the additional subscription made and for making up the difference in the dollar value of securities issued in local currency. A provision of Rs. 43.80 lakhs is made in the Budget for 1980-81 for making up the difference in the dollar value of securities issued in local currency and for payment of the first of the three annual instalments of India's additional subscription under IDA-VI Replenishment.

Encashment of rupee securities by the IDA was placed at Rs. 100 lakhs in the Revised estimates 1979-80. In the Budget for 1980-81 a provision of Rs. 250 lakhs has been made for the purpose.

(c) *International Fund for Agricultural Development.*—The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) has been set up as the thirteenth Specialised Agency of the United Nations by an agreement adopted in June 1976. India's share of subscription to the IFAD is $ 5 million, which India had opted to pay in three annual instalments. Two instalments of $ 1.7 million each, i.e. $ 3.4 million were paid in 1977-78 and 1978-79 and the third instalment of the balance amount of $ 1.6 million has been paid during the financial year 1979-80. Accordingly, a credit in respect of special securities issued in payment of India's subscription to IFAD amounting to Rs. 130 lakhs was included in the Revised estimates 1979-80 only.

During the financial year 1979-80, the IFAD did not encash rupee securities. For 1980-81, a token provision of Rs. 1,000 only is kept for this purpose.

(d) *Asian Development Bank*—Inclusive of the Second General Capital increase of 135% approved by the Bank's Board of Governors in 1976 (which requires payment in four equal annual instalments beginning in 1977-78), India's subscription to the Capital stock of the Asian Development Bank amounts to Dollar 546.37 million in terms of the United States dollar of the weight and fineness in effect on 31st January 1966. Of the total subscription, $ 440.58 million remains callable and $ 105.79 million is paid-in. Of the paid-in amount, $ 46.97 million is in convertible currency and the balance of $ 58.82 million is in the form of non-negotiable, non-interest bearing rupee securities.

In 1978-79, the second instalment of Rs. 6.88 crores, which includes Rs. 19,000 towards 'maintenance of value' payment, was paid towards subscription to the Second General Capital Increase. As against a provision of Rs. 7.75 crores in the Budget Estimates 1979-80, the Revised Estimates included Rs. 6.88 crores for the payment of the third instalment, which also included Rs. 19 thousand for the maintenance of value payment of that portion of rupee securities which was encashed by the Bank during 1979 to meet its administrative expenses in India. The downward revision of the above estimate was due to revision of the U.S. dollar and the Indian Rupee composite rate of exchange and the fixed rate of exchange applicable to rupee portion of our subscription. A similar provision of Rs. 6.88 crores has been made in the Budget Estimates 1980-81. A credit of Rs. 3.72 crores towards rupee securities to be issued was assumed in the estimates for 1979-80 and the same is being made in 1980-81 as well.

Under the arrangements between the Government of India and the Bank, whenever the balance in the ADB Cash Account falls below Rs. 37,500 it should be replenished automatically upto a maximum of Rs. 75,000 by encashment of rupee securities. A provision of Rs. 1.25 lakhs was made in the Revised estimates 1979-80 for this purpose. Encashment during 1980-81 is estimated at Rs. 80 thousand.

(e) *International Monetary Fund*—India is a founder member of the International Monetary Fund.

India's present quota of SDR 1145 million comprises SDR 162.5 million paid in the form of gold and the balance SDR 982.5 million in the form of non-negotiable, non-interest bearing rupee securities. As a result of Seventh General Review conducted by the Fund, which envisages an increase in Fund members' quotas by 50 per cent, India's present quota of SDR 1145 million will increase to SDR 1717.5 million. India will pay 25 per cent of its quota increase, i.e. SDR 143.1 million (Rs. 147.54 crores) with SDRs and the balance equivalent of SDRs 429.4 million (Rs. 442.71 crores) in special rupee securities.

Under the 'Maintenance of Value' provision of the Fund's Articles of Agreement, the value of the currencies of members held in the General Resources Account is required to be maintained in terms of the Special Drawing Rights and an adjustment in the Fund's holdings of a member's currency pursuant to this provision is made on the occasion of the use of that currency in an operation or transaction between the Fund and another member and at such other times as the Fund may decide or the member may request. As a result of revaluation of Fund's holdings of Indian currency as on April 30, 1979 (on the basis of the representative rate of Re 1 = SDR 0.0942794 effective April 30, 1979), an amount of Rs. 665.14 lakhs was paid by India during 1979-80.

In the Budget for 1980-81 the provision of Rs. 590,24.75 lakhs is kept, which comprises of Rs. 147,53.61 lakhs (equivalent of SDR 143.1 million payable with SDRs for which a receipt is assumed under Public Account and the balance of Rs. 442,71.14 lakhs represents the debt liability assumed with respect to the share of additional subscription equivalent of SDR 429.4 million.

The revaluation of Fund's holdings of Indian Currency, under the Maintenance of Value provision of Fund's Articles of Agreement, as of April 30, 1980, has resulted in a valuation adjustment of Rs. 28,62.37 lakhs payable by the Fund to India. If this accrual is also taken note of, there will be a net outgo of Rs. 561,65.73 lakhs only by way of India's additional subscription to the Fund during 1980-81.

During 1979-80, the Fund encashed rupee securities amounting to Rs. 94,50.00 lakhs. In 1980-81 Budget a provision of Rs. 60,00.00 lakhs has been made for the purpose.

In respect of all the above viz. I.B.R.D., I.D.A., I.F.A.D., A.D.B., & I.M.F., the provision for payments are made under relevant expenditure heads of account. To the extent the payments are made in the form of rupee securities, a corresponding receipt is assumed in this section towards the value of securities issued.

(f) *Special Drawing Rights at the IMF*— India is a participant in the Special Drawing Rights Department of the International Monetary Fund. During the year 1979-80, India was allocated SDRs 119.08 million, which brought the net cumulative allocations to India to SDR 564.38 million from SDR 445.30 million.

The Fund pays interest to each holder on its holdings of Special Drawing Rights and levies charges at the same rate on each participant's net cumulative allocation plus any negative balance of the participant or unpaid charges. The Fund also levies assessment charges in regard to administration of SDR account for all participants on their net cumulative allocations. The net interest or net charges are settled by crediting or debiting individual holdings accounts on April 30, each year.

During 1979-80, the Fund credited India's SDR holdings account by SDR 12,421,932 representing interest earned for the Fund's fiscal year ended April 30, 1979. India provided to the Fund foreign exchange equivalent of SDR 95.0 million under Fund's periodic Designation Plans. A corresponding debit of Rs. 113,87.57 lakhs in consequence of the above mentioned accruals was taken under Public Account for 1979-80. For the Budget 1980-81, a debit of Rs. 85,36.76 lakhs is estimated on these counts.

India can use its Special Drawing Rights in transactions such as the payment of charges and the discharge of repurchase obligations. In addition, India can also use its holdings of Special Drawing Rights to obtain freely usable currencies and payment of additional subscription.

During the year 1979-80, India paid (i) assessment charges (Rs. 6.02 lakhs), charges on net cumulative allocation of SDRs (Rs. 18,43.87 lakhs) and exchanged Indian rupees held by the Fund in an amount of Rs. 63,53.46 lakhs with the equivalent of SDRs. An equivalent credit of Rs. 82,03.35 lakhs was, therefore, assumed in the Revised Estimates for 1979-80 in consequence of the above mentioned payments. For the Budget 1980-81, the credit is placed at Rs. 187,57.42 lakhs which includes contra-credit arising from payment of a part of India's additional subscription to IMF in SDRs (Rs. 147,53.61 lakhs).

(v) *Special credits*—BE 1979-80 included a receipt of Rs. 150 crores on account of deposit of loan assistance received from Iran. While no receipt on this account was anticipated in the Revised Estimates for 1979-80, Budget estimates for 1980-81 assume a receipt of Rs. 80 crores. The Estimates also provided for repayment of Rs. 43.30 crores in 1979-80 of special credits to Iran. The estimate for 1980-81 on this account is Rs. 73.53 crores.

(vi) *Other items*—The Revised estimates of other intems *inter alia,* took into account the withdrawals from the deposit account of crude oil funds lodged with Government. B.E. 1980-81 assumes a receipt of Rs. 100 crores by way of deposits from L.I.C., G.I.C. etc.

ESTIMATES OF CAPITAL DISBURSEMENTS

The statement below summarises by broad categories the estimates of Capital Disbursements. Further details by heads of accounts, together with brief notes explaining the variations between the Budget Estimates and the Revised Estimates 1979-80 and between the latter and the Budget Estimates for 1980-81, are given in the notes that follow this statement.

(In crores of rupees)

		Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
		Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
I. GENERAL SERVICES										
	Capital .	22.35	325.24	347.59	18.63	291.59	310.22	19.34	917.85	937.19
	Loan .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL .	22.35	325.24	347.59	18.63	291.59	310.22	19.34	917.85	937.19
II. SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES	*Capital* .	126.66	22.74	149.40	100.77	7.29	108.06	138.28	26.40	164.68
	Loan .	40.08	2.32	42.40	36.78	4.52	41.30	34.47	2.18	36.65
	TOTAL .	166.74	25.06	191.80	137.55	11.81	149.36	172.75	28.58	201.33
III. ECONOMIC SERVICES										
	Capital .	1807.53	217.78	2025.31	1702.97	387.76	2090.73	2173.77	292.24	2466.01
	Loan .	1336.11	522.37	1858.48	1281.99	440.63	1722.62	1458.66	401.38	1860.04
	TOTAL .	3143.64	740.15	3883.79	2984.96	828.39	3813.35	3632.43	693.62	4326.05
1. GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES										
	Capital .	68.78	0.05	68.83	54.22	(—)1.49	52.73	55.08	5.28	60.36
	Loan .	19.17	0.01	19.18	22.06	0.01	22.07	41.91	0.01	41.92
	TOTAL .	87.95	0.06	88.01	76.28	(—)1.48	74.80	96.99	5.29	102.28
2. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES										
	Capital .	50.05	144.93	194.98	30.14	320.62	350.76	46.65	197.38	244.03
	Loan .	207.91	0.09	208.00	184.39	0.08	184.47	151.54	4.24	155.78
	TOTAL .	257.96	145.02	402.98	214.53	320.70	535.23	198.19	201.62	399.81
3. INDUSTRY AND MINERALS										
	Capital .	708.36	56.33	764.69	726.27	54.78	781.05	897.09	77.52	974.61
	Loan .	809.22	451.28	1260.50	719.71	420.30	1140.01	910.39	377.30	1287.69
	TOTAL .	1517.58	507.61	2025.19	1445.98	475.08	1921.06	1807.48	454.82	2262.30

(In crores of rupees)

	Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
4. WATER & POWER DEVELOPMENT									
Capital .	332.54	(—)0.05	332.49	312.87	(—)0.03	312.84	386.60	2.40	389.00
Loan .	101.85	2.45	104.30	166.78	2.45	169.23	187.15	0.01	187.16
TOTAL .	434.39	2.40	436.79	479.65	2.42	482.07	573.75	2.41	576.16
5. TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS									
Capital .	198.93	12.60	211.53	164.47	13.88	178.35	237.05	9.66	246.71
Loan .	197.96	7.70	205.66	161.05	14.20	175.25	167.67	19.82	187.49
TOTAL .	396.89	20.30	417.19	325.52	28.08	353.60	404.72	29.48	434.20
6. RAILWAYS									
Capital .	395.00	3.92	398.92	397.40	..	397.40	482.00	..	482.00
Loan .	..	60.84	60.84	28.00	3.59	31.59	..	..	..
TOTAL .	395.00	64.76	459.76	425.40	3.59	428.99	482.00	..	482.00
7. POSTS & TELEGRAPHS									
Capital .	53.87	..	53.87	17.60	..	17.60	69.30	..	69.30
Loan .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL .	53.87	..	53.87	17.60	..	17.60	69.30	..	69.30
IV. STATES & UNION TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS									
Loan .	1427.34	831.61	2258.95	1714.28	1084.24	2798.52	1792.00	1226.74	3018.74
V. FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS									
Loan .	..	372.15	372.15	..	102.43	102.43	..	152.66	152.66
VI. GOVERNMENT SERVANTS									
Loan .	16.00	59.56	75.56	31.00	71.35	102.35	17.50	64.49	81.99
VII. OTHER LOANS . .	..	0.41	0.41	..	0.39	0.39	..	0.41	0.41
TOTAL : *Capital* .	1956.54	565.76	2522.30	1822.37	686.64	2509.01	2331.39	1236.49	3567.88
Loan .	2819.53	1788.42	4607.95	3064.05	1703.56	4767.61	3302.63	1847.86	5150.49
GRAND TOTAL .	4776.07	2354.18	7130.25	4886.42	2390.20	7276.62	5634.02	3084.35	8718.37

I. GENERAL SERVICES

The details of the estimates included in this Sector are:—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

		Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
		Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
(1) Currency Coinage and Mint	*Capital* .	12,53	(—)1,66	10,87	11,87	(—)3,57	8,30	9,24	(—)73	8,51
	Loan .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		12,53	(—)1,66	10,87	11,87	(—)3,57	8,30	9,24	(—)73	8,51
(2) Other Fiscal Services	*Capital* .	70	5,52	6,22	55	11,86	12,41	65	568,25	568,90
	Loan .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		70	5,52	6,22	55	11,86	12,41	65	568,25	568,90
(3) Public Works	*Capital* .	9,12	29,27	38,39	6,21	24,03	30,24	9,45	26,76	36,21
	Loan .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		9,12	29,27	38,39	6,21	24,03	30,24	9,45	26,76	36,21
(4) Miscellaneous General Services	*Capital* .	..	(—)3,28	(—)3,28	..	(—)3,29	(—)3,29	..	(—)3,28	(—)3,28
	Loan .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	(—)3,28	(—)3,28	..	(—)3,29	(—)3,29	..	(—)3,28	(—)3,28
(5) Defence Services	*Capital* .	..	295,39	295,39	..	262,56	262,56	..	326,85	326,85
	Loan .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	295,39	295,39	..	262,56	262,56	..	326,85	326,85
TOTAL	*Capital* .	22,35	325,24	347,59	18,63	291,59	310,22	19,34	917,85	937,19
	Loan .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total . . .		22,35	325,24	347,59	18,63	291,59	310,22	19,34	917,85	937,19

(1) CURRENCY COINAGE AND MINT

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Capital .	12,53	(—)1,66	10,87	11,87	(—)3,57	8,30	9,24	(—)73	8,51
Loan .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL .	12,53	(—)1,66	10,87	11,87	(—)3,57	8,30	9,24	(—)73	8,51

This head accommodates capital outlay on Currency Note Press, Nasik, Bank Note Press, Dewas, Security Paper Mill, Hoshangabad and the Mints at Bombay, Calcutta and Hyderabad. The details are:—

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Currency Note Press . . .	58	10	68	46	10	56	44	14	58
Security Paper Mill . . .	10,00	20	10,20	8,00	13	8,13	8,00	19	8,19
Bank Note Press . . .	1,35	29	1,64	3,21	(—)1,65	1,56	35	1,08	1,43
Mints	60	1,45	2,05	20	1,11	1,31	45	1,26	1,71
Metal for coinage : . . .									
Purchase	..	5,75	5,75	..	3,50	3,50	..	10,00	10,00
Less issued for Coinage .	..	(—)12,10	(—)12,10	..	(—)8,23	(—)8,23	..	(—)8,50	(—)8,50
Metal value of uncurrent and confiscated coins . .	..	76	76	..	40	40	..	40	40
Purchase of gold and silver .	..	2,24	2,24	..	1,63	1,63	..	(—)4,92	(—)4,92
Other items	..	(—)35	(—)35	..	(—)56	(—)56	..	(—)38	(—)38
TOTAL *Capital* .	12,53	(—)1,66	10,87	11,87	(—)3,57	8,30	9,24	(—)73	8,51

On the *Plan* side, the saving in the last year's Revised estimate was under the Security Paper Mill due mainly to revision in the schedule of completion of the Project. Budget 1980-81 includes lower provision for construction of building and procurement of machinery for Bank Note Press.

The provisions under *non-Plan* are for replacement of machinery and equipment and for purchase of metal for coinage, gold and silver. The Budget 1980-81 includes provision of Rs. 10 crores for purchase of metal for coinage—Rs. 6.5 crores more than Revised. The National Defence Gold Bonds, 1980, maturing on 27th October 1980, are repayable in Gold. The value of gold borrowed under this Scheme was credited to Public Debt by contra debit under 'Purchase of Gold' at the then prevailing IMF parity rate. The 'minus' debit in 1980-81 is to relieve that debit on repayment of the Bonds.

(2) OTHER FISCAL SERVICES

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
	Plan	Non-plan	Total	Plan	Non-plan	Total	Plan	Non-plan	Total
Capital	70	5,52	6,22	55	11,86	12,41	65	568,25	568,90
Loan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	70	5,52	6,22	55	11,86	12,41	65	568,25	568,90

The provisions included are for Coast Guard Organisation, India Security Press and International Monetary Fund. The details are :—

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
	Plan	Non-plan	Total	Plan	Non-plan	Total	Plan	Non-plan	Total
International Monetary Fund (IMF)	..	..	..	..	6,65	6,65	..	561,62	561,62
India Security Press* . . .	70	42	1,12	55	11	66	65	38	1,03
Coast Guard Organisation .	..	5,10	5,10	..	5,10	5,10	..	6,25	6,25
TOTAL	70	5,52	6,22	55	11,86	12,41	65	568,25	568,90

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*Estimates under Major Head '430' in Budget 1979-80 documents.

The increase in the last year's Revised estimate was to provide for valuation adjustment under the 'Maintenance of Value' provisions of IMF's Articles of Agreement. The Budget 1980-81 provides Rs. 561.62 crores for additional subscription to IMFon increase of India's subscription under Sixth Quota increases. The provision for India Security Press is for replacement of machinery and equipment and for Coast Guard Organisation for acquisition of land and for stage payments for ships under construction.

(3) PUBLIC WORKS

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Capital	9,12	29,27	38,39	6,21	24,03	30,24	9,45	26,76	36,21
Loan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL .	9,12	29,27	38,39	6,21	24,03	30,24	9,45	26,76	36,21

Estimates under this head are for capital expenditure on all non-residential buildings *e.g.* office and administrative buildings, other than those for functional purposes like hospitals, schools, godowns etc. as well as buildings for similar purposes in Union Territories without Legislature. The details are:—

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Border Security Force Works .	—	9,97	9,97	..	8,90	8,90	..	8,90	8,90
Central Public Works . .	6,60	14,28	20,88	5,44	11,20	16,64	5,11	12,27	17,38
Public Works (External Affairs) .	..	4,50	4,50	..	3,50	3,50	..	5,02	5,02
Union Territories Without Legislature	2,52	52	3,04	77	43	1,20	4,34	57	4,91
Total	9,12	29,27	38,39	6,21	24,03	30,24	9,45	26,76	36,21

Under *non-Plan* the saving in the last year's Revised estimate was due to pruning of construction programmes as a measure of economy. The Plan provision for construction of office buildings in Delhi has been stepped up in Budget 1980-81.

(4) MISCELLANEOUS GENERAL SERVICES

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Capital .	..	(—)3,28	(—)3,28	..	(—)3,29	(—)3,29	..	(—)3,28	(—)3,28
Loan .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL .	..	(—)3,28	(—)3,28	..	(—)3,29	(—)3,29	..	(—)3,28	(—)3,28

This head accommodates mainly recoveries from State Governments, Railways, P&T etc. on the account of the capitalised value of sterling pensions paid by the Government of India to the Government of United Kingdom.

(5) DEFENCE SERVICES

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Capital .	..	295,39	295,39	..	262,56	262,56	..	326,85	326,85
Loan .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL .	..	295,39	295,39	..	262,56	262,56	..	326,85	326,85

Provision for capital expenditure on acquisition of land and construction works, machinery and equipment, military farms etc. is made under this head.

II. SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

The break-up of the estimates is as follows:—

(In lakhs of rupees)

		Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
		Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
(1) Education, Art & Culture	*Capital* .	5,01	61	5,62	3,42	17	3,59	8,76	4,69	13,45
	Loan .	89	63	1,52	85	53	1,38	95	53	1,48
	TOTAL .	5,90	1,24	7,14	4,27	70	4,97	9,71	5,22	14,93
(2) Scientific Services and Research	*Capital* .	44,38	8	44,46	36,77	(—)11	36,66	53,21	39	53,60
	Loan .	2,77	7	2,84	3,21	11	3,32	1,85	. .	1,85
	TOTAL .	47,15	15	47,30	39,98	. .	39,98	55,06	39	55,45
(3) Medical & Family Welfare	*Capital* .	7,57	(—)1,40	6,17	3,65	(—)3,60	5	7,58	(—)1,50	6,08
	Loan .	1	4	5	. .	4	4	. .	. .	. .
	TOTAL .	7,58	(—)1,36	6,22	3,65	(—)3,56	9	7,58	(—)1,50	6,08
(4) Public Health Sanitation and Water Supply	*Capital* .	2,17	. .	2,17	1,53	. .	1,53	2,50	. .	2,50
	Loan .	16,07	. .	16,07	17,07	. .	17,07	17,51	. .	17,51
	TOTAL	18,24	. .	18,24	18,60	. .	18,60	20,01	. .	20,01
(5) Housing	*Capital* .	38,93	22,05	60,98	37,01	13,79	50,80	42,77	22,96	65,73
	Loan .	15,04	18	15,22	12,67	2	12,69	10,49	5	10,54
	TOTAL .	53,97	22,23	76,20	49,68	13,81	63,49	53,26	23,01	76,27
(6) Urban Development	*Capital* .	3,95	. .	3,95	3,65	(—)4,24	(—)59	5,00	. .	5,00
	Loan .	2,07	. .	2,07	1,04	. .	1,04	1,96	. .	1,96
	TOTAL .	6,02	. .	6,02	4,69	(—)4,24	45	6,96	. .	6,96
(7) Information and Publicity	*Capital* .	90	. .	90	8	. .	8	53	. .	53
	Loan .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
	TOTAL .	90	. .	90	8	. .	8	53	. .	53
(8) Broadcasting	*Capital*	13,01	2,45	15,46	6,67	1,30	7,97	8,94	(—)2	8,92
	Loan .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
	TOTAL .	13,01	2,45	15,46	6,67	1,30	7,97	8,94	(—)2	8,92
(9) Social Security and Welfare	*Capital* .	9,60	(—)1,05	8,55	7,71	(—)2	7,69	8,19	(—)12	8,07
	Loan .	3,23	1.00	4,23	1,94	3,82	5,76	1,71	1,39	3,10
	TOTAL .	12,83	(—)5	12,78	9,65	3,80	13,45	9,90	1,27	11,17
(10) Other Social and Community Services	*Capital* .	1,14	. .	1,14	28	. .	28	80	. .	80
	Loan .	. .	40	40	. .	. .	. .	. .	21	21
	TOTAL .	1,14	40	1,54	28	. .	28	80	21	1,01
TOTAL	*Capital* .	126,66	22,74	149,40	100,77	7,29	108,06	138,28	26,40	164,68
	Loan .	40,08	2,32	42,40	36,78	4,52	41,30	34,47	2,18	36,65
GRAND TOTAL . . .		166,74	25,06	191,80	137,55	11,81	149,36	172,75	28,58	201,33

(1) EDUCATION, ART AND CULTURE

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Capital .	5,01	61	5,62	3,42	17	3,59	8,76	4,69	13,45
Loan .	89	63	1,52	85	53	1,38	95	53	1,48
TOTAL .	5,90	1,24	7,14	4,27	70	4,97	9,71	5,22	14,93

The estimates are for capital outlay on buildings for schools, technical institutions, mainly in Union Territories, setting up of museum of gems and jewellery and for loans to the National Centre for Performing Arts, regional engineering colleges and technical institutions for construction of student hostels and staff quarters as also for loans under the National Loan Scholarships Scheme.

On the *Plan* side, the saving in the last year's Revised estimate was mainly due to postponement of construction of buildings for secondary schools and technical institutions in Delhi.

Under *non-Plan,* due to delay in getting suitable accommodation to house the Museum of Gems and Jewellary during 1979-80, the Revised was placed at Rs. 5 lakhs against that year's original Budget of Rs. 50 lakhs; Rs. 15 lakhs have been provided in Budget 1980-81. For the Asian Games to be held in 1982, a provision of Rs. 4.40 crores has been included in Budget 1980-81.

(2) SCIENTIFIC SERVICES AND RESEARCH

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Capital	44,38	8	44,46	36,77	(—)11	36,66	53,21	39	53,60
Loan .	2,77	7	2,84	3,21	11	3,32	1,85	..	1,85
TOTAL .	47,15	15	47,30	39,98	..	39,98	55,06	39	55,45

Provisions for capital expenditure on various scientific research organisations and outlay on related works and buildings as also for loans advanced by them are included here. The details are:—

(In lakhs of rupees)

		Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
		Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Survey of India	*Capital* .	41	4	45	25	4	29	89	49	1,38
Meteorology	*Capital* .	3,08	19	3,27	2,92	17	3,09	7,82	18	8,00
Department of Space	*Capital* .	11,64	..	11,64	8,85	..	8,85	16,47	..	16,47
Department of Atomic Energy	*Capital* .	26,65	(—)15	26,50	22,45	(—)32	22,13	26,75	(—)28	26,47
Department of Electronics . .										
	Capital .	2,30	..	2,30	2,00	..	2,00	98	..	98
	Loan .	1,97	7	2,04	2,41	11	2,52	1,10	..	1,10
Department of Science & Technology	*Capital* .	30	..	30	30	..	30	30	..	30
	Loan .	80	..	80	80	..	80	75	..	75
TOTAL	*Capital* .	44,38	8	44,46	36,77	(—)11	36,66	53,21	39	53,60
	Loan .	2,77	7	2,84	3,21	11	3,32	1,85	..	1,85
	TOTAL .	47,15	15	47,30	39,98	..	39,98	55,06	39	55,45

On the *Plan* side, the saving in the last year's Revised estimate was under the Department of Space due mainly to lower provision for procurement of machinery and equipment for Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre, and Space Application Centre, Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, on account of delay in the delivery schedule etc. and under the Department of Atomic Energy due to slow progress of civil and electrical works.

In the Budget 1980-81, provisions for the Department of Space and Atomic Energy as also for Meteorology have been stepped up. Compared to last year's Revised estimates, there is an increase of Rs. 7.62 crores under the Department of Space for procurement of machinery and equipment for Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre, ISRO Satellite Centre and Sriharikota Centre. The Capital outlay on Department of Atomic Energy shows an increase of Rs. 4.30 crores mainly for Bhabha Atomic Research Centre and Reactor Research Centre. The outlay on Meteorology shows an increase of Rs. 4.90 crores for procurement of materials and equipment for Indian National Satellite (INSAT-I), a multipurpose system covering three services—telecommunication, television and meteorology.

The *non-Plan* Capital provision in the last year's Revised estimate for works expenditure of the Survey of India and the Department of Meteorology and loan provision for institutions engaged in research and development in Electronics was fully offset by recoveries under the Department of Atomic Energy; the Budget estimate for 1980-81 is placed at Rs. 39 lakhs.

(3) MEDICAL AND FAMILY WELFARE

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Capital .	7,57	(—)1,40	6,17	3,65	(—)3,60	5	7,58	(—)1,50	6,08
Loan .	1	4	5	..	4	4	..	..	..
TOTAL . .	7,58	(—)1,36	6,22	3,65	(—)3,56	9	7,58	(—)1,50	6,08

The estimates included are mainly for works outlay on hospitals, dispensaries, medical stores depots and research laboratories etc. including those in Union Territories. Under *non-Plan* the estimates represent the net impact of transactions relating to purchases of stores for medical stores depots and issues therefrom.

(4) PUBLIC HEALTH SANITATION AND WATER SUPPLY

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Capital .	2,17	..	2,17	1,53	..	1,53	2,50	..	2,50
Loan .	16,07	..	16,07	17,07	..	17,07	17,51	..	17,51
TOTAL . .	18,24	..	18,24	18,60	..	18,60	20,01	..	20,01

Capital expenditure on departmental schemes for improvement of drinking water supply in Union Territories and loans therefor to Municipal Corporation of Delhi and New Delhi Municipal Committee are included here.

The Budget estimates 1980-81 include Rs. 16.91 crores for loans to Municipal Corporation of Delhi; and Rs. 60 lakhs for loan to New Delhi Municipal Committee.

(5) HOUSING

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Capital .	38,93	22,05	60,98	37,01	13,79	50,80	42,77	22,96	65,73
Loan .	15,04	18	15,22	12,67	2	12,69	10,49	5	10,54
TOTAL	53,97	22,23	76,20	49,68	13,81	63,49	53,26	23,01	76,27

The estimates relate to capital outlay on Government residential buildings and other housing schemes. The details are:—

(In lakhs of rupees)

		Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
		Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
(*a*) Government residential buildings	*Capital* .	26,21	16,22	42,43	26,21	8,96	35,17	27,98	16,89	44,87
(*b*) Capital outlay in Union Territories	*Capital* .	7,47	37	7,84	5,55	35	5,90	6,78	52	7,30
(c) Buildings for Embassy staff abroad	*Capital* .	..	5,50	5,50	..	4,50	4,50	..	5,50	5,50
(*d*) Housing and Urban Development Corporation	*Capital* .	5,00	..	5,00	5,00	..	5,00	8,00	..	8,00
(*e*) Delhi Development Authority (DDA)	*Loan* .	11,04	..	11,04	9,90	..	9,90	5,03	..	5,03
(*f*) Other Local bodies and individuals for slum clearance schemes, housing, etc.	*Loan*	4,00	..	4,00	2,77	..	2,77	5,46	..	5,46
(*g*) Other items	*Capital* .	25	1	26	25	..	25	1	7	8
	Loan .	..	18	18	..	2	2	..	5	5
(*h*) *Less* sale proceeds of Government estates	*Capital* .	..	(—)5	(—)5	..	(—)2	(—)2	..	(—)2	(—)2
TOTAL :	*Capital* .	38,93	22,05	60,98	37,01	13,79	50,80	42,77	22,96	65,73
	Loan .	15,04	18	15,22	12,67	2	12,69	10,49	5	10,54
	TOTAL .	53,97	22,23	76,20	49,68	13,81	63,49	53,26	23,01	76,27

On the *Plan* side, the saving in the last year's Revised estimate was mainly on housing and slum clearance schemes in Delhi. The provisions in Budget 1980-81 have been stepped up except in the case of DDA, for which the provision is lower at Rs. 5.03 crores.

Under *non-Plan*, the saving in the Revised estimate was due to lesser outlay on construction programmes as a measure of economy. Budget 1980-81 is placed at Rs. 23.01 crores.

(6) URBAN DEVELOPMENT

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Capital	3,95	..	3,95	3,65	(—)4,24	(—)59	5,00	..	5,00
Loan	2,07	..	2.07	1,04	..	1,04	1,96	..	1,96
TOTAL	6,02	..	6,02	4,69	(—)4,24	45	6,96	..	6,96

The estimates are for capital outlay on development of Chandigarh and scheme of acquisition and development of land in Delhi and recoveries by disposal of land. Besides, loans to Delhi Municipal Corporation and Notified Area Committee in Chandigarh for development of urban villages etc. are accounted for under this head. The details are :—

(In lakhs of rupees)

		Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
		Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Acquisition, development and disposal of land in Delhi:										
(*i*) Gross outlay	*Capital*	..	15,63	15,63	..	16,67	16,67	..	13,56	13,56
(*ii*) Deduct Recoveries		..	(—)15,63	(—)15,63	..	(—)16,67	(—)16,67	..	(—)13,56	(—)13,56
	Loan	2,02	..	2,02	1,01	..	1,01	1,81	..	1,81
Development of Chandigarh:										
(*i*) Gross outlay	*Capital*	3,95	..	3,95	3,65	..	3,65	5,00	..	5,00
(*ii*) Deduct Recoveries		..	..	..	..	(—)4,24	(—)4,24	..	..	..
	Loan	5	..	5	3	..	3	15	..	15
	Capital	3,95	..	3,95	3,65	(—)4,24	(—)59	5,00	..	5,00
	Loan	2,07	..	2,07	1,04	..	1,04	1,96	..	1,96
TOTAL		6,02	..	6,02	4,69	(—)4,24	45	6,96	..	6,96

On the *Plan* side, the Revised estimate 1979-80 for loans to Delhi Municipal Corporation for development of urban villages was placed at Rs. 101 lakhs against the original provision of Rs 202 lakhs; Budget 1980-81 provides Rs. 181 lakhs. In the case of Chandigarh also, Budget 1980-81 at Rs. 500 lakhs shows a step up of Rs. 135 lakhs over last year's Revised estimate.

Under *non-Plan* larger recoveries in Chandigarh explained the variation in estimates for 1979-80.

(7) INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Capital	90	..	90	8	..	8	53	..	53
Loan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	90	..	90	8	..	8	53	..	53

Due to delay in availability of plots the construction programmes had to be postponed to the year 1980-81.

(8) BROADCASTING

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Capital .	13,01	2,45	15,46	6,67	1,30	7,97	8,94	(—)2	8,92
Loan .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL .	13,01	2,45	15,46	6,67	1,30	7,97	8,94	(—)2	8,92

The estimates under this head relate to capital outlay on studios, transmitters, machinery and equipment, buildings etc. for All India Radio and Doordarshan. The break up of the estimates is:—

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
	Plan	Non-plan	Total	Plan	Non-plan	Total	Plan	Non-plan	Total
(*a*) *Akashwani*									
Gross	8,31	4,10	12,41	4,24	2,59	6,83	5,27	4,08	9,35
Recoveries . . .	..	(—)2,95	(—)2,95	..	(—)2,33	(—)2,33	..	(—)4,95	(—)4,95
NET . . .	8,31	1,15	9,46	4,24	26	4,50	5,27	(—)87	4,40
(*b*) *Doordarshan*									
Gross	4,70	3,85	8,55	2,43	2,43	4,86	3,67	2,17	5,84
Recoveries . . .	..	(—)2,55	(—)2,55	..	(—)1,39	(—)1,39	..	(—)1,32	(—)1,32
NET	4,70	1,30	6,00	2,43	1,04	3,47	3,67	85	4,52
TOTAL	13,01	2,45	15,46	6,67	1,30	7,97	8,94	(—)2	8,92

On the Plan side, the Budget 1980-81 placed at Rs. 8.94 crores reflects an increase of Rs. 2.27 crores over the last year's Revised estimate comprising Rs. 1.03 crores for Akashwani and Rs. 1.24 crores for Doordarshan.

Under *non-Plan*, the saving in the last year's Revised estimate was mainly due to non-receipt/deferment of purchase of equipment and less adjustments under Suspense. Provision for equipment in 1980-81 is counterbalanced by recoveries from the Renewal and Replacement Funds and Commercial Revenues Funds of Akashwani and Doordarshan.

(9) SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Capital .	9,60	(—)1,05	8,55	7,71	(—)2	7,69	8,19	(—)12	8,07
Loan .	3,23	1,00	4,23	1,94	3,82	5,76	1,71	1,39	3,10
TOTAL .	12,83	(—)5	12,78	9,65	3,80	13,45	9,90	1,27	11,17

Capital outlays and loans granted under various schemes for the resettlement of displaced persons as well as other social security and welfare programmes are accounted for under this head. The details are:—

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
I. Schemes of the Deptt. of Rehabilitation :—									
(*i*) Dandakarnya Development *Capital*	6,02	(—)2,06	3,96	4,88	(—)87	4,01	5,07	(—)96	4,11
(*ii*) Rehabilitation Reclamation Organisation *Capital*	..	1,00	1,00	..	85	85	..	84	84
II. Repatriates Co-operative Finance and Development Bank									
Capital	10	..	10	10	..	10	30	..	30
Loan	50	..	50	30	..	30	30	..	30
III. Rehabilitation Industries Corporation *Capital*	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1
Loan	..	99	99	..	1,49	1,49	..	1,39	1,39
IV. Welfare Schemes in Union Territories:—									
(*i*) Delhi *Capital*	63	..	63	63	..	63	46	..	46
Loan	..	..	..	..	2,32	2,32	1	..	1
(*ii*) Andaman & Nicobar Islands *Capital*	1,78	..	1,78	1,59	..	1,59	1,34	..	1,34
Loan	..	..	..	13	..	13	2	..	2
(*iii*) Lakshadweep *Capital*	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*iv*) Chandigarh *Capital*	28	..	28	22	..	22	42	..	42
Loan	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
V. Other Rehabilitation schemes									
Capital	78	..	78	28	..	28	59	..	59
Loan	2,73	1	2,74	1,51	1	1,52	1,35	..	1,35
TOTAL: *Capital*	9,60	(—)1,05	8,55	7,71	(—)2	7,69	8,19	(—)12	8,07
Loan	3,23	1,00	4,23	1,94	3,82	5,76	1,71	1,39	3,10
TOTAL	12,83	(—)5	12,78	9,65	3,80	13,45	9,90	1,27	11,17

On the *Plan* side, the saving in the last year's Revised estimate was due to slow progress of works on Malkangiri Dam under the Dandakarnya Development Scheme. Budget 1980-81 is at about the level of Revised.

Under *non-Plan*, the step up in the last year's Revised estimate was mainly due to grant of taccavi loans in drought affected areas of Delhi (Rs. 2.32 crores) and for larger loans to Rehabilitation Industries Corporation for financing its working capital requirements (Rs. 50 lakhs). Absence of provision for taccavi loans mainly accounts for lower outlays in Budget 1980-81.

(10) OTHER SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Capital	1,14	..	1,14	28	..	28	80	..	80
Loan	..	40	40	..	..	..	..	21	21
TOTAL	1,14	40	1,54	28	..	28	80	21	1,01

Capital outlay on and loans for labour and employment schemes are accounted for under this head. On the *Plan* side, last year's Revised estimate showed a saving in the outlay for construction ofbuidlings for I.T.I. and Employment Exchange and Labour Welfare Centre. Provision has been stepped up in Budget 1980-81.

Under *non-Plan*, Budget 1980-81 includes Rs. 20 lakhs for loans to Dock Labour Boards for their voluntary retirement/forfeiture of employment schemes. Last year, provision was omitted in the Revised due to non-finalisation of the Schemes.

III—ECONOMIC SERVICES

1. GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES

The details of the provisions under this Sector are :—

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-plan	Total
(1) Foreign Trade									
Capital . . .	70	33	1,03	70	33	1,03	99	50	1,49
Loan . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL . . .	70	33	1,03	70	33	1,03	99	50	1,49
(2) Cooperation									
Capital . . .	36,99	(—)11,18	25,81	23,84	(—)10,98	12,86	39,00	(—)12,10	26,90
Loan . . .	19,17	1	19,18	22,06	1	22,07	22,37	1	22,38
TOTAL . . .	56,16	(—)11,17	44,99	45,90	(—)10,97	34,93	61,37	(—)12,09	49,28
(3) Special and Backward Areas									
Capital . . .	28,99	..	28,99	27,48	..	27,48	11,69	..	11,69
Loan . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	19,54	..	19.54
TOTAL . . .	28,99	..	28,99	27,48	..	27,48	31,23	..	31,23
(4) General Financial and Trading Intitutions									
Capital . . .	2,00	..	2,00	2,00	(—)50	1,50	3,20	7,05	10.25
Loan . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL . . .	2,00	.	2,00	2,00	(—)50	1,50	3,20	7,05	10,25
(5) International Financial Institutions									
Capital . . .	..	10.89	10,89	..	9,65	9,65	..	9,82	9,82
Loan . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL . . .	..	10,89	10,89	..	9,65	9,65	..	9,82	9,82
(6) Other General Economic Services									
Capital . . .	10	1	11	20	1	21	20	1	21
Loan . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL . . .	10	1	11	20	1	21	20	1	21
TOTAL : *Capital* .	68,78	5	68,83	54,22	(—)1,49	52,73	55,08	5,28	60,36
Loan . .	19,17	1	19,18	22,06	1	22,07	41,91	1	41,92
GRAND TOTAL . . .	87,95	6	88,01	76,28	(—)1,48	74,80	96,99	5,29	102,28

(1) FOREIGN TRADE

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Capital	70	33	1,03	70	33	1,03	99	50	1,49
Loan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	70	33	1,03	70	33	1,03	99	50	1,49

Estimates under this head relate to capital expenditure on Kandla Port Free Trade Zone and Electronics Processing Zone at Santacruz, Bombay.

(2) COOPERATION

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Capital	36,99	(—)11,18	25,81	23,84	(—)10,98	12,86	39,00	(—)12,10	26,90
Loan	19,17	1	19,18	22,06	1	22,07	22,37	1	22,38
TOTAL	56,16	(—)11,17	44,99	45,90	(—)10,97	34,93	61,37	(—)12,09	49,28

Estimates under this head include investment in debentures of Land Development Banks and investment in co-operative fertilizer factories and other cooperative societies and loans to National Cooperative Development Corporation, Consumer Co-operatives Federation and other co-operatives for margin money for distribution of consumer articles in rural areas. The details are :—

(In lakhs of rupees)

		Budget 1979–80			Revised 1979–80			Budget 1980–81		
		Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
(a) Debentures of Land Development Banks	*Capital*	26,00	(—)11,18	14,82	18,00	(—)10,98	7,02	18,00	(—)12,11	5,89
(b) Co-operative Fertilizer Factories	*Capital*	10,00	..	10,00	5,00	..	5,00	20,00	..	20,00
(c) National Co-operative Development Corporation	*Capital*	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Loan	14,85	..	14,85	18,94	..	18,94	17,35	..	17,35
(d) Other items	*Capital*	94	..	94	84	..	84	1,00	1	1,01
	Loan	4,32	1	4,33	3,12	1	3,13	5,02	1	5,03
TOTAL	*Capital*	36,99	(—)11,18	25,81	23,84	(—)10,98	12,86	39,00	(—)12,10	26,90
	Loan	19,17	1	19,18	22,06	1	22,07	22,37	1	22,38
	TOTAL	56,16	(—)11,17	44,99	45,90	(—)10,97	34,93	61,37	(—)12,09	49,28

On the *Plan* side, there was a saving in the Revised estimate due to reduction in debenture issues of Land Development Banks during 1979-80 and fall in requirements of cooperative fertiliser factories based on revised project reports. For the latter, provision has been stepped up in Budget 1980-81 by Rs. 15 crores (Rs. 20 crores against Rs. 5 crores in Revised). The estimates under *non-Plan* exhibit redemption proceeds of Land Development Banks debentures.

(3) SPECIAL AND BACKWARD AREAS

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Capital	28,99	..	28,99	27,48	..	27,48	11,69	..	11,69
Loan	..	..	..	..	..	..	19,54	..	19,54
TOTAL	28,99	..	28,99	27,48	..	27,48	31,23	..	31,23

The outlays are for financing projects in the North Eastern Areas.

The details are :—

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget, 1980-81		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
1. North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Ltd. *Capital*	23,69	..	23,69	23,65	..	23,65	5,09	..	5,09
Loan	..	..	..	..	..	..	19,54	..	19,54
2. Construction of bridge on Brahmputra at Tejpur *Capital*.	5,00	..	5,00	3,00	..	3,00	6,00	..	6,00
3. Other items, *Capital* .	30	..	30	83	..	83	60	..	60
TOTAL: *Capital*	28,99	..	28,99	27,48	..	27,48	11,69	..	11,69
Loan	..	..	..	..	..	..	19,54	..	19,54
TOTAL	28,99	..	28,99	27,48	..	27,48	31,23	..	31,23

Provision for investment in North Eastern Electric Power Corporation is for financing the Kopili Hydro Electric Project and associated transmission lines. Provision in 1980-81 comprises Rs. 5.09 crores as equity investment and Rs. 19.54 crores as loans against Rs. 23.65 crores as equity investment in the last year's Revised. For the construction of bridge on Brahmputra at Tejpur the Budget 1980-81 is placed at Rs. 6 crores against last year's Revised estimate of Rs. 3 crores; the latter was reduced from the original level of Rs. 5 crores due to slow progress of works. The rest of the provisions in 1980-81 relate to investment in North Eastern Agricultural Marketing Corporation and for Regional Police Training College.

(4) GENERAL FINANCIAL AND TRADING INSTITUTIONS

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Capital .	2,00	..	2,00	2,00	(—) 50	1,50	3,20	7,05	10,25
Loan .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL .	2,00	..	2,00	2,00	(—) 50	1,50	3,20	7,05	10,25

The details are :—

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
1. State Trading Corpn. of India	..	3,00	3,00	..	3,00	3,00	..	..	..
2. Tea Trading Corpn. of India	75	..	75	75	..	75	1,20	..	1,20
3. Regional Rural Banks .	1,25	..	1,25	1,25	..	1,25	2,00	..	2,00
4. General Insurance Corporation	..	(—)3,00	(—)3,00	..	(—)3,50	(—)3,50	..	(—)3,00	(—) 3,00
5. Trade Fair Authority of India	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
6. Compensation payable under Section 6 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and transfer of undertakings) Ordinance, 1980	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,00	10,00
TOTAL . . .	2,00	..	2,00	2,00	(—)50	1,50	3,20	7,05	10,25

On the *Plan* side, provision in 1980-81 is higher *viz.* Rs. 2 crores for subscription to share capital of Regional Rural Banks against Rs. 1.25 crores in the Revised estimate of 1979-80. For investment in Tea Trading Corporation, Rs. 1.20 crores have been provided in 1980-81 against Rs. 75 lakhs in the last year's Revised.

Under Non-Plan, the last year's Revised estimate reflected larger redemption proceeds of preference shares of General Insurance Corporation. The Budget 1980-81 provides for payment of compensation under Section 6 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Ordinance, 1980 to the six banks nationalised thereunder. The amount of compensation is payable at the option of the erstwhile banking companies either in cash in three annual equal instalments with interest at 5½ per cent per annum or in Government securities carrying interest at 6 per cent per annum and maturing after 10 years or carrying interest at 7 per cent per annum and maturing after 30 years, or both in cash and in securities. A provision of Rs. 10 crores has been made on this account; against this a credit of Rs. 6 crores has separately been assumed on account of issue of Government securities towards payment of compensation.

(5) INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Capital . . .	..	10,89	10,89	..	9,65	9,65	..	9,82	9,82
Loan . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL . . .	..	10,89	10,89	..	9,65	9,65	..	9,82	9,82

The details are :—

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
1. Subscription to International Development Association .	..	50	50	..	37	37	..	44	44
2. Subscription to International Finance Corporation . .	..	2,65	2,65	..	2,40	2,40	..	2,50	2,50
3. Investment in the Asian Development Bank. . . .	..	7,74	7,74	..	6,88	6,88	..	6,88	6,88
TOTAL . .	..	10,89	10,89	..	9,65	9,65	..	9,82	9,82

(6) OTHER GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Capital .	10	1	11	20	1	21	20	1	21
Loan .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL .	10	1	11	20	1	21	20	1	21

Under *Plan,* the provision is for Education and Research on Legal Metrology.

III—ECONOMIC SERVICES *(Contd.)*

2. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES

Estimates included in this Sector are for capital outlay on Agriculture and various other allied services *e.g.*, Minor irrigation, Animal Husbandry, Dairy Development, Fisheries etc. The details are :—

(In lakhs of rupees)

		Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
		Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
1. Agriculture										
	Capital .	5,91	144,32	150,23	4,13	320,05	324,18	10,05	196,65	206,70
	Loan .	34	4	38	5,12	4	5,16	47	4,04	4,51
	TOTAL .	6,25	144,36	150,61	9,25	320,09	329,34	10,52	200,69	211,21
2. Minor Irrigation, Soil Conservation & Area Development										
	Capital .	63	..	63	56	..	56	46	..	46
	Loan .	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6
	TOTAL .	63	—	63	56	..	56	52	..	52
3. Food & Nutrition										
	Capital .	19,76	1	19,77	11,58	..	11,58	17,33	..	17,33
	Loan .	21,65	1	21,66	13,75	..	13,75	17,95	..	17,95
	TOTAL .	41,41	2	41,43	25,33	..	25,33	35,28	..	35,28
4. Animal Husbandry										
	Capital .	2,51	3	2,54	1,25	1	1,26	2,52	10	2,62
	Loan .	9	..	9	9	..	9	2	..	2
	TOTAL .	2,60	3	2,63	1,34	1	1,35	2,54	10	2,64
5. Dairy Development										
	Capital .	1,00	..	1,00	31	..	31	15	..	15
	Loan .	22,28	4	22,32	22,32	4	22,36	24,75	..	24,75
	TOTAL .	23,28	4	23,32	22,63	4	22,67	24,90	..	24,90
6. Fisheries										
	Capital .	12,04	6	12,10	10,84	6	10,90	14,80	6	14,86
	Loan .	19,02	..	19,02	51	..	51	5,76	20	5,96
	TOTAL .	31,06	6	31,12	11,35	6	11,41	20,56	26	20,82
7. Forests										
	Capital .	5,60	51	6,11	1,43	50	1,93	1,26	57	1,83
	Loan .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL .	5,60	51	6,11	1,43	50	1,93	1,26	57	1,83
8. Community Development										
	Capital	9	..	9	4	..	4	8	..	8
	Loan	3	..	3	3	..	3	3	..	3
	TOTAL	12	..	12	7	..	7	11	..	11
9. Agricultural Financial Institutions										
	Capital .	2,51	..	2,51	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Loan .	144,50	..	144,50	1,42,57	..	1,42,57	102,50	..	102,50
	TOTAL .	147,01	..	147,01	142,57	..	142,57	102,50	..	102.50
TOTAL	*Capital* .	50,05	144,93	194,98	30,14	320,62	350,76	46,65	197,38	244,03
	Loan .	207,91	9	208,00	184,39	8	184,47	151,54	4,24	155,78
	GRAND TOTAL .	257,96	145,02	402,98	214,53	320,70	535,23	198,19	201,62	399,81

(1) AGRICULTURE

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Capital	5,91	144,32	150,23	4,13	320,05	324,18	10,05	196,65	206,70
Loan	34	4	38	5,12	4	5,16	47	4,04	4,51
TOTAL	6,25	144,36	150,61	9,25	320,09	329,34	10,52	200,69	211,21

The details are :—

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
I. *Fertilizers imported on Government Account :*									
Capital									
Purchases	..	635,66	635,66	..	887,90	887,90	..	989,31	989,31
Recoveries	..	(–)491,41	(–)491,41	..	(–)567,90	(–)567,90	..	(–)792,73	(–)792,73
NET	..	144,25	144,25	..	320,00	320,00	..	196,58	196,58
II. *Other outlays :*									
(*i*) Bulk Fertilizer Unloading and Handling Project Capital	2,10	..	2,10	1,52	..	1,52	3,85	..	3,85
(*ii*) Central Warehousing Corporation									
Capital	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,75	..	1,75
Loan	..	..	..	4,78	..	4,78	..	..	..
(*iii*) State Seeds Corporation									
Capital	70	..	70	70	..	70	34	..	34
(*iv*) Agricultural Engineering									
Capital	1,13	6	1,19	5	3	8	8	6	14
(*v*) Plant Protection *Capital*	97	..	97	46	..	46	41	..	41
(*vi*) NAFED									
Loan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,00	4,00
(*vii*) State Farms Corpn.									
Capital	5	..	5	90	..	90	1,91	..	1,91
Loan	5	..	5	5	..	5	27	..	27
(*viii*) Other Items :									
Capital	96	1	97	50	2	52	1,71	1	1,72
Loan	29	4	33	29	4	33	20	4	24
TOTAL									
Capital	5,91	144,32	150,23	4,13	320,05	324,18	10,05	196,65	206,70
Loan	34	4	38	5,12	4	5,16	47	4,04	4,51
TOTAL	6,25	144,36	150,61	9,25	320,09	329,34	10,52	200,69	211,21

On the *Plan* side, the increase in the last year's Revised estimate included loan of Rs. 4.78 crores to Central Warehousing Corporation for construction of warehousing godowns under a scheme financed by European Economic Community (EEC). This was partly offset by non-utilisation of provision for investment in State Agro-Industries Corporation (Rs. 1 crore) and State Cashewnut Corporation (Rs. 22 lakhs) on transfer of the schemes to the State Sector. Lower provision in the Revised for the Bulk Fertiliser Unloading and Handling Project at Haldia Port was based on progress of expenditure. The Budget 1980-81 includes higher outlay on Bulk Fertilizer Unloading and Handling Project and for State Farms Corporation partly offset by lower provision for Central Warehousing Corporation.

Fertilizers imported on Government Account : The increased provision in the Revised estimate 1979-80 (Rs. 887.90 crores against Rs.635.66 crores in that year's original Budget was mainly due to larger imports, based on overall requirement of fertilizers, indigenous production and availability in international markets, as also increase in prices abroad, and freight and handling charges. Recoveries by way of sale proceeds from the handling agencies were estimated at Rs. 567.90 crores as against Rs. 491.41 crores in the original Budget 1979-80. Imports during 1980-81 are at this stage estimated to cost Rs. 989.31 crores; these are offset by recoveries estimated at Rs. 792.73 crores by way of sale proceeds which include the effect of recent increase in fertilizer prices. Provision has also been made in Budget 1980-81 for a non-Plan loan of Rs.4 crores to NAFED for price support operations.

(2) MINOR IRRIGATION, SOIL CONSERVATION AND AREA DEVELOPMENT

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Capital . . .	63	..	63	56	..	56	46	..	46
Loan . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6
TOTAL . . .	63	..	63	56	..	56	52	..	52

The estimates under this head relate to capital outlay and loans for minor irrigation works and soil conservation in the Union Territories of Delhi and Chandigarh.

(3) FOOD AND NUTRITION

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Capital . . .	19,76	1	19,77	11,58	..	11,58	17,33	..	17,33
Loan . . .	21,65	1	21,66	13,75	..	13,75	17,95	..	17,95
TOTAL . . .	41,41	2	41,43	25,33	..	25,33	35,28	..	35,28

The estimates under this head include provision for investment in and loans to Food Corporation of India and expenditure on National Sugar Institute, Bottling Plant, etc. The details are :—

(In lakhs of rupees)

		Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
		Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Food Corpn. of India										
	Capital . . .	18,50	1	18,51	11,00	..	11,00	16,30	..	16,30
	Loan . . .	21,50	1	21,51	13,75	..	13,75	17,30	..	17,30
National Sugar Institute										
	Capital . . .	21	..	21	14	..	14	28	..	28
Bottling Plant										
	Capital . . .	60	..	60	39	..	39	40	..	40
Modern Bakeries										
	Loan	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	50
Others										
	Capital . . .	45	..	45	5	..	5	35	..	35
	Loan . . .	15	..	15	..	..	..	15	..	15
TOTAL	*Capital* . . .	19,76	1	19,77	11,58	..	11,58	17,33	..	17,33
	Loan . . .	21,65	1	21,66	13,75	..	13,75	17,95	..	17,95
	TOTAL . . .	41,41	2	41,43	25,33	..	25,33	35,28	..	35,28

In the case of Food Corporation, the provision is for construction of storage godowns; the last year's Revised estimate was placed at Rs. 24.75 crores as against the original provision of Rs. 40.02 crores. The saving was due to delay in acquiring land at various sites as also slow progress in the construction of godowns because of cement shortage etc. The Budget estimate for 1980-81 is placed at Rs. 33.60 crores.

(4) ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Capital . . .	2,51	3	2,54	1,25	1	1,26	2,52	10	2,62
Loan . . .	9	..	9	9	..	9	2	..	2
TOTAL . . .	2,60	3	2,63	1,34	1	1,35	2,54	10	2,64

This head includes provision for animal husbandry and poultry development. The details are :—

(In lakhs of rupees)

		Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
		Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Slaughter Houses Corporation										
	Capital .	1,00	..	1,00	10	..	10	60	..	60
Construction of Buildings										
	Capital .	73	3	76	64	1	65	1,32	10	1,42
Other Items										
	Capital .	78	..	78	51	..	51	60	..	60
	Loan .	9	..	9	9	..	9	2	..	2
TOTAL	*Capital* .	2,51	3	2,54	1,25	1	1,26	2,52	10	2,62
	Loan .	9	..	9	9	..	9	2	..	2
TOTAL . . .		2,60	3	2,63	1,34	1	1,35	2,54	10	2,64

The increase in Budget 1980-81 is accounted for by higher provisions for construction of buildings and investment in Slaughter Houses Corporation compared to the last year's Revised estimates.

(5) DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
	Plan	Non-plan	Total	Plan	Non-plan	Total	Plan	Non-plan	Total
Capital .	1,00	..	1,00	31	..	31	15	..	15
Loan .	22,28	4	22,32	22,32	4	22,36	24,75	..	24,75
TOTAL .	23,28	4	23,32	22,63	4	22,67	24,90	..	24,90

The provisions included are for loans to Indian Dairy Corporation for financing IDA assisted and other projects and for capital outlay on Delhi Milk Scheme. The details are :—

(In lakhs of rupees)

		Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
		Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
1, Indian Dairy Corporation	*Loan* .	21,38	4	21,42	21,42	4	21,46	23,40	..	23,40
2. Delhi Milk Scheme	*Capital* .	95	..	95	30	..	30	..	..	..
3. Other Items	*Capital* .	5	..	5	1	..	1	15	..	15
	Loan .	90	..	90	90	..	90	1,35	..	1,35
TOTAL	*Capital* .	1,00	..	1,00	31	..	31	15	..	15
	Loan .	22,28	4	22,32	22,32	4	22,36	24,75	..	24,75
TOTAL . . .		23,28	4	23,32	22,63	4	22,67	24,90	..	24,90

(6) FISHERIES

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
	Plan	Non-plan	Total	Plan	Non-plan	Total	Plan	Non-plan	Total
Capital . . .	12,04	6	12,10	10,84	6	10,90	14,80	6	14,86
Loan . . .	19,02	..	19,02	51	..	51	5,76	20	5,96
TOTAL . . .	31,06	6	31,12	11,35	6	11,41	20,56	26	20,82

Provision is for development of fisheries and investment in and/or loans to Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation, Shipping Development Fund Committee etc. The details are :—

(In lakhs of rupees)

		Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
		Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Marine Fisheries	*Capital* .	6,51	6	6,57	6,22	6	6,28	10,42	6	10,48
Central Institute of Fisheries	*Capital* .	5,25	..	5,25	4,50	..	4,50	4,18	..	4,18
Loans for acquisition of fishing trawlers:										
(i) Shipping Development Fund Committee	*Loan* .	5,00	..	5,00	..	..	..	1,25	..	1,25
(ii) Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation	*Loan* .	14,00	..	14,00	10	..	10	4,50	..	4,50
Other Items	*Capital* .	28	..	28	12	..	12	20	..	20
	Loan .	2	..	2	41	..	41	1	20	21
TOTAL	*Capital* .	12,04	6	12,10	10,84	6	10,90	14,80	6	14,86
	Loan .	19,02	..	19,02	51	..	51	5,76	20	5,96
TOTAL . . .		31,06	6	31,12	11,35	6	11,41	20,56	26	20,82

The saving in the last year's Revised estimates was due to non-utilisation of provisions both by Shipping Development Fund Committee and the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation. The Budget 1980-81 provides Rs. 1.25 crores for loans to Shipping Development Fund Committee, and Rs. 4.50 crores to Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation. The provision for marine fisheries has also been stepped up in 1980-81.

(7) FORESTS

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
	Plan	Non-plan	Total	Plan	Non-plan	Total	Plan	Non-plan	Total
Capital . . .	5,60	51	6,11	1,43	50	1,93	1,26	57	1,83
Loan . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL . . .	5,60	51	6,11	1,43	50	1,93	1,26	57	1,83

Estimates under this head are for investment in Forest Corporations of States/Union Territories and capital outlay on forests in Union Territories. The details are :—

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Forest Corporations	3,50	..	3,50	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forest Research Institute . .	30	..	30	..	..	..	12	..	12
Other Capital Outlay . .	1,80	51	2,31	1,43	50	1,93	1,14	57	1,71
TOTAL . . .	5,60	51	6,11	1,43	50	1,93	1,26	57	1,83

The Scheme relating to investment in Forest Corporations has been transferred to the State Sector, while in the case of Forest Research Institute the provision made last year for the construction of building could not be utilised due to non-finalisation of proceedings for acquisition of land.

(8) COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Capital . . .	9	..	9	4	..	4	8	..	8
Loan . . .	3	..	3	3	..	3	3	..	3
TOTAL . . .	12	..	12	7	..	7	11	..	11

The provision is for loans to Panchayats in Union Territories for creation of remunerative assets.

(9) AGRICULTURAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Capital . . .	2,51	—	2,51	..	..	..	..	..	..
Loan . . .	144,50	—	144,50	142,57	..	142,57	102,50	..	102,50
TOTAL . . .	147,01	—	147,01	142,57	..	142,57	102,50	..	102,50

Provision made last year for investment in Land Development Corporations and Farmers' Service Societies was not ultimately utilised as a result of change in the pattern of assistance for the Scheme. The provision for loans relates to Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation for agricultural projects financed under IDA and other foreign credits. The Revised estimate was placed lower at Rs. 142.57 crores as against Rs. 144.50 crores provided in the Budget 1979-80. The shortfall was due to restricted eligibility of Land Development Banks in the matter of utilising refinance because of overdues accumulated by them. Budget 1980-81 is placed at Rs. 102.50 crores.

III—ECONOMIC SERVICES (CONTD.)

3.—INDUSTRY AND MINERALS

The estimates under this Sector are for :— (In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
1 Industrial Research & Development									
Capital	21	..	21	18	..	18	97	..	97
Loan	..	11	11	..	11	11	..	11	11
TOTAL	21	11	32	18	11	29	97	11	1,08
2. Village & Small Industries .									
Capital	4,28	..	4,28	3,73	..	3,73	5,09	..	5,09
Loan	53,93	49,75	103,68	53,83	49,68	103,51	51,51	35,12	86,63
TOTAL	58,21	49,75	107,96	57,56	49,68	107,24	56,60	35,12	91,72
3. Machinery & Engineering Industries									
Capital	2,02	5,41	7,43	6,46	4,08	10,54	24,70	2,20	26,90
Loan	73,83	53,35	127,18	73,63	67,01	140,64	46,86	86,53	133,39
TOTAL	75,85	58,76	134,61	80,09	71,09	151,18	71,56	88,73	160,29
4. Petroleum, Chemicals & Fertilizers Industries									
Capital	179,38	10,31	189,69	157,76	11,66	169,42	126,04	3,41	129,45
Loan	188,59	58,57	247,16	189,74	107,30	297,04	249,38	47,09	296,47
TOTAL	367,97	68,88	436,85	347,50	118,96	466,46	375,42	50,50	425,92
5. Aircraft & Ship-Building Industries									
Capital	3,51	5,00	8,51	3,15	3,50	6,65	2,34	39,48	41,82
Loan	9,84	26,55	36,39	9,98	28,75	38,73	10,35	57,00	67,35
TOTAL	13,35	31,55	44,90	13,13	32,25	45,38	12,69	96,48	109,17
6. Telecommunication & Electronics Industries									
Capital	4,85	1,50	6,35	5,75	1,50	7,25	9,81	2,00	11,81
Loan	11,84	50	12,34	10,68	..	10,68	6,08	3,00	9,08
TOTAL	16,69	2,00	18,69	16,43	1,50	17,93	15,89	5,00	20,89

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
7. Consumer Industries									
Capital . . .	105,03	..	105,03	78,24	6,94	85,18	73,39	7,02	80,41
Loan . . .	38,60	45,09	83,69	48,28	52,79	101,07	62,59	57,94	120,53
TOTAL . .	143,63	45,09	188,72	126,52	59,73	186,25	135,98	64,96	200,94
8. Atomic Energy Development.									
Capital . . .	33,96	7,83	41,79	33,27	12,53	45,80	42,59	9,03	51,62
Loan . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL . . .	33,96	7,83	41,79	33,27	12,53	45,80	42,59	9,03	51,62
9. Mining & Metallurgical Industries									
Capital . . .	354,23	25,45	379,68	412,00	13,20	425,20	591,44	12,62	604,06
Loan . . .	402,62	216,91	619,53	310,76	114,21	424,97	448,95	89,91	538,86
TOTAL . . .	756,85	242,36	999,21	722,76	127,41	850,17	1040,39	102,53	1142,92
10. Other Industries									
Capital . . .	25	83	1,08	11	37	48	44	76	1,20
Loan . . .	..	45	45	..	45	45	..	60	60
TOTAL . . .	25	1,28	1,53	11	82	93	44	1,36	1,80
11. Industrial Financial Institutions									
Capital . . .	20,64	..	20,64	25,62	1,00	26,62	20,28	1,00	21,28
Loan . . .	29,97	..	29,97	22,81	..	22,81	34,67	..	34,67
TOTAL . . .	50,61	..	50,61	48,43	1,00	49,43	54,95	1,00	55,95
TOTAL Capital . . .	708,36	56,33	764,69	726,27	54,78	781,05	897,09	77,52	974,61
Loan . . .	809,22	451,28	1260,50	719,71	420,30	1140,01	910,39	377,30	1287,69
GRAND TOTAL	1517,58	507,61	2025,19	1445,98	475,08	1921,06	1807,48	454,82	2262,30

(1) INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Capital . . .	21	..	21	18	..	18	97	..	97
Loan . . .	..	11	11	..	11	11	..	11	11
TOTAL . . .	21	11	32	18	11	29	97	11	1,08

Provisions included here are mainly for capital outlay on construction of buildings for industrial research and development and loans to Indian Standards Institute.

(2) VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Capital . . .	4,28	..	4,28	3,73	..	3,73	5,09	..	5,09
Loan . . .	53,93	49,75	103,68	53,83	49,68	103,51	51,51	35,12	86,63
TOTAL . . .	58,21	49,75	107,96	57,56	49,68	107,24	56,60	35,12	91,72

The details are :—

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
	Plan	Non-plan	Total	Plan	Non-plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
1. Khadi & Village Industries Commission (KVIC).									
Loan . . .	52,00	49,33	101,33	52,00	49,43	101,43	50,00	34,42	84,42
2. National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC).									
Capital . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	25
Loan . . .	75	20	95	75	20	95	50	20	70
3. Other items . . .									
Capital . . .	4,28	..	4,28	3,73	..	3,73	4,84	..	4,84
Loan . . .	1,18	22	1,40	1,08	5	1,13	1,01	50	1,51
TOTAL : Capital . .	4,28	..	4,28	3,73	..	3,73	5,09	..	5,09
Loan . . .	53,93	49,75	103,68	53,83	49,68	103,51	51,51	35,12	86,63
TOTAL	58,21	49,75	107,96	57,56	49,68	107,24	56,60	35,12	91,72

On the *Plan* side, the provision for KVIC is for financing its approved programmes for development of khadi and cottage industries to generate greater employment for the rural population. The rest of provision is mainly for capital expenditure in Union territories for development of small scale industries, testing centres, tool rooms and for loans to NSIC.

Under *Non-Plan*, bulk of the provision is for renewal of past loans to KVIC; lower provision in Budget 1980-81 is because of lesser repayment liability during the year.

(3) MACHINERY AND ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Capital . . .	2,02	5,41	7,43	6,46	4,08	10,54	24,70	2,20	26,90
Loan . . .	73,83	53,35	127,18	73,63	67,01	140,64	46,86	86,53	133,39
TOTAL . . .	75,85	58,76	134,61	80,09	71,09	151,18	71,56	88,73	160,29

The details are:—

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
1. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.									
Capital .	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,00	..	20,00
Loan .	42,10	..	42,10	40,10	..	40,10	23,40	..	23,40
2. Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd.									
Loan .	4,17	7,00	11,17	2,88	7,00	9,88	3,70	1,00	4,70
3. Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.									
Loan .	15,75	3,98	19,73	15,75	3,98	19,73	1,62	2,97	4,59
4. Mining & Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd.									
Loan .	2,15	5,00	7,15	1,39	5,00	6,39	1,86	9,63	11,49
5. Jessop & Co. *Capital*	..	..	..	1,46	..	1,46	..	..	..
Loan .	3,21	8,03	11,24	1,75	10,53	12,28	1,76	14,38	16,14
6. Bharat Heavy Plate & Vessels Ltd.									
Capital .	55	..	55	55	..	55	..	..	..
Loan .	93	5,16	6,09	1,03	5,15	6,18	4,21	3,94	8,15
7. Richardson & Cruddas Ltd.									
Capital	55	..	55	55	..	55	75	..	75
Loan .	55	1,18	1,73	57	2,16	2,73	75	1,99	2,74
8. Braithwaite & Co. Ltd.									
Loan .	90	1,21	2,11	1,00	4,36	5,36	70	3,87	4,57
9. Scooters India Ltd.									
Capital .	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	16
Loan .	50	..	50	1,00	3,80	4,80	1,95	..	1,95
10. Burn Standard & Co. Ltd.									
Loan .	1,30	12,87	14,17	1,73	14,35	16,08	1,46	19,78	21,24
11. Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd.									
Capital .	65	..	65	65	..	65	84	..	84
Loan .	66	1,67	2,33	65	2,39	3,04	85	2,65	3,50
12. National Buildings Construction Corporation . .									
Capital .	..	1,00	1,00	..	1,00	1,00	..	55	55
Loan .	..	1,00	1,00	..	1,00	1,00	..	1,45	1,45
13. Bharat Dynamics Ltd.									
Loan .	..	75	75	..	86	86	..	50	50
14. Praga Tools									
Loan .	..	1,00	1,00	..	58	58	..	1,07	1,07
15. Bharat Earthmovers Ltd.									
Loan .	..	1,00	1,00	..	1,50	1,50	..	2,00	2,00
16. Bharat Brakes & Valves Ltd.									
Loan .	25	14	39	25	48	73	45	58	1,03
17, Bharat Wagon & Engineering Co. Ltd.									
Capital	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	10
Loan .	30	51	81	48	57	1,05	50	34	84
18. Triveni Structurals Ltd.									
Loan	71	..	71	70	..	70	41	..	41
19. National Instruments Ltd. .									
Capital	7	..	7	7	..	7	2	..	2
Loan .	5	1,89	1,94	5	1,89	1,94	2	7,39	7,41
20. Bharat Opthalmic Glass Ltd.									
Loan .	10	96	1,06	..	96	96	11	2,68	2,79
21. Hindustan Cables Ltd. .									
Capital	20	..	20	3,18	..	3,18	2,83	..	2,83
Loan .	20	..	20	3,18	..	3,18	2,83	..	2,83
22. Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.									
Loan .	..	..	..	12	45	57	23	31	54
23. Andrew Yule & Co. *Loan* .	..	..	..	1,00	..	1,00	..	..	..
24. Cycle Corporation of India Ltd. *Capital* .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
25. Engineering Projects India Ltd, *Loan*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,00	10,00
26. Other items *Loan*	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
Payments for take over of :									
Hindustan Tractors Ltd. *Capital*	..	1,50	1,50	..	..	..	..	1,64	1,64
Arthur Butler Co. (Muzaffarpore) & Mokameh Unit of Britannia Engineering Co. Pvt. Ltd. *Capital*	..	2,91	2,91	..	3,08	3,08	..	..	..
TOTAL *Capital*	2,02	5,41	7,43	6,46	4,08	10,54	24,70	2,20	26,90
Loan	73,83	53,35	127,18	73,63	67,01	140,64	46,86	86,53	133,39
TOTAL	75,85	58,76	134,61	80,09	71,09	151,18	71,56	88,73	160,29

On the *Plan* side, in the case of Hindustan Cables Ltd, the increase of Rs. 5.96 crores in the Revised estimate 1979-80 was for expansion and modernisation of its units at Roopnarainpur and Hyderabad for manufacture of coaxial and jelly filled cables to meet the increased demands of P & T Department. The Budget 1980-81 provides Rs. 5.66 crores. The Revised estimate also provided Rs. 1 crore for Andrew Yule & Company for setting up a project at Kalyani in West Bengal for manufacture of conveyor belting and fan and vee belts. Lower provision for Hindustan Machine Tools in 1980-81 (Rs. 1.62 crores as against Rs. 15.75 crores in last year's Revised) explains the decrease in the Budget 1980-81.

Under the *non-Plan,* the loan provisions are for meeting cash losses and deficits of public sector units. The increase in the Revised estimates was to provide for larger requirments mainly of Jessop & Co., Richardson and Cruddas Ltd., Braithwaite and Co. Ltd., Scooters India Ltd., and Burn Standard & Co. Ltd. The excess on this account was partly offset by non-utilisation of provision for take over of Hindustan Tractors Ltd. due to delay in the enactment of related legislation. Provision for this has been made in the Budget 1980-81. The Budget also provides Rs. 10 crores for loans to Engineering Projects India Ltd. besides larger provision for meeting cash losses and working capital requirements of some undertakings *viz.,* Jessop & Co., Mining & Allied Machinery Corporation, Burn Standard & Co., National Instruments Ltd., Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd., partly offset by lower provision for Heavy Engineering Corporation and absence of provision for Scooters India Ltd.

(4) PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS INDUSTRIES

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Capital	179,38	10,31	189,69	157,76	11,66	169,42	126,04	3,41	129,45
Loan	188,59	58,57	247,16	189,74	107,30	297,04	249,38	47,09	296,47
TOTAL	367,97	68,88	436,85	347,50	118,96	466,46	375,42	50,50	425,92

The estimates are:—

(In lakhs of rupees)

		Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
		Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
I. Petroleum & Petro-chemicals Industries	*Capital*	68,71	10,31	79,02	68,61	11,66	80,27	6,70	3,41	10,11
	Loan	19,82	1,27	21,09	8,50	2,95	11,45	91,68	44	92,12
II. Chemical Industries	*Capital*	12,70	..	12,70	12,40	..	12,40	8,63	..	8,63
	Loan	29,06	7,73	36,79	32,25	13,55	45,80	37,63	14,52	52,15
III. Fertilizers Industries	*Capital*	97,97	..	97,97	76,75	..	76,75	110,71	..	110,71
	Loan	139,71	49,57	189,28	148,99	90,80	239,79	120,07	32,13	152,20
TOTAL	*Capital*	179,38	10,31	189,69	157,76	11,66	169,42	126,04	3,41	129,45
	Loan	188,59	58,57	247,16	189,74	107,30	297,04	249,38	47,09	296,47
TOTAL		367,97	68,88	436,85	347,50	118,96	466,46	375,42	50,50	425,92

The details are:—

I. Petroleum & Petro-chemicals Industries

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
1. Oil & Natural Gas Commission									
Capital .	61,31	..	61,31	61,31	..	61,31	5,50	..	5,50
2. Indian Oil Corporation .									
Loan .	11,32	..	11,32	..	..	..	54,61	..	54,61
3. Bongaigaon Refinery & Petrochemicals Ltd . .									
Capital	5,45	..	5,45	5,45	..	5,45	..	..	..
Loan	5,25	..	5,25	5,25	..	5,25	31,08	..	31,08
4. Cochin Refineries *Loan* .	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,99	..	5,99
5. Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd.									
Capital .	..	3,65	3,65	..	3,62	3,62	..	3,41	3,41
6. Bharat Petroleum Corp. Ltd..									
Capital .	..	6,66	6,66	..	7,22	7,22	..	..	..
7. Petrofils Cooperative Ltd. .									
Capital .	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Bridge & Roof Co. (India) Ltd									
Capital .	94	..	94	94	..	94	50	..	50
Loan .	..	94	94	..	1,35	1,35	..	1	1
9. Biecco Lawrie Ltd . .									
Capital .	91	..	91	91	..	91	60	..	60
Loan .	..	33	33	..	1,60	1,60	..	43	43
10. New Petro-Chemicals Project									
Capital .	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	10
11. Indian Petro-Chemicals Corporation Ltd. .									
Loan .	3,25	..	3,25	3,25	..	3,25	..	..	..
12. Lubrizol India Ltd.									
Capital	..	..	..	..	82	82	..	..	..
TOTAL *Capital* .	68,71	10,31	79,02	68,61	11,66	80,27	6,70	3,41	10,11
Loan .	19,82	1,27	21,09	8,50	2,95	11,45	91,68	44	92,12
TOTAL . . .	88,53	11,58	100,11	77,11	14,61	91,72	98,38	3,85	102,23

On the *Plan* side, Indian Oil Corporation did not require funds during 1979-80 due to slippage in its Mathura Refinery Project. Budget 1980-81 provides Rs. 54.61 crores for the Corporation's outlays. Increased provision has also been made for Bongaigaon Refinery and Petro-Chemicals Ltd. at Rs. 31.08 crores as against Rs. 10.70 crores in 1979-80. These increases are partly offset by lower provision for Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

Under *non-Plan,* the excess in the Revised estimate was accounted for by larger provision for Biecco Lawrie Ltd., and Bridge and Roof Co. to cover shortfall in their internal resources and repayment obligations and to provide for acquisition of shares of Lubrizol Corporation, USA by Lubrizol India Ltd. With the liquidation of liability for take over of Burmah-Shell Refinery and Burmah-shell Oil Storage and Distributing Co. no provision for Bharat Peroleum Corporation has been made in Budget 1980-81.

II. CHEMICALS INDUSTRIES :

(In lakhs of rupees)

		Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
		Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
1. Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (IDPL) .	*Capital*	53	..	53	53	..	53	61	..	61
	Loan	8,59	..	8,59	18,59	2,80	21,39	13,00	5,52	18,52
2. Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	*Capital* .	7,42	..	7,42	7,42	..	7,42	3,50	..	3,50
	Loan .	3,96	5,47	9,43	1,96	7,00	8,96	9,20	6,00	15,20
3. Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.	*Capital* .	65	..	65	65	..	65	1,20	..	1,20
	Loan .	9,50	..	9,50	6,60	..	6,60	5,13	..	5,13
4. Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd. .	*Capital*	3,80	..	3,80	3,80	..	3,80	3,32	..	3,32
	Loan .	6,00	..	6,00	4,00	..	4,00	6,00	..	6,00
5. Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	*Capital*	30	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Loan .	41	36	77	30	25	55	60	..	60
6. Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Works Ltd.	*Loan* .	50	1,15	1,65	50	1,50	2,00	2,70	1,00	3,70
7. Bengal Immunity Co. Ltd.	*Loan*	10	75	85	30	2,00	2,30	1,00	2,00	3,00
TOTAL	*Capital* .	12,70	..	12,70	12,40	..	12,40	8,63	..	8,63
	Loan	29,06	7,73	36,79	32,25	13,55	45,80	37,63	14,52	52,15
TOTAL		41,76	7,73	49,49	44,65	13,55	58,20	46,26	14,52	60,78

On the *Plan* side, the increase in the Revised estimate was to cover erosion in internal resources of IDPL resulting from rise in input costs without a corresponding revision in prices of its products. The increase of Rs. 10 crores on this account was partly offset by lesser requirements of funds in the case of Hindustan Antibiotics and Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.

In Budget 1980-81, higher Plan outlays for Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd., Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Works Ltd. and Bengal Immunity Co. Ltd are partly offset by lower provisions for IDPL and Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.

Under *non-Plan*, the excess in the Revised estimate 1979-80 was on account of larger working capital requirements of IDPL, Hindustan Antibiotics and Bengal Immunity Co. Ltd owing to rise in input costs and for meeting repayment obligations. In 1980-81, the increase in IDPL's requirements are partly counterbalanced by reduced provision for Hindustan Antibiotics, Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Works Ltd. and absence of provision for Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Ltd.

III-FERTILIZERS INDUSTRIES

(In lakhs of Rupees)

		Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
		Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
1. Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd.	*Capital* .	8,70	. .	8,70	8,70	. .	8,70	76	. .	76
	Loan .	78,08	27,72	105,80	83,68	57,87	141,55	54,00	9,52	63,52
2. National Fertilizers Ltd.	*Capital*	6,91	. .	6,91	6,91	. .	6,91	1,00	. .	1,00
	Loan .	2,16	2,48	4,64	26,44	10,00	36,44	. .	. .	. .
3. Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilisers Ltd.	*Capital* .	55,94	. .	55,94	40,00	. .	40,00	70,00	. .	70,00
	Loan .	11,82	. .	11,82	3,76	. .	3,76	20,85	. .	20,85
4. Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd.	*Capital* .	18,60	. .	18,60	18,60	. .	18,60	29,00	. .	29,00
	Loan	36,30	18,44	54,74	25,40	22,00	47,40	38,06	21,57	59,63
5. Fertilizers (P&D) India Ltd.	*Capital* .	51	. .	51	51	. .	51	50	. .	50
	Loan	86	. .	86	49	. .	49	50	. .	50
6. Fertilizers & Chemicals Travancore Ltd.	*Capital*	6,28	. .	6,28	1,00	. .	1,00	6,35	. .	6,35
	Loan .	10,04	. .	10,04	9,00	. .	9,00	6,50	. .	6,50
7. Pyrites Phosphates & Chemicals Ltd.	*Capital*	1,03	. .	1,03	1,03	. .	1,03	2,00	. .	2,00
	Loan .	45	93	1,38	22	93	1,15	16	1,04	1,20
8. New Phosphatic Fertilizer Plants	*Capital* .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	10	. .	10
9. Fertilizers Projects Abroad	*Capital* .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1,00	. .	1,00
TOTAL	*Capital* .	97,97	. .	97,97	76,75	. .	76,75	110,71	. .	110,71
	Loan .	139,71	49,57	189,28	148,99	90,80	239,79	120,07	32,13	152,20
	TOTAL	237,68	49,57	287,25	225,74	90,80	316,54	230,78	32,13	262,91

On the *Plan* side, the requirements of National Fertilizers Ltd. during 1979-80 went up from Rs. 9.07 crores to Rs. 33.35 crores due to delay in the commissioning of Bhatinda and Panipat Plants because of difficult supply of coal, fuel oil and power and consequent increase in project costs and shortfall in anticipated revenue. In the case of Fertilizer Corporation (FCI) also, owing to shortfall in production as a result of non-commissioning of Talcher and Ramagundam Units and slippages in the commissioning of Sindri Modernisation and Rationalisation Plants, the loan requirements of the Corporation were placed at Rs. 83.68 crores as against the origiral provision of Rs. 78.08 crores. These increases were, however, more than offset by fall in requirements of Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers, Hindustan Fertilisers Corporation and Fertilisers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. In Budget 1980-81, provision for the various fertiliser undertakings is placed at Rs. 230.78 crores; larger provision for Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd. and Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation are substantially offset by lower outlays on FCI and Natonal Fertilizers Ltd.

Under *non-Plan*, the excess in the Revised was due to larger requirements of Fertilizer Corporation and National Fertilizers Ltd. owing to delay in the commissioning of their projects as mentioned above. Lower provision at Rs. 32.13 crores in 1980-81 comprises Rs. 9.52 crores for Fertilizer Corporation of India Rs. 21.57 crores for Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation and Rs. 1.04 crores for Pyrites Phosphates and Chemicals Ltd.

5 AIR CRAFT AND SHIP BUILDING INDUSTRIES

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Capital	3,51	5,00	8,51	3,15	3,50	6,65	2,34	39,48	41,82
Loan	9,84	26,55	36,39	9,98	28,75	38,73	10,35	57,00	67,35
TOTAL :	13,35	31,55	44,90	13,13	32,25	45,38	12,69	96,48	109,17

The details are :—

(In lakhs of rupees)

		Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
		Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Garden Reach Ship-builders & Engineers Ltd.	*Capital*	..	3,00	3,00	..	1,50	1,50	..	2,40	2,40
	Loan	..	2,00	2,00	..	7,00	7,00	..	..	..
Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	*Loan*	..	21,00	21,00	..	18,50	18,50	..	50,00	50,00
Mazagon Docks Ltd.	*Capital*	..	2,00	2,00	..	2,00	2,00	..	5,00	5,00
	Loan	..	2,00	2,00	..	2,00	2,00	..	6,70	6,70
Goa Shipyard Ltd.	*Loan*	..	30	30	..	..	..	..	30	30
Cochin Shipyard	*Capital*	1,50	..	1,50	1,50	..	1,50	95	32,08	33,03
	Loan	9,50	1,25	10,75	9,50	1,25	10,75	10,15	..	10,15
Hindustan Shipyard	*Capital*	1,49	..	1,49	1,38	..	1,38	1,14	..	1,14
	Loan	34	..	34	48	..	48	20	..	20
New Shipyard	*Capital*	41	..	41	27	..	27	10	..	10
Central Marine Design & Research Orgn.	*Capital*	10	..	10	..	..	..	10	..	10
Other items	*Capital*	1	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	5
TOTAL :	*Capital*	3,51	5,00	8,51	3,15	3,50	6,65	2,34	39,48	41,82
	Loan	9,84	26,55	36,39	9,98	28,75	38,73	10,35	57,00	67,35
TOTAL		13,35	31,55	44,90	13,13	32,25	45,38	12,69	96,48	109,17

On the *Plan* side, the estimates mainly relate to capital requirements of Shipyards. There are no significant variations.

Under *non-Plan*, the increased requirements of Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Limited in the Revised estimate 1979-80 were more or less counterbalanced by savings under Hindustan Aeronautics Limited. Budget 1980-81 includes Rs. 32.08 crores for Cochin Shipyard to cover conversion of past loans into equity. Provision for Hindustan Aeronautics has been stepped up in the Budget to Rs. 50 crores against Rs. 18.50 crores in the Revised estimate for 1979-80.

(6) TELE-COMMUNICATION AND ELECTRONICS INDUSTRIES

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Capital .	4,85	1,50	6,35	5,75	1,50	7,25	9,81	2,00	11,81
Loan .	11,84	50	12,34	10,68	..	10,68	6,08	3,00	9,08
TOTAL :	16,69	2,00	18,69	16,43	1,50	17,93	15,89	5,00	20,89

The details are :—

(In lakhs of rupees)

		Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
		Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
1. Indian Telephone Industries	*Capital*	4,00	—	4,00	4,00	..	4,00	4,00	..	4,00
	Loan	8,26	—	8,26	8,26	..	8,26	5,47	..	5,47
2. Tele communication Consultants India Ltd.	*Capital* .	10	—	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Loan .	20	—	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Computer Maintenance Corpn.	*Capital*	—	—	—	..	..	..	19	..	19
	Loan	80	—	80	80	..	80	1	..	1
4. Semi Conductor Complex Ltd.	*Capital*	50	—	50	50	..	50	4,00	..	4,00
	Loan	50	—	50	50	..	50	..	..	..
5. Electronics Trade and Technology Devlopment Corpn.	*Capital*	25	—	25	25	..	25	10	..	10
	Loan	25	—	25	25	..	25	10	..	10
6. Electronics Corpn. of India Ltd.	*Capital*	..	..	..	1,00	..	1,00	1,50	..	1,50
	Loan	1,21	..	1,21	25	..	25	..	..	..
7. Bharat Electronics Limited	Capital	..	1,50	1,50	..	1,50	1,50	..	2,00	2,00
	Loan	..	50	50	..	..	..	..	3,00	3,00
8. Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd.	*Loan*	62	..	62	62	..	62	50	..	50
9. Other items	*Capital*	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
TOTAL :	*Capital*	4,85	1,50	6,35	5,75	1,50	7,25	9,81	2,00	11,81
	Loan	11,84	50	12,34	10,68	..	10,68	6,08	3,00	9,08
TOTAL		16,69	2,00	18,69	16,43	1,50	17,93	15,89	5,00	20,89

In the Budget for 1980-81 larger capital requirements of Semi Conductor Complex Ltd. and Electronics Corporation of India are more than offset by lower provision for loans to Indian Telephone Industries, Computer Maintenance Corporation etc.

(7) CONSUMER INDUSTRIES

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Capital .	105,03	..	105,03	78,24	6,94	85,18	73,39	7,02	80,41
Loan .	38,60	45,09	83,69	48,28	52,79	101,07	62,59	57,94	120,53
TOTAL	143,63	45,09	188,72	126,52	59,73	186,25	135,98	64,96	200,94

The details of the estimates are :—

(In lakhs of rupees)

		Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
		Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
1. National Textile Corporation	*Capital*	26,30	..	26,30	26,30	..	26,30	22,00	..	22,00
	Loan	..	23,00	23,00	..	23,00	23,00	..	26,54	26,54
2. Nepa Mills	*Capital*	..	..	..	93	..	93	60	..	60
	Loan	93	5,44	6,37	..	5,44	5,44	..	5,85	5,85
3. Tannery and Footwear Corp. of India	*Capital*	3	..	3	..	..	..	5	..	5
	Loan	..	7,47	7,47	..	7,47	7,47	5	11,63	11,68
4. Bharat Leather Corp. of India	*Capital*	50	..	50	50	..	50	1,00	..	1,00
5. Cement Corporation of India	*Capital*	8,75	..	8,75	8,75	..	8,75	11,56	..	11,56
	Loan	..	..	..	8,61	..	8,61	17,69	..	17,69
6. Hindustan Paper Corporation	*Capital*	69,45	..	69,45	41,76	..	41,76	38,13	..	38,13
	Loan	31,33	..	31,33	34,02	..	34,02	38,38	..	38,38
7. Hindustan Salts Limited	Loan	10	13	23	..	13	13	..	37	37
8. Messrs. Binny Ltd.	*Loan*	..	3,00	3,00	..	3,00	3,00	..	..	..
9. Notified Sugar Undertakings .	*Loan*	..	6,00	6,00	..	10,00	10,00	..	10,00	10,00
10. Tea Board, Coffee Board and Cardamom Board	*Loan* .	6,24	..	6,24	5,65	..	5,65	6,47	..	6,47
11. Management of Sick Tea Estates .	*Loan* .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,00	1,00
12. Payments under Section 27(1) of the Sick Textiles Undertakings (Nationalisation) Act, 1974	*Capital* .	..	..	..	..	6,89	6,89	..	3,00	3,00
13. Cotton Corporation of India	*Capital* .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,00	4,00
14. Jute Corporation of India Ltd.	*Loan* .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,50	2,50
15. National Co. Ltd. Calcutta	*Loan* .	..	..	..	..	2,00	2,00	..	..	..
16. Alexendra Jute Mills Ltd. .	*Loan* .	..	..	..	..	1,50	1,50	..	..	..
17. Others	*Capital*	..	..	..	..	5	5	5	2	7
	Loan .	..	5	5	..	25	25	..	5	5
TOTAL	*Capital*	105,03	..	105,03	78,24	6,94	85,18	73,39	7,02	80,41
	Loan .	38,60	45,09	83,69	48,28	52,79	101,07	62,59	57,94	120,53
TOTAL		143,63	45,09	188,72	126,52	59,73	186,25	135,98	64,96	200,94

On the *Plan* side, the saving in the Revised estimate 1979-80 under Hindustan Paper Corporation (Rs. 25 crores) was due to slow progress of its projects; it was partly offset by provision for loans to Cement Corporation (Rs. 8.61 crores) for Tandur and its continuing projects. There is a further step up in the case of Cement Corporation of India in Budget 1980-81 (Rs. 29.25 crores against Rs. 17.36 crores in last year's Revised).

Under *non-Plan,* the Revised estimate 1979-80 exceeded the original Budget by Rs. 14.64 crores. This was due to provision for payments under the Sick Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Act, 1974 (Rs. 6.89 crores), increased assistance to notified Sugar Undertakings for clearance of cane price arrears and for meeting other operational expenses (Rs. 4 crores) and for working capital requirements of the jute mills under government management *viz.*, National Company Limited and Alexandra Jute Mills (Rs. 3.50 crores). Budget 1980-81 provides Rs. 10 crores for assistance to notified Sugar Undertakings, Rs. 3 crores for payments under the Sick Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Act and Rs. 1 crore for payment for management of Sick Tea Estates. Provision for meeting working capital requirements of Public Sector units includes Rs. 26.54 crores for National Textiles Corporation, Rs. 11.63 crores for Tannery and Footwear Corporation, Rs. 5.85 crores for Nepa Mills, Rs. 4 crores for Cotton Corporation and Rs. 2.50 crores for Jute Corporation of India.

(8) ATOMIC ENERGY DEVELOPMENT

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Capital . . .	33,96	7,83	41,79	33,27	12,53	45,80	42,59	9,03	51,62
Loan . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL . . .	33,96	7,83	41,79	33,27	12,53	45,80	42,59	9,03	51,62

The details are :—

(In lakhs of rupees)

		Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
		Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Atomic Minerals Division	*Capital*	53	..	53	47	..	47	60	..	60
Nuclear Fuel Complex	*Capital*	11,88	..	11,88	7,49	..	7,49	6,99	..	6,99
Fuel Reprocessing Plants	*Capital*	1,79	..	1,79	2,12	..	2,12	7,22	..	7,22
Heavy Water Plants	*Capital*	13,85	7,83	21,68	13,98	1,79	15,77	11,29	9,03	20,32
Indian Rare Earths Limited	*Capital*	4,00	..	4,00	8,50	10,74	19,24	15,02	..	15,02
	*Loan**	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,97*	..	3,97*
Uranium Corpn. of India Ltd.	*Capital*	1,00	..	1,00	30	..	30	38	..	38
Other items . . .	*Capital*	91	..	91	41	..	41	1,09	..	1,09
TOTAL . . .		33,96	7,83	41,79	33,27	12,53	45,80	42,59	9,03	51,62

On the *Plan* side, the saving in the Revised Estimate, 1979-80 under Nuclear Fuel Complex was mainly due to postponement of certain works of Ball Bearing Steel Tubes Plant and less procurement of machinery and equipment because of delay in delivery schedule. The saving was offset by increased provision for Indian Rare Earths Ltd. for its Orissa Sand Complex (OSCOM Project) as the Company was not able to obtain accommodation from financial institutions. The Budget 1980-81 at Rs. 42.59 crores provides for larger capital investment in Indian Rare Earths Ltd. and Fuel Reprocessing Plants. The Budget 1980-81 also provides Rs. 3.97 crores for loans to Indian Rare Earths for financing its capital requirements. Under *non-Plan,* increase in the Revised estimate was on account of conversion of past loans advanced to Indian Rare Earths to the extent of Rs.10.74 crores into equity during the year 1979-80; this increase was offset by lower requirements for purchase of heavy water owing to less production because of delay in the commissioning of Heavy Water Plants at Baroda and Talcher. Budget 1980-81 provides for purchase of Heavy Water from USSR.

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*Accounted under head "Mining and Metallurgical Industries-II-Mines and Minerals".

(9) MINING & METALLURGICAL INDUSTRIES:

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Capital .	354,23	25,45	379,68	412,00	13,20	425,20	591,44	12,62	604,06
Loan .	402,62	216,91	619,53	310,76	114,21	424,97	448,95	89,91	538,86
TOTAL . . .	756,85	242,36	999,21	722,76	127,41	850,17	1040,39	102,53	1142,92

The break up is:—

(In lakhs of rupees)

		Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
		Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
I Iron & steel	*Capital* .	159,31	11	159,42	231,13	12	231,25	273,49	12	273,61
	Loan .	184,53	7,41	191,94	154,71	5,71	160,42	212,72	3,75	216,47
TOTAL		343,84	7,52	351,36	385,84	5,83	391,67	486,21	3,87	490,08
II. Mines & Minerals	*Capital* .	194,92	25,34	220,26	180,87	13,08	193,95	317,95	12,50	330,45
	Loan .	218,09	209,50	427,59	156,05	108,50	264,55	236,23	86,16	322,39
TOTAL . . .		413,01	234,84	647,85	336,92	121,58	458,50	554,18	98,66	652,84

The details are:—

(In lakhs of rupees)

		Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
		Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
IRON & STEEL										
1. Steel Authority of India Ltd.	*Capital* .	157,01	..	157,01	211,03	..	211,03	266,37	..	266,37
	Loan .	51,63	4,41	56,04	42,00	4,41	46,41	134,31	..	134,31
2. Kudremukh Iron Ore Co. Ltd.	*Capital* .	..	..	..	15,00	..	15,00	75	..	75
	Loan .	113,00	..	113,00	93,00	..	93,00	70,00	..	70,00
3. Hindustan Steel Works Construction Ltd.	*Capital* .	1,00	..	1,00	4,00	..	4,00	1,00	..	1,00
	Loan .	1,00	..	1,00	1,31	..	1,31	1,00	..	1,00
4. Sponge Iron India Ltd.	*Loan* .	1,00	..	1,00	3,00	..	3,00	3,00	..	3,00
5. Acquisition of Asian Refractories	*Capital* .	..	11	11	..	11	11	..	12	12
6. Acquisition of shares of Bolani. Ores Ltd.	*Capital*	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
7. National Mineral Development Corpn.	*Capital*	10	..	10	10	..	10	2,07	..	2,07
	Loan .	6,29	..	6,29	3,59	..	3,59	3,04	..	3,04
8. Bharat Refractories Ltd.	*Capital* .	1,20	..	1,20	1,00	..	1,00	3,30	..	3,30
	Loan .	11,02	..	11,02	11,22	..	11,22	87	75	1,62
9. Manganese Ore India Ltd .	*Loan* .	59	..	59	59	..	59	50	..	50
10. Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel Limited	Loan	..	3,00	3,00	..	1,30	1,30	..	3,00	3,00
TOTAL	*Capital* .	159,31	11	159,42	231,13	12	231,25	273,49	12	273,61
	Loan .	184,53	7,41	191,94	154,71	5,71	160,42	212,72	3,75	216,47
TOTAL . . .		343,84	7,52	351,36	385,84	5,83	391,67	486,21	3,87	490,08

On the *Plan* side, the excess of Rs. 42 crores in the Revised estimate was to provide additional equity to Steel Authority of India to finance its approved Plan. The additional releases were necessitated by severe erosion of internal resources of the Company due to short fall in the production of saleable steel in the wake of power cuts, non-availability of coking coal etc. The Budget 1980-81 at Rs. 486.21 crores reflects a further step up of Rs. 100.37 crores over the last year's Revised. The increased provison for SAIL in the Budget (Rs. 400.68 crores against Rs. 253.03 crores in the Revised) is partly offset by lower provision for Kudremukh Iron Ore Company, Bharat Refractories and Hindustan Steel Works Construction Ltd.

Under *non-Plan,* no support is envisaged in 1980-81 for Indian Iron and Steel Company, a subsidiary of SAIL, as against Rs. 4.41 crores provided in 1979-80. The Budget 1980-81 includes Rs. 3 crores to cover repayment of KFW loans taken by Visvesvaraya Iron & Steel Limited on government guarantee.

II. MINES & MINERALS

(In lakhs of rupees)

		Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
		Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
1. Hindustan Copper Ltd.	*Capital* .	14,34	..	14,34	26,77	..	26,77	24,90	..	24,90
	Loan .	14,34	..	14,34	3,66	..	3,66	15,15	..	15,15
2. Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd.	*Capital* .	..	..	..	..	..	..	21,25	..	21,25
	Loan .	12,78	..	12,78	11,78	11,00	22,78	12,25	16,66	28,91
3. Hindustan Zinc Ltd.	*Capital* .	7,82	..	7,82	3,87	..	3,87	5,00	..	5,00
	Loan .	7,82	..	7,82	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Bharat Gold Mines Ltd.	*Capital* .	1,92	6,84	8,76	1,25	7,08	8,33	42	..	42
	Loan .	1,91	..	1,91	1,25	..	1,25	..	..	..
5. Neyveli Lignite Corpn.	*Capital* .	22,68	..	22,68	16,00	..	16,00	80,38	..	80,38
	Loan .	31,37	..	31,37	11,22	5,00	16,22	11,78	..	11,78
6. Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd.	*Capital* .	5,00	..	5,00	4,00	..	4,00	4,00	..	4,00
	Loan .	18,50	..	18,50	11,17	..	11,17	21,48	..	21,48
7. Uranium Corpn. of India Ltd.	*Loan* .	22	..	22	..	..	..	60	..	60
8. Coal India Ltd.	*Capital* .	143,16	12,50	155,66	128,98	..	128,98	182,00	12,50	194,50
	Loan .	131,15	187,50	318,65	116,97	75,00	191,97	171,00	49,50	220,50
9. Mishra Dhatu Nigam Ltd. .	*Capital* .	..	6,00	6,00	..	6,00	6,00	..	..	..
	Loan .	..	22,00	22,00	..	17,50	17,50	..	20,00	20,00
Total: Mines & Minerals	*Capital* .	194,92	25,34	220,26	180,87	13,08	193,95	317,95	12,50	330,45
	Loan .	218,09	209,50	427,59	156,05	108,50	264,55	236,23*	86,16	322,39
TOTAL . . .		413,01	234,84	647,85	336,92	121,58	458,50	554,18*	98,66	652,84*

On the *Plan* side, there was a saving of Rs. 76.09 crores in the Revised estimate 1979-80 resulting from lower provision for Coal India Ltd. (Rs. 28.36 crores) and Singareni Colleries (Rs. 8.33 crores), because of delay in receipt of equipment, Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd. (Rs. 26.83 crores) on account of rescheduling of new schemes and Hindustan Zinc Ltd. (Rs. 11.77 crores) due to improvement in internal resources on increased production and higher metal prices. The provisions have been stepped up in Budget 1980-81 for financing higher Plan outlays of Coal India Ltd. (Rs. 353 crores against Rs. 245.95 crores in the Revised), Neyveli Lignite Corporation (Rs.92.16 crores against Rs. 27.22 crores in the Revised), Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd. (Rs. 33.50 crores against Rs. 11.78 crores in the Revised) and Singareni Collieries Limited (Rs. 25.48 crores against Rs. 15.17 crores in the Revised.)

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*Includes Rs. 3.97 crores for loans to Indian Rare Earths Ltd. mentioned under Head "Atomic Energy Development".

Under *non-Plan*, compared to the Budget 1979-80, the Revised estimates reflected a saving of Rs. 113.26 crores. In the case of Coal India Ltd., the Revised was placed at Rs. 125 crores lower than the original Budget 1979-80 because of post-budget increases in the prices of Coal and withdrawal of Central excise on coal as also conversion of non-Plan loans sanctioned by the Government to the Company and outstanding as at the end of 1978-79 (Rs. 320.64 crores) and fresh loans sanctioned during 1979-80 (Rs. 75 crores upto December, 1979) into interest free loans and a moratorium in their repayment for a period of 5 years. Besides, the provision for transfer of coal washeries (Rs. 12.50 crores each as equity and loan) was transferred to 1980-81 Budget. This saving under Coal India Ltd. was partly offset by larger provision for Bharat Aluminium Company and Neyveli Lignite Corporation.

The Budget for 1980-81 provides Rs. 98.66 crores, Rs. 62 crores for Coal India Ltd. (Rs. 25 crores for transfer of coal washeries, and Rs. 37 crores for meeting other non-Plan requirements), Rs. 20 crores for Mishra Dhatu Nigam and Rs. 16.66 crores for Bharat Aluminium Company.

(10) OTHER INDUSTRIES

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Capital .	25	83	1,08	11	37	48	44	76	1,20
Loan .	—	45	45	..	45	45	..	60	60
TOTAL .	25	1,28	1,53	11	82	93	44	1,36	1,80

The details are:

(In lakhs of rupees)

		Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
		Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Ghazipur Opium Factory	*Capital* .	..	26	26	..	4	4	..	22	22
Neemuch Opium Factory	*Capital* .	..	34	34	..	10	10	..	37	37
Ghazipur Alkaloid Works	*Capital* .	..	6	6	..	6	6	..	2	2
Neemuch Alkaloid Works	*Capital* .	16	17	33	2	17	19	10	15	25
Alkaloids from Lanced Poppy Straw . .	*Capital* .	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1
Artificial Limbs Mfg. Corporation:	*Capital* .	8	..	8	8	..	8	33	..	33
	Loan .	..	45	45	..	45	45	..	60	60
TOTAL:	*Capital* .	25	83	1,08	11	37	48	44	76	1,20
	Loan .	..	45	45	..	45	45	..	60	60
	TOTAL .	25	1,28	1,53	11	82	93	44	1,36	1,80

On the *Plan* side, there was a saving of Rs. 14 lakhs in the Revised estimate 1979-80, under Neemuch Alkaloid Works due to non-setting up the Effluent Treatment Plant during that year; provision of Rs. 10 lakhs has been made for this in the Budget 1980-81 . There is also larger provision for investment in Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation in Budget 1980-81 (Rs. 33 lakhs).

Under the *non-Plan*, due to slow pace of construction of buildings for Ghazipur and Neemuch Opium Factories, there was a shortfall in the Revised estimate; necessary provision therefor has been made in the Budget 1980-81. Besides, Rs. 60 lakhs have also been provided in 1980-81 for loans to Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation.

(11) INDUSTRIAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Capital .	20,64	—	20,64	25,62	1,00	26,62	20,28	1,00	21,28
Loan .	29,97	—	29,97	22,81	..	22,81	34,67	..	34,67
TOTAL . . .	50,61	—	50,61	48,43	1,00	49,43	54,95	1,00	55,95

The details are:

(In lakhs of rupees)

		Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
		Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Industrial Development Bank of India	*Capital* .	20,00	..	20,00	25,00	..	25,00	20,00	..	20,00
	Loan .	13,70	..	13,70	11,50	..	11,50	21,40	..	21,40
Industrial Re-Construction Corporation of India	*Loan* .	15,00	..	1500	10,00	..	10.00	12,00	..	12,00
Film Finance Corpn.	*Capital* .	50	..	50	50	..	50	..	..	..
Industrial Credit Investment Corporation of India	*Loan* .	57	..	57	57	..	57	57	..	57
Industrial Finance Corpn. of India	*Loan* .	70	..	70	74	..	74	70	..	70
Delhi Financial Corpn.	*Capital* .	14	..	14	12	..	12	13	..	13
National Film Development Corporation	*Capital* .	..	..	..	..	1,00	1,00	15	1,00	1,15
TOTAL	*Capital* .	20,64	..	20,64	25,62	1,00	26,62	20,28	1,00	21,28
	Loan .	29,97	..	29,97	22,81	..	22,81	34,67	..	34,67
TOTAL .		50,61	..	50,61	48,43	1,00	49,43	54,95	1,00	55,95

On the *Plan* side, in the Revised estimate 1979-80 there was a saving of Rs.5 crores in the requirements of the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India (IRCI) due to lesser disbursemments, whereas the requirements of Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) went up by Rs. 2.80 crores. Budget 1980-81 is placed higher at Rs. 54.95 crores. This includes Rs. 41.40 crores for IDBI and Rs. 12 crores for IRCI.

Under *non-Plan*, the provision of Rs. 1 crore made in the Revised estimate 1979-80 for investment in National Film Development Corporation (NFDC) remained unutilised and has now been repeated in the Budget 1980-81. The provision is for conversion of the outstanding balance of loans advanced by Government to the Film Finance Corporation and interest threon into share Capital of NFDC with which the Film Finance Corporation was merged in April, 1980.

ECONOMIC SERVICES (CONTD.)
4—WATER AND POWER DEVELOPMENT

Estimates included under this Sector are for :—

(In lakhs of rupees)

		Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
		Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
(1) Water & Power Development Services.	*Capital*	2,38	(—)1,23	1,15	2,75	(—)1,23	1,52	65	1,39	2,04
	Loan	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,50	..	1,50
	TOTAL	2,38	(—)1,23	1,15	2,75	(—)1,23	1,52	2,15	1,39	3,54
(2) Irrigation, Navigation, Drainage and Flood Control Projects	*Capital*	19,69	(—)26	19,43	16,04	(—)22	15,82	22,31	(—)35	21,96
	Loan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL	19,69	(—)26	19,43	16,04	(—)22	15,82	22,31	(—)35	21,96
(3) Power Projects	*Capital*	310,47	1,44	311,91	294,08	1,42	295,50	363,64	1,36	365,00
	Loan	101,85	2,45	104,30	166,78	2,45	169,23	185,65	1	185,66
	TOTAL	412,32	3,89	416,21	460,86	3,87	464,73	549,29	1,37	550,66
TOTAL	*Capital*	332,54	(—)5	332,49	312,87	(—)3	312,84	386,60	2,40	389,00
	Loan	101,85	2,45	104,30	166,78	2,45	169,23	187,15	1	187,16
GRAND TOTAL		434,39	2,40	436,79	479,65	2,42	482,07	573,75	2,41	576,16

(1) WATER AND POWER DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Capital	2,38	(—)1,23	1,15	2,75	(—)1,23	1,52	65	1,39	2,04
Loan	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,50	..	1,50
TOTAL	2,38	(—)1,23	1,15	2,75	(—)1,23	1,52	2,15	1,39	3,54

On the *Plan* side, the Revised estimate included Rs. 2 crores for investment in National Projects Construction Corporation as against the original provision of Rs. 1.42 crores. The Revised also provided for Thermal Power Station Personnel Training Institutes until their transfer to a registered society with effect from 1st January, 1980. The increases were partly offset by non-utilisation of provision (Rs. 19.70 lakhs) for the National Electricity System Operation Organisation for financing a UNDP assisted scheme due to delay in its execution. The Budget 1980-81 includes Rs. 62 lakhs for outlay on Central Water and Power Research Station, Pune and Rs. 1.50 crores as loan to National Projects Construction Corporation for increased turn over. The non-plan provision of Rs. 1.39 crores is for conversion of past loans sanctioned to the said Corporation into equity.

(2) IRRIGATION, NAVIGATION, DRAINAGE AND FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Capital	19,69	(—)26	19,43	16,04	(—)22	15,82	22,31	(—)35	21,96
Loan	—	—	—	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	19,69	(—)26	19,43	16,04	(—)22	15,82	22,31	(—)35	21,96

The details are:—

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
(*a*) Farakka Barrage Project :	6,20	(—)26	5,94	4,21	(—)18	4,03	9,00	(—)30	8,70
(*b*) Dredging Operations on Brahamputra	1,06	..	1,06	1	..	1	1	..	1
(*c*) Payments to Calcutta Port Trust for Corrective works on Bhagirathi Hooghly rivers .	1,22	..	1,22	2,22	..	2,22	2,75	..	2,75
(*d*) Outlay in Union Territories :									
(*i*) Delhi	10,02	..	10,02	7,95	(—)4	7,91	8,55	(—) 5	8,50
(*ii*) Dadra & Nagar Haveli .	1,19	..	1,19	1,65	..	1,65	2,00	..	2,00
TOTAL	19,69	(—)26	19,43	16,04	(—)22	15,82	22,31	(—)35	21,96

On the *Plan* side, the saving in the Revised estimate 1979-80 under Farraka Barrage was due to slow progress of works on the Feeder Canal, and delay in procurement of machinery and equipment for dredging operations on Brahmputra. Budget 1980-81 includes Rs. 10.55 crores for outlays in Union Territories. Rs. 9.00 crores for works on Farakka Barrage Project and Rs. 2.75 crores for payment to Calcutta Port Trust for corrective works in Bhagirathi Hooghly rivers.

(3) POWER PROJECTS

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Capital . . .	310,47	1,44	311,91	294,08	1,42	295,50	363,64	1,36	365,00
Loan . . .	101,85	2,45	104,30	166,78	2,45	169,23	185,65	1	185,66
TOTAL . . .	412,32	3,89	416,21	460,86	3,87	464,73	549,29	1,37	550,66

The details are:—

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
I. HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER									
1. Salal Hydro-Electric Power Project									
Capital . . .	29,98	(—)95,50	(—)65,52	25,01	..	25,01	23,98	(—)121,50	(—)97,52
2. Lower Lagyap Project in Sikkim									
Capital . . .	2,50	..	2,50	2,51	..	2,51	1,00	..	1,00
3. National Hydro—Electric Power Corpn. of India									
Capital . . .	..	95,50	95,50	..	..	..	8,00	121,50	129,50
Loan . . .	16,50	..	16,50	21,40	..	21,40	18,00	..	18,00
TOTAL I—*Capital* . . .	32,48	..	32,48	27,52	..	27,52	32,98	..	32,98
Loan . . .	16,50	..	16,50	21,40	..	21,40	18,00	..	18,00

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
II. THERMAL POWER									
National Thermal Power Corpn. of India . . .									
Capital	167,75	..	167,75	162,28	..	162,28	216,10	..	216,10
Loan	..	..	..	..	..	..	69,10	..	69,10
Badarpur Thermal Power Project									
Capital	34,27	..	34,27	33,24	..	33,24	29,11	..	29,11
TOTAL II . .	202,02	..	202,02	195,52	..	195,52	314,31	..	314,31
III. NUCLEAR POWER :									
1. Tarapur Atomic Power Station									
Capital	1,58	1,40	2,98	1,40	1,39	2,79	1,00	1,36	2,36
2. Rajasthan Atomic Power Station									
Capital	6,70	..	6,70	3,96	..	3,96	5,28	..	5,28
3. Madras Atomic Power Station									
Capital	13,50	..	13,50	12,26	..	12,26	11,30	..	11,30
4. Narora Atomic Power Station									
Capital	31,00	..	31,00	36,15	..	36,15	43,01	..	43,01
5. Waste Immobilisation Plant Tarapur									
Capital	48	..	48	49	..	49	19	..	19
6. Centralised Waste Management Facility Kalapakkam									
Capital	83	..	83	40	..	40	75	..	75
TOTAL III . .	54.09	1,40	55,49	54,66	1,39	56,05	61,53	1,36	62,89
IV. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION CORPORATION :									
(*a*) Normal Programme									
Capital	10,00	..	10,00	10,00	..	10,00	13,00	..	13,00
Loan	10,00	..	10,00	72,00	..	72,00	29,50	..	29,50
(*b*) Minimum Needs Programme									
Loan	52,00	..	52,00	50,87	..	50,87	45,23	..	45,23
TOTAL IV . .	72,00	—	72,00	132,87	..	132,87	87,73	..	87,73
V. OTHERS :									
1. Damodar Valley Corporation									
Loan	1,60	..	1,60	76	..	76	81	..	81
2. Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking (MCD)									
Loan	19,65	..	19,65	19,65	..	19,65	20,71	..	20,71
3. New Delhi Municipal Committee . .									
Loan	2,10	..	2,10	2,10	..	2,10	2,30	..	2,30
4. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.									
Loan	..	2,45	2,45	..	2,45	2,45	..	1	1
5. Other items									
Capital	11,88	4	11,92	6,38	3	6,41	10,92	..	10,92
TOTAL V									
Capital	11,88	4	11,92	6,38	3	6,41	10,92	..	10,92
Loan	23,35	2,45	25,80	22,51	2,45	24,96	23,82	1	23,83
TOTAL I to V . *Capital*	310,47	1,44	311,91	294,08	1,42	295,50	363,64	1,36	365,00
Loan	101,85	2,45	104,30	166,78	2,45	169,23	185,65	1	185,66
TOTAL . . .	412,32	3,89	416,21	460,86	3,87	464,73	549,29	1,37	550,66

I. Hydro Electric Power

The Salal Hydro-Electric Power Project is expected to supply 345 MW power and scheduled to be commissioned by 1986. On the *Plan* side, the saving of Rs. 4.97 crores in the Revised estimate 1979-80 was due to delay in the completion of diversion tunnel on account of difficult nature of work. The Budget 1980-81 provides Rs. 23.98 crores.

The Lower Lagyap Hydro-Electric Project has an installed capacity of 12 MW with two generating units of 6 MW each, both the units have been commissioned. The Budget 1980-81 provides Rs. 1 crore for the project for residual work, balance payments, Water Conductor system etc.

In the case of National Hydro-Electric Power Corporation (NHEPC), the increase of Rs. 4.90 crores in the Revised estimate 1979-80 was due to purchase of additional machinery and equipment for construction of tunnel, supply of hoist drums etc, for the Loktak Project and speedier progress in the construction of power house for Baira Siul Project. The Budget 1980-81 provides Rs. 26 crores for the Corporation—Rs. 18 crores as loans for meeting capital expenditure on Loktak and Baira Siul Projects and Rs. 8 crores as investment for new hydro projects *viz.* Koel-Karo, Dulhasti etc.; the question of taking up these as Central projects and their entrustment to (NHEPC) for execution is under consideration.

Under *Non-Plan*, the transfer of the Salal Hydro Electric Power Project to National Hydro-Electric Power Corporation provided for in Budget 1979-80 is now proposed to be effected during 1980-81 for which a provision of Rs. 121.50 crores inclusive of expenditure during 1979-80 has been made in Budget 1980-81 and corresponding recovery therefor is also shown.

II. Thermal Power

The National Thermal Power Corporation of India (NTPC) is to establish and operate four Super Thermal Power Stations at Singrauli, Korba, Ramagundam and Farakka. The saving of Rs. 5.47 crores in the Revised estimates 1979-80 was due to delay in procurement of non-critical items of ancilliary equipment for the Singrauli Stage-I Project, and less expenditure in the case of Korba, and Ramagundam 400 KV Transmission Lines, partly offset by increased expenditure on Ramagundam, Singrauli Stage-II and Farakka Super Thermal Power Stations and the 400 KV Singrauli Transmission Lines. The possession of land for the project at Korba has been taken; contract for site levellng has been awarded and order for main plant and equipment have been placed. For Ramagundam, Super Thermal Power Station also the land has been acquired and orders for construction equipment placed. Budget 1980-81 provides Rs. 285.20 crores (Rs. 216.10 crores as investment and Rs. 69.10 crores as loan) for meeting capital expenditure on the four Super Thermal Power Stations and their associated transmission lines.

In the case of Badarpur Thermal Power Project, the Revised estimate 1979-80 was placed at Rs. 33.24 crores; Rs. 29.11 crores have been provided in Budget 1980-81.

III. Nuclear Power

The provisions are for Atomic Power Stations (Tarapur, Rajasthan, Madras and Narora) and for the Waste Immobilisation Plants Tarapur and the Centralised Waste Management facility Kalapakkam (Tamil Nadu).

On the *Plan* side, the increased provision in the Revised estimate 1979-80 for procurement of machinery and equipment for Narora Atomic Power Station was offset by saving under Rajasthan Atomic Power Station (Unit II) Budget for 1980-81 provides Rs. 61.53 crores for the capital requirements of Nuclear Power Plants; this includes Rs. 43.01 crores for Narora Atomic Power Station, Rs. 11.30 crores for Madras Atomic Power Station, and Rs. 5.28 crores for the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station.

IV. Rural Electrification Corporation

For its normal programme during 1979-80, the budgetary support of Rs. 20 crores (Rs. 10 crores as investment and Rs. 10 crores as loan) for the Corporation was enhanced at the Revised stage by Rs. 62 crores in the form of loans to make up the short-fall in extra budgetary resources as it was unable to draw upon the Long Terms Operations Fund of the Reserve Bank. Budgetary support for the Corporation in 1980-81 is placed at Rs. 87.73 crores comprising Rs. 25 crores for its normal programme (Rs. 13 crores as equity and Rs. 12 crores as loan); Rs. 17.50 crores as loans for Systems Improvement and Rs. 45.23 crores as loans for financing the Minimum Needs Programmes.

V. Others

The *Plan* provisions are for financing requirements of Damodar Valley Corporation, Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking and New Delhi Municipal Committee. Under *non-Plan*, Rs. 245 lakhs were provided in the Revised estimates 1979-80 for loans to Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited for stocking of slow moving spares for imported generating sets to meet the needs of State Electricity Boards.

III. ECONOMIC SERVICES (*Contd.*)

5—TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

The estimates under this Sector are in respect of Capital Outlay on :—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

		Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
		Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
(1) Ports, Light-houses and Shipping	*Capital* .	31,19	(—)4,49	26,70	18,59	(—)2,54	16,05	15,89	(—)3,59	12,30
	Loan .	180,70	6,00	186,70	144,87	4,00	148,87	139,39	6,07	145,46
	TOTAL .	211,89	1,51	213,40	163,46	1,46	164,92	155,28	2,48	157,76
(2) Aviation	*Capital* .	28,47	20	28,67	19,83	(—)1,84	17,99	44,85	(—)5,31	39,54
	Loan .	3,78	..	3,78	3,39	..	3,39	5,76	..	5,76
	TOTAL .	32,25	20	32,45	23,22	(—)1,84	21,38	50,61	(—)5,31	45,30
(3) Roads and Bridges	*Capital* .	95,02	17,31	112,33	88,55	18,73	107,28	96,31	19,51	115,82
	Loan .	..	50	50	..	50	50	..	50	50
	TOTAL .	95,02	17,81	112,83	88,55	19,23	107,78	96,31	20,01	116,32
(4) Roads and Water Transport Services	*Capital* .	6,55	..	6,55	3,31	..	3,31	8,62	..	8,62
	Loan .	8,91	1,20	10,11	8,32	9,70	18,02	19,38	13,25	32,63
	TOTAL .	15,46	1,20	16,66	11,63	9,70	21,33	28,00	13,25	41,25
(5) Other Transport and Comnication Services	*Capital* .	37,70	(—)42	37,28	34,19	(—)47	33,72	71,38	(—)95	70,43
	Loan .	4,57	..	4,57	4,47	..	4,47	3,14	..	3,14
	TOTAL .	42,27	(—)42	41,85	38,66	(—)47	38,19	74,52	(—)95	73,57
TOTAL	*Capital* .	198,93	12,60	211,53	164,47	13,88	178,35	237,05	9,66	246,71
	Loan .	197,96	7,70	205,66	161,05	14,20	175,25	167,67	19,82	187,49
GRAND TOTAL		396,89	20,30	417,19	325,52	28,08	353,60	404,72	29,48	434,20

(1) PORTS LIGHTHOUSES AND SHIPPING

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Capital . . .	31,19	(—)4,49	26,70	18,59	(—)2,54	16,05	15,89	(—)3,59	12,30
Loan . . .	180,70	6,00	186,70	144,87	4,00	148,87	139,39	6,07	145,46
TOTAL . .	211,89	1,51	213,40	163,46	1,46	164,92	155,28	2,48	157,76

The details are:—

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
(*a*) Mangalore Port									
Capital	5,46	(—)76	4,70	2,21	(—)76	1,45	1,00	(—)1	99
(*b*) Kudremukh Iron Ore Project Port facilities									
Capital	11,57	..	11,57	6,32	..	6,32	1,00	..	1,00
(*c*) Construction of landing facilities and jetties									
Capital	4,36	..	4,36	2,81	..	2,81	3,17	..	3,17
(*d*) Dredging Corporation of India									
Capital	..	(—)2,00	(—)2,00	..	..	..	..	(—)2,00	(—)2,00
Loan	..	2,00	2,00	..	..	..	..	2,00	2,00
(*e*) Union Terriotories :									
(*i*) Lakhashdweep									
Capital	1,09	4	1,13	50	..	50	56	3	59
(*ii*) Andaman & Nicobar Islands . *Capital*	5,32	..	5,32	4,55	..	4,55	5,90	1	5,91
(*f*) Light Houses & Light Ships									
Capital	3,00	(—)1,77	1,23	1,82	(—)1,78	4	3,67	(—)1,62	2,05
(*g*) Major Port Trusts									
Loan	45,70	4,00	49,70	24,87	4,00	28,87	52,41	4,00	56,41
(*h*) Shipping Development Fund Committee									
Loan	135,00	..	135,00	120,00	..	120,00	86,98	..	86,98
(*i*) Other items									
Capital	39	..	39	38	..	38	59	..	59
Loan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7
TOTAL *Capital*	31,19	(—)4,49	26,70	18,59	(—)2,54	16,05	15,89	(—)3,59	12,30
Loan	180,70	6,00	186,70	144,87	4,00	148,87	139,39	6,07	145,46
TOTAL	211,89	1,51	213,40	163,46	1,46	164,92	155,28	2,48	157,76

On the *Plan* side, the saving of Rs. 48.43 crores in the Revised estimate 1979-80 was mainly accounted for by lower provision for major Port Trusts (Rs. 24.87 crores against Rs. 45.70 crores originally provided) and Shipping Development Fund Committee (Rs. 120 crores against original provision of Rs. 135 crores) and Kudremukh Iron Ore Project Port Facilities (Rs. 6.32 crores against Rs. 11.57 crores provided in the original Budget). In the case of major Port Trusts, the saving pertained to Haldia Project and dredging of Haldia channel due to completion of the Haldia Project (Rs. 12.42 crores), and Marmugao New Tuticorin, Paradip Port Trusts and Salaya Offshore Oil Terminal at Kandla. The saving under Shipping Development Fund Committee (SDFC) was due to grant of less assistance to private shipping companies during the year, while in the case of Kudremukh Iron Ore Project Port Facilities, the Revised provision was based on progress of expenditure. The Budget 1980-81 provides Rs. 86.98 crores for loans to SDFC and Rs. 52.41 crores for major Port Trusts.

(2) AVIATION

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Capital . . .	28,47	20	28,67	19,83	(—)1,84	17,99	44,85	(—)5,31	39,54
Loan . . .	3,78	..	3,78	3,39	..	3,39	5,76	..	5,76
TOTAL . . .	32,25	20	32,45	23,22	(—)1,84	21,38	50,61	(—)5,31	45,30

The details of estimates are:—

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Aerodromes and Air Services									
Capital . . .	10,00	..	10,00	7,50	..	7,50	7,28	..	7,28
Air India									
Capital . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	19,60	..	19,60
International Air Ports Authority of India . .									
Capital . . .	3,77	..	3,77	3,39	..	3,39	5,75	..	5,75
Loan . . .	3,78	..	3,78	3,39	..	3,39	5,76	..	5,76
Aeronautical Communication and Other Services									
Capital . . .	6,74	..	6,74	4,19	..	4,19	6,80	..	6,80
Training and Education									
Capital . . .	60	..	60	10	..	10	5	..	5
Research Development									
Capital . . .	10	..	10	10	..	10	10	..	10
Air Traffic Control and Safety Services									
Capital . .	7,26	..	7,26	4,55	..	4,55	5,27	..	5,27
Suspense									
Capital . .	..	20	20	..	(—)1,84	(—)1,84	..	(—)5,31	(—)5,31
TOTAL *Capital* . . .	28,47	20	28,67	19,83	(—)1,84	17,99	44,85	(—)5,31	39,54
Loan . . .	3,78	..	3,78	3,39	..	3,39	5,76	..	5,76
TOTAL . . .	32,25	20	32,45	23,22	(—)1,84	21,38	50,61	(—)5,31	45,30

On the *Plan* side, the saving of Rs. 9.03 crores in the Revised estimate 1979-80 comprised reduced provisions for X-Ray Baggage Equipment and M.T. Vehicles under Air Traffic Control and Safety Services (Rs. 2.71 crores), for major works relating to Aerodromes and Air Services (Rs. 2.50 crores), and Aeronautical Communication and other services (Rs. 2.55 crores) due mainly to non receipt of equipment. The Budget 1980-81 is placed at Rs. 50.61 crores. A sum of Rs. 19.60 crores has been provided for capital to Air India as the Corporation would not be in a position to finance fully its approved Plan of Rs. 49.97 crores for 1980-81 out of its internal resources. Besides, provision for Aeronautial Communication and Other Services as also for Air Traffic Control and Safety Services has been stepped up compared to the last year's Revised estimate.

(3) ROADS AND BRIDGES

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Capital	95,02	17,31	112,33	88,55	18,73	107,28	96,31	19,51	115,82
Loan	..	50	50	..	50	50	..	50	50
TOTAL . . .	95,02	17,81	112,83	88,55	19,23	107,78	96,31	20,01	116,32

The details are :—

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
National Highways									
Capital . . .	90,45	16,81	107,26	84,28	18,23	102,51	91,60	19,01	110,61
Indian Road Construction Corpn.									
Capital . . .	..	50	50	..	50	50	..	50	50
Loan . . .	..	50	50	..	50	50	..	50	50
Union Territories									
Capital . . .	4,57	..	4,57	4,27	..	4,27	4,71	..	4,71
TOTAL *Capital* . . .	95,02	17,31	112,33	88,55	18,73	107,28	96,31	19,51	115,82
Loan . .	..	50	50	..	50	50	..	50	50
TOTAL . . .	95,02	17,81	112,83	88,55	19,23	107,78	96,31	20,01	116,32

On the *Plan* side, the saving of Rs. 6.47 crores in the Revised 1979-80 was mainly on account of slower pace in execution of major works on National highways and delay in establishment of workshops by States. The provision for national highways in 1980-81 is placed at Rs. 91.60 crores and for roads in Union Territories at Rs. 4.71 crores. The non-Plan outlays are for works undertaken by the Border Roads Development Board and for budgetary support to the Indian Road Construction Corporation.

(4) ROADS AND WATER TRANSPORT SERVICES

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Capital . . .	6,55	..	6,55	3,31	..	3,31	8,62	..	8,62
Loan . .	8,91	1,20	10,11	8,32	9,70	18,02	19,38	13,25	32,63
TOTAL . . .	15,46	1,20	16,66	11,63	9,70	21,33	28,00	13,25	41,25

The details are:—

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Central Inland Water Transport Corporation . . .									
Capital . . .	6,22	..	6,22	3,00	..	3,00	8,10	..	8,10
Loan . .	..	1,20	1,20	..	3,90	3,90	..	5,05	5,05
Delhi Transport Corporation .									
Loan . . .	8,91	..	8,91	8,32	5,80	14,12	19,38	8,20	27,58
Other items.									
Capital . . .	33	..	33	31	..	31	52	..	52
TOTAL *Capital* . . .	6,55	..	6,55	3,31	..	3,31	8,62	..	8,62
Loan . . .	8,91	1,20	10,11	8,32	9,70	18,02	19,38	13,25	32,63
TOTAL . . .	15,46	1,20	16,66	11,63	9,70	21,33	28,00	13,25	41,25

On the *Plan* side, the saving in the Revised estimate 1979-80 was mainly under Central Inland Water Transport Corporation (CIWTC) because of delay in finalisation of its schemes relating to development of dockyard at Rajabagan, provision of infra-structure facilities and acquisition of vessels and non-setting up of a repair unit at Haldia. Budget 1980-81 provides Rs. 8.10 crores for CIWTC. For Delhi Transport Corporation (DTC) Rs. 19.38 crores have been provided in 1980-81 for acquiring more buses and financing its other capital expenditure.

Under *Non-Plan*, no provision was made in Budget 1979-80 for any loan assistance to DTC. Due to increase in prices of inputs and diesel, the Corporation suffered operational losses despite some modifications in its fare structure and a provision of Rs. 5.80 crores was made at the Revised stage to assist the Corporation. The Budget 1980-81 provides Rs. 8.20 crores for non-Plan loans to DTC. In the case of CIWTC also last year's Budget provision was enhanced from Rs. 1.20 crores to Rs. 3.90 crores at the Revised stage to enable the Corporation to cover its cash losses. The provision for this purpose in Budget 1980-81 is Rs. 5.05 crores.

(5) OTHER TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION SERVICES

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Capital . . .	37,70	(—)42	37,28	34,19	(—)47	33,72	71,38	(—)95	70,43
Loan . . .	4,57	..	4,57	4,47	..	4,47	3,14	..	3,14
TOTAL . . .	42,27	(—)42	41,85	38,66	(—)47	38,19	74,52	(—)95	73,57

The details are:—

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
(*a*) Overseas Communication Services									
Capital . . .	10,07	(—)42	9,65	11,77	(—)46	11,31	26,91	(—)94	25,97
(*b*) Tourism									
Capital . . .	1,54	..	1,54	58	..	58	1,45	..	1,45
(*c*) Department of Space									
Capital . . .	21,00	..	21,00	16,90	(—)1	16,89	39,56	(—)1	39,55
(*d*) Indian Tourism Development Corporation . .									
Capital . . .	4,41	..	4,41	4,41	..	4,41	3,00	..	3,00
Loan . . .	4,41	..	4,41	4,41	..	4,41	3,00	..	3,00
(*e*) Others									
Capital . . .	68	..	68	53	..	53	46	..	46
Loan . . .	16	..	16	6	..	6	14	..	14
TOTAL *Capital* . . .	37,70	(—)42	37,28	34,19	(—)47	33,72	71,38	(—)95	70,43
Loan . . .	4,57	..	4,57	4,47	..	4,47	3,14	..	3,14
TOTAL . . .	42,27	(—)42	41,85	38,66	(—)47	38,19	74,52	(—)95	73,57

On the *Plan* side, the saving in the Revised estimate 1979-80 was mainly under the Department of Space due to postponement of requirements for INSAT Spacecraft and Launch Services based on delivery schedules of supplier-agency of United States National Aeronautics and Space Administration. This was partly offset by increased provision for Overseas Communication Services to cover arrear payment in resepct of some equipments for switching programmes at Bombay/New Delhi and unanticipated payments to suppliers for the supply of submerged cable and terminal equipment. In the Budget 1980-81, there is a substantial step up in the case of Department of Space to provide for payments for INSAT space craft and launch services which had to be put off last year as also for Overseas Communication Services to provide for larger expenditure on submarine cable projects.

ECONOMIC SERVICES (CONTD.)

6—RAILWAYS

The details are given in Railway Budget.

7—POSTS & TELEGRAPHS

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Capital .	53,87	..	53,87	17,60	..	17,60	69,30	..	69,30
Loan .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL .	53,87	..	53,87	17,60	..	17,60	69,30	..	69,30

The details of the estimates are:—

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
I. Gross Expenditure.									
(*a*) Postal Services . . .	10,71	..	10,71	11,08	..	11,08	6,22	..	6,22
(*b*) Telecom. Services . .	351,19	..	351,19	308,32	..	308,32	394,31	..	394,31
(*c*) Stores and Manufacture Suspense	..	41,96	41,96	..	41,97	41,97	..	50,87	50,87
(*d*) Tele-Communication Consultants India Ltd. . .			..	..	..	..	..	20	20
TOTAL Gross . .	361,90	41,96	403,86	319,40	41,97	361,37	400,53	51,07	451,60
II. Less:									
(*i*) Receipts and Recoveries on Capital Account . .	93	32,20	33,13	1,91	32,95	34,86	2,78	36,77	39,55
(*ii*) Amount met from Advance rentals under Own Your Telephone and other schemes	25,00	..	25,00	25,00	..	25,00	20,00	..	20,00
(*iii*) Amount met from Capital Reserve Fund	156,93	9,76	166,69	151,08	9,02	160,10	164,24	14,30	178,54
(*iv*) Depreciation on Historical Costs transferred from Revenue	62,71	..	62,71	61,96	..	61,96	71,26	..	71,26
(*v*) Contribution towards Capital Expenditure from Revenue	62,46	..	62,46	61,85	..	61,85	72,95	..	72,95
TOTAL	3,08,03	41,96	349,99	3,01,80	41,97	343,77	331,23	51,07	382,30
Net Capital Outlay	53,87	..	53,87	17,60	..	17,60	69,30	..	69,30
Loan .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	53,87	..	53,87	17,60	..	17,60	69,30	..	69,30

IV. LOANS AND ADVANCES TO STATE AND UNION TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS

(A) LOANS AND ADVANCES TO STATE GOVERNMENTS

The broad break up is as follows :—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1979-80	Revised 1979-80	Budget 1980-81
(a) PLAN :			
(1) State Plan Schemes	1179,39	1553,60	1614,76
(2) Central and Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes	194,54	108,54	122,12
(3) Plan Schemes of North Eastern Council	1,04	97	1,22
TOTAL—Loans to States for Plan purposes	1374,97	1663,11	1738,10
(b) NON PLAN :			
1. Fertiliser and other agricultural inputs	100,00	124,75	175,00
2. Loans against net collections of Small Savings	400,00	625,00	715,00
3. Special loans to States to clear overdrafts with Reserve Bank as on 31-3-1979	..	4,17	..
4. Pre-1974 arrear assistance towards relief on damage caused by natural calamities	2,00	..	2,00
5. Ways and Means Advances	300,00	300,00	300,00
6. Other purposes	14,11	14,84	18,04
TOTAL—Loans to State for Non-Plan purposes	816,11	1068,76	1210,04
GRAND TOTAL—Loans and Advances to State Governments	2191,08	2731,87	2948,14

(B) LOANS AND ADVANCES TO UNION TERRITORIES (WITH LEGISLATURE)

The estimates coming under this category are for loans to the Union Territories of Goa, Daman and Diu, Pondicherry, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh who have their separate Consolidated Funds. Apart from loans for financing their approved plans and certain Central and Centrally sponsored Plan Schemes executed by them Union Territories, the estimates are mainly for loans to cover their gaps on Capital Account, both for Plan as well as non-Plan purposes. The estimates are :—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1979-80	Revised 1979-80	Budget 1980-81
Loans for Plan Purposes	52,37	51,17	53,90
Loans for Non-Plan Purposes	15,50	15,48	16,70
TOTAL	67,87	66,65	70,60

(V) ADVANCES TO FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Loan	..	372,15	372,15	..	102,43	102,43	..	152,66	152,66

The details are:—

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
(*a*) Technical Credits towards Export Promotion	..	325,00	325,00	..	28,00	28,00	..	55,00	55,00
(*b*) Other Loans:									
(i) Nepal	..	50	50	..	5	5	..	50	50
(*ii*) Mauritius	..	6,35	6,35	..	3,25	3,25	..	9,50	9,50
(*iii*) Tanzania	..	3,50	3,50	..	50	50	..	1,00	1,00
(*iv*) Sri Lanka	..	7,40	7,40	..	12,40	12,40	..	7,00	7,00
(*v*) Vietnam	..	22,75	22,75	..	21,73	21,73	..	7,50	7,50
(*vi*) Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	1,37	1,37	..	..	..
(*vii*) Zambia	..	..	..	..	50	50	..	5,00	5,00
(*viii*) Iran	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58,31	58,31
(*ix*) Bangladesh	..	1,45	1,45	..	29,83	29,83	..	1,25	1,25
(*x*) Bhutan	..	5,20	5,20	..	4,80	4,80	..	7,60	7,60
TOTAL:	..	372,15	372,15	..	102,43	102,43	..	152,66	152,66

(VI) LOANS TO GOVERNMENT SERVANTS

(In lakhs of rupees)

Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
16,00	59,56	75,56	31,00	71,35	102,35	17,50	64,49	81,99

Estimates under this head include provision for advances to Central Government employees for house building, purchase of conveyances as well as for festival advances and for relief of distress caused by natural calamities. The details are :—

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
1. House Building Advances	16,00	..	16,00	31,00	..	31,00	17,50	..	17,50
2. Advances for purchase of Conveyances	..	20,16	20,16	..	18,97	18,97	..	19,91	19,91
3. Festival Advances	..	32,19	32,19	..	32,15	32,15	..	32,50	32,50
4. Other Advances	..	7,21	7,21	..	20,23	20,23	..	12,08	12,08
TOTAL :	16,00	59,56	75,56	31,00	71,35	102,35	17,50	64,49	81,99

On the *Plan* side, the increase in the Revised estimate was to cover payment of instalments against earlier sanctions of house building advances to Central Government employees and for meeting requirements of allottees of plots/houses/flats by DDA and State Housing Boards. The Budget 1980-81 provides Rs. 17.50 crores.

Under *non-plan*, the Revised estimate included Rs. 11.79 crores over and above the Budget of Rs. 59.56 crores for Central Government employees affected by natural calamities. The Budget 1980-81 is placed at Rs. 64.49 crores.

VII—OTHER LOANS

(In lakhs of rupees)

Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
..	41	41	..	39	39	..	41	41

The details of the estimates are:—

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1979-80			Revised 1979-80			Budget 1980-81		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
(*a*) Departmental Canteens & Employees Cooperative Societies	..	21	21	..	21	21	..	21	21
(*b*) Andhra Scientific Co. Ltd.	..	15	15	..	15	15	..	15	15
(*c*) Regimental and Other Loans.	..	5	5	..	3	3	..	5	5
TOTAL :	..	41	41	..	39	39	..	41	41

DEBT POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

The outstanding Public Debt of the Government of India was expected to amount to Rs. 34738.21 crores at the end of 1979-80 and is estimated at Rs. 40357.97 crores at the end of 1980-81, comprising :—

	As on 31st March 1980	As on 31st March 1981
	(In crores of Rupees)	
Internal Debt . .	24839.01	29118.55
External Debt . .	9899.20	11239.42

'Internal Debt' comprises loans raised in the open market, Compensation and other Bonds, and 15-Year Annuity Certificates. It also includes borrowings of a temporary nature *viz.*, treasury bills issued to Reserve Bank, State Governments, commercial banks and other parties, as well as non-negotiable, non-interest bearing securities issued to International financial institutions like the International Monetary Fund, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Development Association, International Fund for Agricultural Development and Asian Development Bank. An analysis of the public debt outstanding at the beginning of the First Five Year Plan and at the close of Second, Third and Fifth Five Year Plans and that estimated to be outstanding at the close of 1979-80 and 1980-81 is given in Statement VI. The amounts outstanding exhibit the liability of Government as represented by the face value of the outstanding debt.

In addition, Government is liable to repay the outstandings against the various Small Savings Schemes, Provident funds, deposits under the Special Deposit Schemes and Income Tax Annuity Deposit Schemes, depreciation and other interest bearing reserve funds of departments like Railways and Posts and Telegraphs; and certain other deposits like deposits of Income-tax, Super-tax etc., deposits of Local Funds and civil deposits. Details of such total liabilities are also shown in Statement VI.

Statement VII shows the outstanding liabilities in relation to the purposes on which the money raised by Government has been utilised.

STATEMENT NO. VI

Liabilities of the Central Government

As at the end of

(In crores of Rupees)

	1950-51	1960-61	1965-66	1977-78	Revised 1979-80	Budget 1980-81
A. *Internal Debt*						
I. Market Loans (Vide Appendix A) . .	1438.46	2555.72	3415.27	9212.22	12830.04	15329.70
II. Market Loans in course of repayment . .	6.49	22.73	33.72	50.48	47.30	47.30
III. Treasury Bills	358.02	1106.29	1611.82	8618.83	10007.30	11451.80
IV. Compensation & other Bonds	..	19.08	15.13	125.20	150.14	174.16
V. Special Floating and other Loans	212.60	274.18	340.70	1018.56	1804.23	2115.59
VI. Treasury Deposit receipts & other Floating loans	6.73	..	..	..	..	..
Total Internal Debt.	2022.30	3978.00	5416.64	19025.29	24839.01	29118.55
B.—*External Debt*	32.03	760.96	2590.62	8984.74	9899.20	10699.42
C.—*Loan from I. M.F. Trust Fund*	..	..	..	..	..	540.00
Total Public Debt.	2054.33	4738.96	8007.26	28010.03	34738.21	40357.97
D.—*Small Savings Schemes*	336.87	969.99	1538.21	4902.82	6675.03	7775.03
E.—*Other Provident Funds etc.*						
1. State Provident Fund	95.05	289.14	527.02	1853.56	2342.39	2578.41
2. Public Provident Fund	..	..	..	61.07	148.79	212.79
3. Other Account	16.10	262.23	694.57	2322.09	2542.06	3331.24
TOTAL—Other Provident Funds etc.	111.15	551.37	1221.59	4236.72	5033.24	6122.44
F.—*Reserve Funds and Deposits* :						
(*a*) Bearing interest	260.85	142.19	275.03	1236.40	1538.75	1631.67
(*b*) Not bearing interest	102.20	141.73	285.02	1817.98	1879.07	1930.19
TOTAL—Reserve Funds and Deposits . .	363.05	283.92	560.05	3054.38	3417.82	3561.86
Total Liabilities	2865.40	6544.24	11327.11	40203.95	49864.30	57817.30
Amount due from Pakistan on account of her share of pre-partition debt (approx.)	—300.00	—300.00	—300.00	—300.00	—300.00	—300.00
Net-Liabilities of the Central Government . .	2565.40	6244.24	11027.11	39903.95	49564.30	57517.30
Excess of Capital Outlay and Loans over Liabilities	..	..	937.12	996.41	3029.76	1017.14
	2565.40	6244.24	11964.23	40900.36	52594.06	58534.44

STATEMENT VII

Capital Investments and Loans by the Central Government

As at the end of

(In crores of Rupees)

	1950-51	1960-61	1965-66	1977-78	Revised 1979-80	Budget 1980-81
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A—*Capital Outlay*						
1. General Services	496.74	956.10	1700.61	4188.38	5028.37	5965.57
(*i*) Defence Services	260.93	454.34	874.13	2868.87	3385.16	3712.01
(*ii*) Other General Services	235.81	501.76	826.48	1319.51	1643.21	2253.56
2. Social and Community Services	26.25	76.83	149.60	720.35	933.01	1097.69
3. Economic Services :	965.02	2557.28	4734.45	16204.71	20078.52	22544.53
(*i*) General Economic Services	36.93	50.46	67.26	557.35	695.27	755.63
(*ii*) Agriculture and Allied Services	7.78	140.14	112.39	941.60	1440.21	1684.24
(*iii*) Industry and Minerals	34.34	579.31	1409.07	6769.19	8378.11	9352.72
(*iv*) Water & Power Development	5.59	40.92	62.80	890.09	1395.21	1784.21
(*v*) Transport and Communication						
(*i*) Railways	817.93	1512.57	2672.02	4831.40	5589.59	6071.59
(*ii*) Postal Services	49.98	139.99	264.98	574.19	617.83	687.13
(*iii*) Other Transport & Communication	12.47	93.89	145.93	1640.89	1962.30	2209.01
GRAND TOTAL	1488.01	3590.21	6584.66	21113.44	26039.90	29607.79
B—*Loans advanced by the Central Government*						
State Governments	195.58	1909.63	3970.57	11498.49	15711.24	16707.38
Union Territory Governments	..	..	40.61	179.22	291.70	351.30
Foreign Governments	0.01	29.17	27.65	337.24	276.13	336.98
Public Sector Enterprises. Railway Development & Revenue Reserve Fund Posts & Telegraphs Port trusts, Municipalities & Statutory bodies Co-operative & Educational Institutions, Displaced persons & Private Institutions etc.	24.58	590.36	1329.11	7648.12	10056.11	11321.61
Government Servants	0.51	5.32	11.63	123.85	218.98	209.38
TOTAL	220.68	2534.48	5379.57	19786.92	26554.16	28926.65
TOTAL—Capital Outlay & Loans Advanced by the Central Government	1708.69	6124.69	11964.23	40900.36	52594.06	58534.44
Excess of Liabilities over Capital Outlay and loans advanced	856.71	119.55	..	..	..	..
	2565.40	6244.24	11964.23	40900.36	52594.06	58534.44

APPENDIX A

[Ref. Statement VI, Item A (I)]

DETAILS OF

CURRENT RUPEE LOANS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

As at the end of

(In crores of Rupees)

Name of loan	Earliest date of maturity	1950-51	1960-61	1965-66	1977-78	Revised 1979-80	Budget 1980-81
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3% Loan, 1951—54	15-9-51	86.73	..				
3% Loan, 1953—55	15-7-53	114.60	..				
2-1/4% Loan, 1954	15-11-54	35.06	..				
3-1/2% Loan, 1954—59	15-12-54	12.87	..				
4-1/2% Loan, 1955—60	15-9-55	9.06	..				
2-1/2% Loan, 1955	1-10-55	60.45	..				
3% Victory Loan, 1957	1-9-57	114.07	..				
4-1/2% Loan 1958—68	1-6-58	5.85	..				
3% Second Victory Loan, 1959-61	15-8-59	113.66	..				
2-3/4% Loan, 1960	15-7-60	45.63	..				
4% Loan, 1960—70	15-9-60	63.30	..				
3-1/2% National Plan Bonds, 1961	1-6-61	..	75.29	..			
2-1/2% Loan, 1961	1-8-61	57.01	57.01	..			
3-1/4% Bonds, 1962	16-7-62	..	107.27	..			
2-3/4% Loan, 1962	15-11-62	75.87	75.87	..			
3-1/2% Bonds, 1963	12-5-63	..	58.06	..			
3% Loan, 1963—65	1-6-63	116.17	116.17	..			
3-1/2% National Plan Loan, 1964	19-4-64	..	158.13	..			
3% Loan, 1964	15-6-64	30.33	30.33	..			
3-1/2% National Plan Bonds, 1965	1-7-65	..	153.68	..			
3-1/2% Bonds, 1966	18-7-66	..	82.65	82.65			
3% Funding Loan, 1966—68	1-10-66	110.12	110.12	110.12			
3% Bhopal Loan, 1966—76	16-11-66	..	1.22	1.22			
3-1/2% National Plan Bonds, 1967	16-7-67	..	103.82	197.41			
3-3/4% National Plan Bonds, 1967	1-8-67	..	56.99	56.99			
3-3/4% National Plan Bonds, 1968	12-5-68	..	64.34	156.64			
3-1/2% Loan, 1968	26-8-68	..	70.00	70.00			
4-1/4% National Defence Loan, 1968	27-10-68	..	..	10.43			
4% Loan, 1969	8-5-69	..	..	202.57			
3-1/2% Bonds, 1969	1-7-69	..	147.91	190.86			
4% Loan, 1970	15-4-70	..	..	178.15			
3% First Development Loan, 1970—75	15-10-70	115.06	115.06	115.05			
4-1/2% Loan, 1971	1-7-71	..	..	164.83			
4-1/2% Loan, 1972*	15-7-72	..	..	..			
4% Loan, 1972	1-8-72	..	49.17	154.71			
4-3/4% National Defence Loan, 1972	27-10-72	..	..	17.16			
4-1/4% National Defence Bonds, 1972	10-11-72	..	..	28.22			
4% Loan, 1973	12-5-73	..	349.51	394.52			
4-1/4% Loan, 1973	22-7-73	..	..	158.41			
3-3/4% Loan, 1974	16-7-74	..	86.64	86.64			
2-3/4% Loan, 1976	16-9-76	14.77	14.77	14.78			
6-1/2% Gold Bonds, 1977	12-11-77	..	..	8.62	..	..	..
4-3/4% Loan, 1978	1-7-78	..	..	..	132.86	..	..
5-1/4% Loan, 1978	22-11-78	..	..	..	47.32	..	..
4% Loan, 1979	1-7-79	..	81.06	81.06	106.06	..	..
4-3/4% Loan, 1979	15-7-79	..	..	..	101.36	..	..
5% Loan, 1979	16-7-79	..	..	..	86.83	..	..
7% Gold Bonds, 1980	2-3-80	..	..	3.25	3.26	..	..

*Matured in 1972-73 (Rs. 100.13 Crores)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4-3/4% Loan, 1980	12-5-80	..	..	..	117.29	117.29	..
4% Loan, 1980	18-7-80	..	98.05	98.05	148.05	148.05	..
4-3/4% Loan, 1981	21-7-81	..	..	..	125.85	125.85	125.85
4% Loan, 1981	24-7-81	..	..	65.97	70.97	70.97	70.97
5% N.D. Loan, 1981	20-12-81	..	..	..	89.93	89.93	89.93
5% Loan, 1982	15-7-82	..	..	..	250.15	250.15	250.15
5-1/2 % Loan, 1982	26-7-82	..	..	..	115.39	115.39	115.39
5% Loan, 1983	15-7-83	..	..	..	343.58	343.58	343.58
5% Loan, 1984	1-6-84	..	..	..	275.39	275.39	275.39
5½% Loan, 1984	1-7-84	..	..	..	41.19	116.20	116.20
5¾% Loan, 1984	29-10-84	..	..	..	..	99.48	99.48
4-1/2% Loan, 1985	12-7-85	..	..	114.03	114.03	114.03	114 03
5-1/2% Loan, 1985	16-7-85	..	..	..	219.75	219.80	219.80
4-1/2% Loan, 1986	8-5-86	..	..	103.09	103.10	103.10	103.10
5-1/4% Loan, 1986	1-7-86	..	..	..	157.46	157.46	157.46
5-1/4% N.D. Loan, 1986	20-12-86	..	..	..	53.66	53.66	53.66
6% Loan, 1987	2-7-87	..	..	..	..	161.24	161.24
5-1/4% Loan, 1987	21-7-87	..	..	..	243.77	243.77	243.77
5-1/4%Loan, 1988	1-6-88	..	..	..	84.64	84.64	84.64
6% Loan, 1988	22-11-88	..	..	..	145.72	390.18	390.18
4-3/4% Loan, 1989	15-4-89	..	..	140.27	140.26	140.26	140.26
6% Loan, 1989	22-11-89	..	..	..	..	68.46	68.46
6¼% Loan, 1989	25-5-89	..	..	..	..	80.12	80.12
5-1/2% Loan, 1990	1-7-90	..	..	136.16	136.16	136.16	136.16
5-1/2% Loan, 1991	18-7-91	..	..	..	118.03	118.03	118.03
6¼% Loan, 1991	29-10-91	..	..	..	..	121.40	121.40
5-1/2% Loan, 1992	15-7-92	..	..	..	150.20	150.20	150.20
6 % Loan, 1993	26-7-93	..	..	..	289.52	289.90	289.90
6¼% Loan, 1993	1-7-93	..	..	..	..	93.60	93.60
6 % Loan, 1994	1-7-94	..	..	..	241.80	241.81	241.81
5-1/2% Loan. 1995	11-5-95	..	..	..	188.56	188.56	188.56
6¼% Loan, 1995	15-5-1995	..	..	..	..	125.70	125.70
6½% Loan, 1995	25-5-95	..	..	..	..	94.29@	94.29@
6-1/4 % Loan, 1996	1-12-1996	..	..	..	295.47	372.15	372.15
6-1/4% Loan, 1997	22-11-97	..	..	..	214.82	214.82	214.82
6½% Loan, 1997	2-7-97	..	..	..	..	151.00	151.00
6% Loan, 1998	16-7-98	..	..	..	172.66	172.67	172.67
6-1/4% Loan 1998	1-10-98	..	..	..	143.47	143.47	143.47
5-1/2% Loan, 1999	30-4-99	..	..	..	275.19	275.19	275.19
5-1/2% Loan, 2000	11-4-2000	..	..	..	392.23	392.23	392.23
6½% Loan, 2000	1-7-2000	..	..	..	395.08	395.15@	395.15@
5-3/4% Loan, 2001	1-7-2001	..	..	..	225.85	225.85	225.85
6½% Loan, 2001	1-7-2001	..	..	..	..	93.41	93.41
5-3/4% N.D. Loan, 2001	20-12-2001	..	..	..	47.16	47.16	47.16
5-3/4% Loan, 2002	15-7-2002	..	..	..	388.58	388.58	388.58
6½% Loan, 2002	16-10-2002	..	..	..	310.23	310.70	310.70
5-3/4% Loan, 2003	12-5-2003	..	..	..	378.43	378.43	378.43
6-1/2% Loan, 2003	26-7-2003	..	..	..	396.41	396.75	396.75
6-1/2% Loan, 2004	20-6-2004	..	..	..	411.80	411.98	411.98
6-1/2% Loan, 2005	1-10-2005	..	..	..	464.82	466.52	466.52
6¾% Loan, 2006	15-5-2006	..	..	..	..	788.77	788.77
6¾% Loan, 2007	22-11-2007	..	..	..	..	621.42	621.42
7% Loan, 2009	25-5-2009	..	..	..	..	1197.31	1197.31
*3% Loan, 1896-97	At the option of Govt. on 3 months notice	8.93	8.93	8.93	8.93	8.93	8.93
*3% Conversion Loan, 1946	—Do— on or after 16-9-86	248.92	248.92	248.91	248.90	248.90	248.90
3% Hyderabad Loan, 1951—61	1-8-61	..	6.59	..		..	..
4% Hyderabad State Dev. Loan, 1963	15-10-63	..	3.35	..		..	..
2-1/2% Hyderabad Loan, 1953—63	16-10-63	..	5.38	..		..	..
1-1/4% Hyderabad Loan. 1964	30-10-64	..	3.86	..		..	..
4% Hyderabad State Dev. Loan, 1967	1-9-67	..	2.13	2.13		..	..
4% Hyderabad State Dev. Loan, 1968	3-9-68	..	2.18	2.18		..	..
2-3/4% Hyderabad Loan, 1974	1-4-74	..	4.40	4.40		..	..
2-3/4% Hyderabad Loan. 1975	1-1-75	..	6.86	6.86		..	..
Centre's liability of loans taken by composite Punjab	..	..	..	..	0.05	..	..
New Loans to be floated	..	..	..	..	..	..	2765.00
TOTAL—CURRENT LOANS		1438.46	2555.72	3415.27	9212.22	12830.04	15329.70

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*Non-Terminable Loans.

@Does not include Rs 25 crores worth of ad-hoc Treasury Bills funded in March, 1980

ANNEXURES

ANNEXURE I

SUMMARY OF

RECEIPTS	Accounts 1971-72	Accounts 1972-73	Accounts 1973-74	Accounts 1974-75	Accounts 1975-76	Accounts 1976-77	Accounts 1977-78	Accounts 1978-79	Budget 1979-80	Revised 1979-80	Budget 1980-81
REVENUE											
A. Tax Revenue Net of States' share (Details in Appendix I) .	2927.97	3443.07	3899.81	5097.34	6009.77	6581.12	7060.28	8568.28	8019.98	8218.71	8921.39
B. Non-Tax Revenue (Details in Appendix II) . . .	1099.96	1135.28	1172.85	1460.23	2065.65	2157.81	2731.81	2671.65	3162.45	2958.12	3405.87
TOTAL REVENUE RECEIPTS . .	4027.93	4578.35	5072.66	6557.57	8075.42	8738.93	9792.09	11239.93	11182.43	11176.83	12327.26
CAPITAL											
A. Public Debt											
1. *Internal Debt*											
(*i*) Market Loans Gross Borrowing* .	631.47	778.47	1025.31	695.82	661.05	1122.60	1309.99	1836.78	2148.00	2258.80	2765.00
Repayments . .	333.74	291.45	553.60	215.30	204.61	278.09	124.55	183.31	297.51	297.51	265.34
Net . . .	297.73	487.02	471.71	480.52	456.44	844.51	1185.44	1653.47	1850.49	1961.29	2499.66
2. Bonds under *Voluntary Disclosure Scheme* . .	..	..	..	..	..	39.46	..	..	..	..	..
3. *External Debt*											
Gross Borrowing .	540.36	510.27	681.59	857.65	1415.52	1376.71	803.32	853.76	1000.14	939.38	1210.62
Repayments . .	193.78	217.50	1981.45	307.07	343.77	370.03	429.19	469.90	395.50	408.78	410.40
Net	346.58	292.77	(—)1299.86	550.58	1071.75	1006·68	374.13	383.86	604.64	530.60	800.22
4. *Loan from I.M.F. Trust Fund* . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	540.00
B. Repayment of Loans and Advances .	1296.76	1155.13	1471.32	1191.49	1485.52	1287.23	2288.27	2081.87	2038.00	1584.00	2778.00
C. Other Items (Net)											
Small Savings .	224.01	373.03	474.41	277.45	392.80	413.33	544.65	847.21	650.00	925.00	1100.00
Provident Funds .	106.15	96.18	100.51	191.45	233.65	195.42	192.85	286.49	252.82	299.99	300.02
Special deposits of Non-Government Provident Funds .	..	..	..	..	103.98	215.09	308.65	401.79	299.50	399.86	449.86
Other Heads (Net†)	232.82	(—)9.07	1757.60	82.85	363.83	996.16	140.75	630.36	266.44	(—)253.69	734.05
TOTAL—CAPITAL RECEIPTS	2504.05	2395.06	2975.69	2774.34	4147.43	4958.42	5034.74	6285.05	5961.89	5447.05	9201.81

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*Excludes conversion of *ad hoc* Treasury Bills of Rs. 100 crores each in 1971-72, 1972-73, 1973-74, 1974-75, 1975-76, 1976-77, and 1977-78.

†Excludes notional transfer of P.L. 480 loans to the Special Development Fund.

I

BUDGETARY POSITION

(In crores of Rupees)

DISBURSEMENTS	Accounts 1971-72	Accounts 1972-73	Accounts 1973-74	Accounts 1974-75	Accounts 1975-76	Accounts 1976-77	Accounts 1977-78	Accounts 1978-79	Budget 1979-80	Revised 1979-80	Budget 1980-81
REVENUE											
A. Developmental Expenditure (Details in Appendix III) .	1413.11	1557.21	1676.51	1758.47	2156.95	3161.89	3646.04	4512.24	5022.72	5224.63	5615.10
B. Defence Expenditure (Net) . .	1346.84	1439.36	1480.97	1920.21	2251.14	2347.20	2385.94	2613.90	2754.61	3010.44	3273.15
2. Other Expenditure (Details in Appendix IV) . . .	1367.95	1596.06	1678.40	2114.61	2780.44	2931.39	3330.31	3821.48	3619.01	3812.46	5367.70
TOTAL REVENUE DISBURSEMENTS .	4127.90	4592.63	4835.88	5793.29	7188.53	8440.48	9362.29	10947.62	11396.34	12047.53	14255.95
CAPITAL											
1. Developmental Expenditure (Details in Appendix V) .	901.41	814.24	829.39	1418.79	1788.55	1547.86	1969.09	1887.84	2226.34	2241.46	2676.79
2. Defence Expenditure	178.51	212.86	199.83	192.06	221.15	215.34	247.70	253.73	295.39	262.56	326.85
3. Other Expenditure .	36.73	(—)121.69	(—)20.36	19.35	240.75	106.92	25.76	276.05	0.57	4.99	564.24
4. Loans and Advances											
States and Union Territories											
Developmental	1208.63	1961.71	1575.60	1092.96	1295.32	1480.66	1956.23	3324.40	1956.95	2494.35	2716.74
Other Loans									302.00	304.17	302.00
Others											
(a) Developmental Appendix VI	598.12	803.59	856.32	1536.28	1856.05	2036.77	2198.78	2341.07	2225.88	1791.92	1951.69
(b) Other Loans. .									123.12	177.17	180.06
TOTAL CAPITAL DISBURSEMENTS . .	2923.40	3670.71	3440.78	4259.44	5401.82	5387.55	6397.56	8083.09	7130.25	7276.62	8718.37

APPENDIX I

ANALYSIS OF TAX REVENUE INCLUDED IN ANNEXURE I

(In crores of Rupees)

DETAILS	Accounts 1971-72	Accounts 1972-73	Accounts 1973-74	Accounts 1974-75	Accounts 1975-76	Accounts 1976-77	Accounts 1977-78	Accounts 1978-79	Budget 1979-80	Revised 1979-80	Budget 1980-81
I—*Taxes on Income and Expenditure:*											
(*a*) Corporation Tax	472.08	557.86	582.60	709.48	861.70	984.23	1220.77	1251.47	1529.50	1380.00	1515.00
(*b*) Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	536.74	629.93	745.16	874.41	1214.36	1194.38	1002.02	1177.39	1247.10	1320.00	1426.00
(*c*) Other Taxes on Income and Expenditure											
(i) Interest Tax	(—)0.01	..	(—)0.01	10.99	58.38	71.27	115.84	24.53	2.00	1.00	80.50
(ii) Hotel-Receipts Tax	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.00
II—*Taxes on Property & Capital Transactions:*											
(*a*) Estate Duty	9.03	10.09	10.57	10.46	11.65	11.84	12.77	13.07	12.00	13.00	13.00
(*b*) Wealth Tax	25.14	35.94	35.78	39.23	53.73	60.44	48.47	55.41	60.00	63.00	65.00
(*c*) Gift Tax	3.52	4.02	4.79	5.06	5.11	5.67	5.56	5.85	5.75	6.25	6.25
(*d*) Land Revenue	0.28	0.28	0.31	0.36	0.34	0.32	0.40	0.31	0.29	0.27	0.27
(*e*) Stamps and Registration	8.82	9.58	11.49	13.61	16.71	19.77	21.15	31.20	29.02	6.42	6.46
III—*Taxes on Commodities and Services:*											
(*a*) Customs	695.67	856.64	996.43	1332.90	1419.40	1553.70	1824.10	2423.51	2389.35	2814.00	2988.80
(*b*) Union Excise Duties	2061.10	2324.25	2602.13	3230.52	3844.78	4221.45	4447.51	5367.17	6008.00	5825.20	6264.81
(*c*) State Excise Duties	5.72	6.63	11.91	14.57	15.76	21.17	26.33	23.98	12.73	27.28	26.80
(*d*) Taxes on Vehicles	2.74	3.22	3.40	3.66	3.98	4.13	4.54	5.11	5.29	5.57	6.00
(*e*) Sales Tax	30.87	36.62	42.72	55.94	77.13	92.78	100.80	113.62	116.27	122.35	132.39
(*f*) Taxes on Goods and Passengers	9.53	11.05	10.19	9.23	10.95	11.70	11.96	14.83	12.45	16.72	18.22
(*g*) Taxes and Duties on Electricity	0.32	0.32	0.43	0.41	0.48	0.57	0.59	0.87	0.89	0.89	0.98
(*h*) Other Taxes & Duties on Commodities and Services	10.89	23.27	15.48	10.92	14.32	17.53	15.57	16.78	16.46	22.78	23.84
TOTAL GROSS TAX REVENUE	3872.44	4509.70	5073.38	6321.75	7608.78	8270.95	8858.38	10525.10	11447.10	11624.73	12579.32
Less—Transfers to State Governments :											
(*i*) Income Tax	462.21	492.38	531.64	512.32	734.10	652.22	675.44	706.62	812.58	864.88	932.20
(*ii*) Estate Duty	7.64	7.51	11.24	9.55	8.21	9.63	9.85	10.70	10.07	10.94	10.90
(*iii*) Union Excise Duties	474.62	566.74	630.69	702.54	856.70	1027.98	1112.81	1239.50	2604.47	2530.20	2714.83
TOTAL TRANSFERS	944.47	1066.63	1173.57	1224.41	1599.01	1689.83	1798.10	1956.82	3427.12	3406.02	3657.93
NET TAX REVENUE	2927.97	3443.07	3899.81	5097.34	6009.77	6581.12	7060.28	8568.28	8019.98	8218.71	8921.39

APPENDIX II

ANALYSIS OF NON-TAX REVENUE INCLUDED IN ANNEXURE I

(In crores of Rupees)

	Accounts 1971-72	Accounts 1972-73	Accounts 1973-74	Accounts 1974-75	Accounts 1975-76	Accounts 1976-77	Accounts 1977-78	Accounts 1978-79	Budget 1979-80	Revised 1979-80	Budget 1980-81
I. Fiscal Services	30.11	29.57	31.63	35.70	50.14	67.24	65.91	95.24	97.27	121.49	133.18
II. Interest receipts :											
(i) From State and Union Territory Governments .	296.29	381.76	390.16	373.98	456.80	389.88	596.21	601.35	653.00	590.00	716.25
(ii) On Railways Capital . .	131.46	143.53	155.30	177.58	191.65	232.94	253.57	227.76	255.05	253.87	322.24
(*iii*) On Posts and Telegraphs Capital . .	10.65	11.89	19.89	20.16	24.34	27.63	30.22	31.44	32.52	31.93	35.60
(*iv*) Others interest receipts . .	160.84	176.26	170.47	203.81	260.95	455.00	560.47	566.30	695.76	608.87	781.89
TOTAL—II . .	599.24	713.44	735.82	775.53	933.74	1105.45	1440.47	1426.85	1636.33	1484.67	1855.98
III. Dividends and profits											
(*i*) Railways . .	19.78	17.98	(—)0.16	25.68	6.49	3.32	1.20	(—)4,36	(—)9.62	..	..
(*ii*) Posts & Telegraphs	2.37	2.50	2.44	1.03	1.68	2.31	(—)0.27	1.59	0.93	0.82	..
(*iii*) Profits of Reserve Bank . .	100.00	120.00	130.00	145.00	150.00	231.34	277.99	200.00	200.00	200.00	210.00
(*iv*) Others . .	22.11	23.57	25.12	36.46	36.84			66.36	92.65	95.78	79.20
TOTAL—III . .	144.26	164.05	157.40	208.17	195.01	236.97	278.92	263.59	283.96	296.60	289.20
IV. General Services	326.35	59.97	40.56	90.34	231.70	172.62	258.59	236.58	248.21	275.19	291.28
V. Social and Community Services .		50.95	43.60	48.82	68.31	63.67	118.93	111.96	104.15	120.16	121.31
VI. Economic Services						316.89	328.77	314.49	437.26	316.18	366.20
VII. Grants-in-aid and Contributions .		117.30	163.84	301.67	586.75	194.97	240.22	222.94	355.27	343.83	348.72
TOTAL—Non-Tax Revenue . .	1099.96	1135.28	1172.85	1460.23	2065.65	2157.81	2731.81	2671.65	3162.45	2958.12	3405.87

APPENDIX III

ANALYSIS OF DEVELOPMENTAL EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT INCLUDED IN ANNEXURE I

(In crores of Rupees)

DETAILS	Accounts 1971-72	Accounts 1972-73	Accounts 1973-74	Accounts 1974-75	Accounts 1975-76	Accounts 1976-77	Accounts 1977-78	Accounts 1978-79	Budget 1979-80	Revised 1979-80	Budget 1980-81
I. *Social and Community Services :*											
(*a*) Education, Art, Culture and Scientific Services and Research .	178.12	195.45	192.81	262.63	320.11	363.07	395.18	436.83	483.56	463.66	515.68
(*b*) Medical, Family Welfare and Public Health	31.61	35.90	39.64	45.81	53.82	65.24	73.31	77.91	100.54	92.75	110.38
(*c*) Labour and Employment . .	14.37	15.05	19.96	22.40	31.90	42.29	49.47	53.61	64.32	61.91	70.91
(*d*) Broadcasting	13.45	14.89	16.72	22.06	29.61	47.66	47.41	54.46	59.42	58.64	65.62
(*e*) Other Social and Community Services	136.04	28.18	53.77	74.70	84.32	90.21	90.68	102.53	111.81	114.93	128.13
II. *Economic Services :*											
(*a*) Agriculture and allied services .	100.24	185.97	322.85	404.60	365.28	718.05	774.04	908.22	916.31	871.07	916.17
(*b*) Industries and Minerals . .	43.26	91.88	93.74	137.66	251.57	253.98	370.93	359.91	734.89	746.78	632.72
(*c*) Foreign Trade and Export Promotion	54.16	77.97	77.55	88.38	160.69	288.61	346.87	419.80	354.11	382.49	393.21
(*d*) Water and Power Development .	19.40	19.49	26.75	48.62	78.63	86.92	95.27	104.10	141.85	126.67	148.77
(*e*) Transport and Communications. .	60.24	59.01	62.11	75.57	97.07	102.72	115.34	149.89	162.64	215.21	240.66
(*f*) Other Economic Services . .	80.74	138.98	129.10	44.10	42.89	49.17	80.78	92.11	115.46	106.21	117.21
III. *Grants-in-aid to State and U.T. Governments for developmental Expenses*	681.48	694.44	641.51	531.94	641.06	1052.99	1204.77	1751.53	1772.95	1980.47	2268.91
IV. *General Services*	..	..	..	..	..	0.98	1.99	1.34	4.86	3.84	6.73
TOTAL—Developmental Expenditure	1413.11	1557.21	1676.51	1758.47	2156.95	3161.89	3646.04	4512.24	5022.72	5224.63	5615.10

APPENDIX IV

ANALYSIS OF OTHER EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT INCLUDED IN ANNEXURE I

(In crores of Rs.)

DETAILS	Accounts 1971-72	Accounts 1972-73	Accounts 1973-74	Accounts 1974-75	Accounts 1975-76	Accounts 1976-77	Accounts 1977-78	Accounts 1978-79	Budget 1979-80	Revised 1979-80	Budget 1980-81
I. Audit	26.58	30.13	36.84	47.42	54.34	52.09	49.35	53.44	61.65	61.72	63.60
II. Collection of Taxes and Duties .	52.28	49.89	55.47	75.03	92.83	95.81	99.65	110.57	129.27	122.05	138.27
III. Currency Coinage and Mint. .	25.82	20.30	19.03	38.57	70.94	81.50	66.49	44.31	40.78	39.89	44.51
IV. Interest Payments . . .	670.11	776.38	881.64	1000.76	1228.16	1374.44	1521.34	1828.97	2161.27	2206.23	2597.64
V. Administrative Services .											
(*a*) Police	118.82	130.91	129.46	162.55	209.10	207.06	224.45	238.98	250.40	262.45	281.29
(*b*) Public Works	9.79	5.55	11.33	17.84	24.62	15.98	14.61	19.99	32.24	24.26	26.38
(*c*) External Affairs . . .	27.08	24.14	29.52	34.45	49.05	59.62	54.57	59.75	59.51	60.42	66.74
(*d*) Other Administrative Services .	47.11	63.06	105.84	105.53	106.00	106.34	113.70	124.06	155.90	116.80	273.83
TOTAL—Administrative Services	202.80	223.66	276.15	320.37	388.77	389.00	407.33	442.78	498.05	463.93	648.24
VI. Pensions and other Retirement Benefits	14.59	18.78	18.23	19.53	26.88	31.96	35.65	46.32	40.37	51.67	58.20
VII. Other Grants to State and Union Territories Governments	209.27	252.42	310.37	527.96	648.21	568.79	755.93	882.98	328.78	461.79	483.56
VIII. Compensation and Assignments to Local Bodies	12.13	18.66	14.86	15.99	15.12	16.91	18.82	20.15	20.54	28.75	26.51
IX. Technical and Economic Cooperation with other Countries .	29.17	127.77	..	40.18	40.18	41.63	48.42	60.91	68.05	65.54	73.00
X. Miscellaneous Grants .	..	..	..	..	..		..		..	..	..
XI. Other General Services .	103.63	20.93	31.10	28.80	215.01	279.26	327.33	331.05	270.25	310.89	1234.17
XII. Accounting Transfers and write backs	21.57	57.14	34.71	..	..	..	..		..	..	..
TOTAL—Other Expenditure .	1367.95	1596.06	1678.40	2114.61	2780.44	2931.39	3330.31	3821.48	3619.01	3812.46	5367.70

APPENDIX V

ANALYSIS OF DEVELOPMENTAL EXPENDITURE OF CAPITAL ACCOUNT INCLUDED IN ANNEXURE I

(In crores of Rupees)

DETAILS	Accounts 1971-72	Accounts 1972-73	Accounts 1973-74	Accounts 1974-75	Accounts 1975-76	Accounts 1976-77	Accounts 1977-78	Accounts 1978-79	Budget 1979-80	Revised 1979-80	Budget 1980-81
A. *Social and Community Services*—											
(*i*) Scientific Services and Research	..	..	(—)0.01	25.09	35.82	33.12	31,19	32.40	44.46	36.66	53.60
(*ii*) Medical, Public Health and Water Supply	0.65	2.32	(—)0.93	1.52	5.89	15.61	13,33	12.50	8.34	1.58	8.58
(*iii*) Housing and Urban Development	..	34.84	26.46	12.98	18.24	29.79	36,20	44.40	64.93	50.21	70.73
(*iv*) Broadcasting	4.55	5.24	9.14	7.89	12.21	14, 30	8.63	6.00	15.46	7.97	8.92
(*v*) Social Security and Welfare	..	5.80	2.89	2.51	5.85	6.38	7.55	6.28	8.55	7.69	8.07
(*vi*) Other items	..	0.76	..	1.72	3.24	4.69	6.96	3.02	7.66	3.95	14.78
B. *Economic Services*—											
(*i*) General Economic Services	..	19.90	33.18	18.55	73.96	32.63	40.98	85.17	68.84	52.73	60.36
(*ii*) Agriculture and Allied Services	23.84	(—)14.24	(—)10.12	366.24	362.15	77.98	(—)12.55	147.40	194.98	350.76	244.03
(*iii*) Industry and Minerals—											
(*a*) Machinery and Engineering Industries	83.66	20.11	11.57	7.73	53.01	33.17	56.15	9.98	7.43	10.54	26.90
(*b*) Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizer Industries	45.85	92.53	194.60	196.61	329.66	380.62	272.78	144.54	189.69	169.42	129.45
(*c*) Atomic Energy Development	24.44	31.40	39.47	32.06	35.90	44.98	45,34	66.73	41.79	45.80	51.62
(*d*) Mining and Metallurgical Industries	291.81	74.95	74.34	202.78	269.56	304.49	805.89	523.65	379.68	425.20	604.06
(*e*) Other Industries	23.92	77.33	28.55	35.55	34.83	110.71	118.76	82.98	146.10	130.09	162.58
(*iv*) Water and Power Development	57.90	75.70	63.85	109.22	104.69	115.71	121.57	192.29	332.49	312.84	389.00
(*v*) Transport and Communications	95.93	129.06	134.70	122.85	113.26	128.21	121.13	143.05	211.53	178.35	246.71
(*vi*) Railways	190.84	209.32	171.63	219.22	250.87	190.03	274.20	361.41	398.92	397.40	482.00
(*vii*) Posts and Telegraphs	22.81	49.22	50.07	56.27	79.41	25.44	20.98	26.04	53.87	17.60	69.30
(*viii*) Other items	35.21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
C. *General Services*	..	..	..	*	*	*	*	*	51.62	42.67	46.10
TOTAL	901.41	814.24	829.39	1418.79	1788.55	1547.86	1969.09	1887.84	2226.34	2241.46	2676.79

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* These are included in item 3 under Capital Disbursments in Annexure I.

APPENDIX VI

Analysis of Loans and Advances for Development included in Annexure I

(In crores of Rupees)

DETAILS	Budget 1979-80	Revised 1979-80	Budget 1980-81
Education, Art and Culture	1.52	1.38	1.48
Scientific Services and Research	2.84	3.32	1.85
Medical and Family Welfare	0.05	0.04	..
Public Health, Sanitation and Water Supply	16.07	17.07	17.51
Housing	15.22	12.69	10.54
Urban Development	2.07	1.04	1.96
Social Security and Welfare	4.23	5.76	3.10
Social and Community Services	0.40	..	0.21
Cooperative Societies	19.18	22.07	22.38
Special and Backward Areas	..	..	19.54
Agriculture	0.38	5.16	4.51
Minor Irrigation, Soil conservation & Area Development	..	..	0.06
Food and Nutrition	21.66	13.75	17.95
Animal Husbandry	0.09	0.09	0.02
Dairy Development	22.32	22.36	24.75
Fisheries	19.02	0.51	5.96
Community Development	0.03	0.03	0.03
Agricultural Financial Institutions	144.50	142.57	102.50
Industrial Research and Development	0.11	0.11	0.11
Village and Small Industries	103.68	103.51	86.63
Machinery and Engineering Industries	127.18	140.64	133.39
Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertiliser Industries	247.16	297.04	296.47
Aircraft and Ship-building Industries	36.39	38.73	67.35
Telecommunication and Electronics Industries	12.34	10.68	9.08
Consumer Industries	83.69	101.07	120.53
Mining and Metallurgical Industries	619.53	424.97	538.86
Other Industries	0.45	0.45	0.60
Industrial Financial Institutions	29.97	22.81	34.67
Power Projects	104.30	169.23	187.16
Ports, Light-houses and Shipping	186.70	148.87	145.46
Civil Aviation	3.78	3.39	5.76
Roads and Bridges	0.50	0.50	0.50
Road and Inland Water Transport Services	10.12	18.02	32.62
Transport and Communication Services	4.57	4.47	3.15
Loans to Railways	60.83	31.59	..
Loans to Posts and Telegraphs	..	..	..
Export Credits	325.00	28.00	55.00
TOTAL	2225.88	1791.92	1951.69

ANNEXURE II

STATEMENT OF RECONCILIATION OF THE DISBURSEMENTS SHOWN IN THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT WITH THOSE SHOWN IN THE STATEMENTS ON PAGES 5, 31 AND 67

(In crores of Rs.)

	Budget 1979-80	Revised 1979-80	Budget 1980-81
I. Revenue Budget			
Disbursements as shown in the Annual Financial Statement	17321.15	18022.45	20852.19
Less			
(*i*) Expenditure of the Posts and Telegraphs Department not included in the Statement of Revenue Expenditure at Page 31	—888.30	—870.10	—963.30
(*ii*) Expenditure of Railways not included in the Statement of Revenue Expenditure at Page 31	—2467.07	—2420.70	—2824.42
(*iii*) States' share of Union Excise Duties taken in reduction of receipts in the Statement of Revenue Receipts at Page 5 but not included in Statement of Revenue Expenditure at Page 31	—2420.70	—2530.20	—2655.85
(*iv*) Receipts of the Defence Department taken in reduction of expenditure in the Statement of Revenue Expenditure at Page 31	—148.73	—153.92	—152.67
Revenue Disbursements	11396.35	12047.53	14255.95
Capital Budget			
Disbursements as shown in the Annual Financial Statement†	30834.14	30327.66	35706.61
Less—Repayment of Debt and Inter-State Settlements taken in reduction of receipts	—23703.89	—23051.04	—26988.24
Capital Disbursements	7130.25	7276.62	8718.37

†Details of disbursements shown in the Annual Financial Statement :

	Budget 1979-80	Revised 1979-80	Budget 1980-81
Capital Expenditure	2522.30	2509.01	3567.88
Public Debt	23703.88	23051.04	26988.23
Loans and Advances	4607.95	4767.61	5150.49
Inter-State Settlement	0.01	..	0.01
	30834.14	30327.66	35706.61

ANNEXURE III

Statement showing the distribution by Demands for Grants of the expenditure shown by heads of account in the Budget of Central Government for 1980-81.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (*i.e.* amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
Expenditure Heads (Revenue Account)				
A. General Services:				
(*a*) Organs of State:				
211. Parliament	103. Lok Sabha	6,40,20	..	6,40,20
	104. Rajya Sabha	2,20,00	..	2,20,00
	105. Department of Parliamentary Affairs	3,09	..	3,09
	Total—Parliament	8,63,29	..	8,63,29
212. President/Vice-President/ Administrators of Union Territories	53. Delhi	5,95	..	5,95
	54. Chandigarh	1,20	..	1,20
	55. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2,08	..	2,08
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	..	3
	57. Lakshadweep	55	..	55
	Staff, Household and Allowances of the President	72,90	..	72,90
	106. Secretariat of the Vice-President	6,29	..	6,29
	Total—President/Vice President, etc.	89,00	..	89,00
213. Council of Ministers	44. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	2,50	..	2,50
	47. Ministry of Home Affairs	1,50	..	1,50
	48. Cabinet	1,32,03	..	1,32,03
	Total—Council of Ministers	1,36,03	..	1,36,03
214. Administration of Justice	53. Delhi	2,17,26	..	2,17,26
	54. Chandigarh	1,08,97	..	1,08,97
	55. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4,90	..	4,90
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1,34	..	1,34
	57. Lakshadweep	3,08	..	3,08
	67. Administration of Justice	1,76,63	..	1,76,63
	Total—Administration of Justice	5,12,18	..	5,12,18
215. Elections	66. Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs	20,00,00	..	20,00,00
216. Audit	37. Audit	68,66,66	—5,06,48	63,60,18
	Total—Organs of State	104,67,16	—5,06,48	99,60,68

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (*i.e.* amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
(*b*) *Fiscal Services*:				
(*i*) *Collection of Taxes on Income and Expenditure*				
220. Collection of Taxes on Income and Expenditure	35. Taxes on Income, Estate Duty, Wealth Tax and Gift Tax	50,49,42	..	50,49,42
	66. Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs	1,09,75	..	1,09,75
	TOTAL—COLLECTION OF TAXES, ETC.	51,59,17	..	51,59,17
(*ii*) *Collection of Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions*				
229. Land Revenue	53. Delhi	14,13	..	14,13
	54. Chandigarh	90	..	90
	55. Andaman and Nicobar Islands . .	12,85	..	12,85
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6,16	..	6,16
	57. Lakshadweep, ...	7,59	..	7,59
	TOTAL—LAND REVENUE	41,63	..	41,63
230. Stamps and Registration . .				
	53. Delhi	14,98	..	14,98
	54. Chandigarh	2,27	..	2,27
	55. Andaman and Nicobar Islands . .	25	..	25
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	19	..	19
	57. Lakshadweep	10	..	10
	TOTAL—STAMPS AND REGISTRATION . . .	17,79	..	17,79
231. Collection of Estate Duty, Taxes on Wealth and Gift Tax .	35. Taxes on Income, Estate Duty, Wealth Tax and Gift Tax	5,61,04	..	5,61,04
235. Collection of Other Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions	54. Chandigarh	3,04	..	3,04
	TOTAL—COLLECTION OF TAXES ON PROPERTY, ETC.	6,23,50	..	6,23,50
(*iii*) *Collection of Taxes on Commodities and Services*				
237. Customs	33. Customs	40,82,11	—2,79	40,79,32
238. Union Excise Duties . . .	34. Union Excise Duties	52,90,47	—12,62,64	40,27,83
239. State Excise	53. Delhi	21,89	..	21,89
	54. Chandigarh	69	..	69
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	69	..	69
	TOTAL—STATE EXCISE	23,27	..	23,27
240. Sales Tax	53. Delhi	1,40,37	..	1,40,37
	54. Chandigarh	2,22	..	2.22
	TOTAL—SALES TAX	1,42,59	..	1,42,59

(In thousands of rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (*i.e.* amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
241. Taxes on Vehicles	53. Delhi	31,32	..	31,32
	54. Chandigarh	65	..	65
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	28	..	28
	TOTAL—TAXES ON VEHICLES	32,25	..	32,25
245. Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services	42. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	20,00	..	20,00
	53. Delhi	1,03,43	..	1,03,43
	54. Chandigarh	48	..	48
	TOTAL—OTHER TAXES AND DUTIES	1,23,91	..	1,23,91
	TOTAL—COLLECTION OF TAXES ON COMMODITIES AND SERVICES	96,94,60	—12,65,43	84,29,17
(*iv*) *Other Fiscal Services*				
246. Currency, Coinage and Mint	38. Currency, Coinage and Mint	44,51,30	—27	44,51,03
247. Other Fiscal Services	36. Stamps	19,71,08	—21,10	19,49,98
	42. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	103,46,59	..	103,46,59
	54. Chandigarh	8	..	8
	55. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11	..	11
	TOTAL—OTHER FISCAL SERVICES	123,17,86	—21,10	122,96,76
	TOTAL—OTHER FISCAL SERVICES	167,69,16	—21,37	167,47,79
	TOTAL—FISCAL SERVICES	322,46,43	—12,86,80	309,59,63
(c) *Interest payment and servicing of Debt*				
249. Interest Payments.	*Interest Payments*	2597,63,53	..	2597,63,53
(d) *Administrative Services*				
251 Public Service Commission	49. Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms	82,12	..	82,12
	Union Public Service Commission	2,87,39	..	2,87,39
	Total —Public Service Commission	3,69,51	..	3,69,51
252. Secretariat—General Services	20. Ministry of Defence	2,13,17	..	2,13,17
	31. Ministry of External Affairs	6,67,92	..	6,67,92
	32. Ministry of Finance	37,91,79	—4,54	37,87,25
	47. Ministry of Home Affairs	3,25,06	—2,96	3,22,10
	49. Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms	1,71,55	..	1,71,55
	53. Delhi	52,02	.	52,02
	54. Chandigarh	14,87	.	14,87
	55. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	24,68	..	24,68
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3,76		3,76
	57. Lakshadweep	21,64	..	21,64
	66. Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs	2,30,50		2 30,50
	83. Department of Supply	25,06	..	25,06
	90. Ministry of Works and Housing	1,30,30	..	1,30,30
	105. Department of Parliamentary Affairs	20,28	..	20,28
	TOTAL—SECRETARIAT—GENERAL SERVICES	56,92,60	—7,50	56,85,10

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (*i.e.* amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
253. District Administration	53. Delhi	71,71	..	71,71
	54. Chandigarh	4,69	..	4,69
	55. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	36,48	..	36,48
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3,25	..	3,25
	57. Lakshadweep	6,48	..	6,48
	TOTAL—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION	1,22,61	..	1,22,61
254. Treasury and Accounts Administration	53. Delhi	84,82	..	84,82
	54. Chandigarh	4,76	..	4,76
	55. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7,47	..	7,47
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	49	..	49
	57. Lakshadweep	2,25	..	2,25
	TOTAL—TREASURY AND ACCOUNTS ADMINISTRATION	99,79	..	99,79
255. Police	49. Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms	4,49,80	—80,00	3,69,80
	50. Police	251,61,22	—1,40,18	250,21,04
	53. Delhi	22,76,31	..	22,76,31
	54. Chandigarh	1,83,36	..	1,83,36
	55. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,43,12	..	1,43,12
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	9,30	..	9,30
	57. Lakshadweep	1,25,92	..	1,25,92
	TOTAL—POLICE	283,49,03	—2,20,18	281,28,85
256. Jails	53. Delhi	69,34	..	69,34
	54. Chandigarh	14,11	..	14,11
	55. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4,98	..	4,98
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10	..	10
	57. Lakshadweep	1	..	1
	TOTAL—JAILS	88,54	..	88,54
257 Supplies and Disposals	31. Ministry of External Affairs	2,03,52	..	2,03,52
	84. Supplies and Disposals.	7,90,69	..	7,90,69
	TOTAL—SUPPLIES AND DISPOSALS	9,94,21	..	9,94,21
258. Stationery and Printing	54. Chandigarh	2,27,98	..	2,27,98
	55. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9,99	..	9,99
	57. Lakshadweep	5,45	..	5,45
	94. Stationery and Printing	44,89,30	—24,95,74	19,93,56
	TOTAL—STATIONERY AND PRINTING	47,32,72	—24,95,74	22,36,98

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (*i.e.* amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
259. Public Works	32. Ministry of Finance	2,00	..	2,00
	53. Delhi	8,77,64	—5,01,40	3,76,24
	54. Chandigarh	3,74,27	—2,70	3,71,57
	55. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8,94,19	—6,47,33	2,46,86
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	26,71	—7,50	19,21
	57. Lakshadweep	50,36	—23,45	26,91
	91. Public Works	110,66,02	—94,18,95	16,47,07
	TOTAL—PUBLIC WORKS	132,91,19	—106,01,33	26,89,86
260. Fire Protection and Control	52. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	13,10	..	13,10
	54. Chandigarh	14,71	..	14,71
	55. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8,32	..	8,32
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	42	..	42
	TOTAL—FIRE PROTECTION AND CONTROL	36,55	..	36,55
261. External Affairs	31. Ministry of External Affairs	66,73,61	..	66,73,61
265. Other Administrative Services	2. Agriculture	30,25	..	30,25
	42. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	131,60,13	—1,08,05	130,52,08
	49. Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms	1,83,59	..	1,83,59
	51. Census	19,67,68	—79	19,66,89
	52. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	26,41,59	..	26,41,59
	53. Delhi	2,89,33	..	2,89,33
	54. Chandigarh	73,34	..	73,34
	55. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	47,35	..	47,35
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3,33	..	3,33
	58. Ministry of Industry	34,95	..	34,95
	66. Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs	34,06	..	34,06
	88. Aviation	4,27	..	4,27
	TOTAL—OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	184,69,87	—1,08,84	183,61,03
	TOTAL—ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	789,20,23	—134,33,59	654,86,64
(e) Pensions and Miscellaneous General Services				
266. Pensions and Other Retirement Benefits	39. Pensions	58,61,10	—40,93	58,20,17

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (*i.e.* amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
267. Aid Materials and Equipments	2. Agriculture	1,75,00	—1,75,00	..
	3. Fisheries	5,50,00	—5,50,00	..
	4. Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development	46,02,12	—39,45,84	6,56,28
	14. Ministry of Civil Supplies	10,00	..	10,00
	27. Education	1,57,06	..	1,57,06
	45. Medical and Public Health	9,19,15	—9,19,15	..
	46. Family Welfare	2,96,44	—2,96,44	..
	60. Village and Small Industries	1,87,50	—1,87,50	..
	65. Labour and Employment.	24,00	—24,00	..
	70. Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries	35,00	..	35,00
	74. Ministry of Rural Reconstruction	39,00	—39,00	..
	77. Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	32,06	—32,06	..
	92. Water Supply and Sewerage	8,50,00	—8,50,00	..
	99. Department of Science and Technology	5,00	—5,00	..
	101. Grants to Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	30,00	—30,00	..
	TOTAL—AID MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENTS	79,12,33	—70,53,99	8,58,34
268. Miscellaneous General Services	20. Ministry of Defence	116,61,00	..	116,61,00
	42. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	945,88,59	..	945,88,59
	49. Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms	81	..	81
	52. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	36,33	..	36,33
	53. Delhi	23,58	—23,00	58
	55. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	..	1
	TOTAL—MISCELLANEOUS GENERAL SERVICES	1063,10,32	—23,00	1062,87,32
	TOTAL-PENSIONS AND MISCELLANEOUS GENERAL SERVICES	1200,83,75	—71,17,92	1129,65,83
(f) Defence Services				
269. Defence Services—Army	21. Defence Services—Army	2159,04,67	—44,51,49	2114,53,18
270. Defence Services—Navy	22. Defence Services—Navy	216,56,10	—30,00	216,26,10
271. Defence Services—Air Force	23. Defence Services—Air Force	866,50,20	..	866,50,20
272. Defence Services—Pensions	24. Defence Services—Pensions	228,52,38	..	228,52,38
	TOTAL—DEFENCE SERVICES	3470,63,35	—44,81,49	3425,81,86
	TOTAL—GENERAL SERVICES	8485,44,45	—268,26,28	8217,18,17
B. Social and Community Services:				
276. Secretariat—Social and Community Services	26. Department of Education	1,97,44	..	1,97,44
	28. Department of Culture	57,20	..	57.20
	44. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	1,05,52	..	1,05,52
	53. Delhi	30,32	..	30,32
	61. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	90,60	..	90,60
	64. Ministry of Labour	88,16	..	88,16
	79. Ministry of Social Welfare	62,44	..	62,44
	85. Department of Rehabilitation	41,55	..	41,55
	95. Department of Atomic Energy	63,54	..	63,54
	99. Department of Science and Technology	1,31,23	..	1,31,23
	102. Department of Space	28,54	..	28,54
	TOTAL—SECRETARIAT—SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES	8,96,54	..	8,96,54

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (*i.e.* amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
277. Education	27. Education	195,04,68	..	195,04,68
	53. Delhi	59,20,81	..	59,20,81
	54. Chandigarh	7,23,29	—5,20	7,18,09
	55. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3,98,16	..	3,98,16
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	68,80	..	68,80
	57. Lakshadweep	1,27,30	..	1,27,30
	TOTAL—EDUCATION	267,43,04	—5,20	267,37,84
278. Art and Culture	28. Department of Culture	9,04,48	..	9,04,48
	29. Archaeology	6,62,00	..	6,62,00
	42. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	5,10	..	5,10
	53. Delhi	29,66	..	29,66
	54. Chandigarh	27,79	..	27,79
	55. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,50	..	1,50
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1,14	..	1,14
	57. Lakshadweep	2,91	..	2,91
	TOTAL—ART AND CULTURE	16,34,58	..	16,34,58
279. Scientific Services and Research	26. Department of Education	50	..	50
	28. Department of Culture	2,38,93	..	2,38,93
	54. Chandigarh	6,00	..	6,00
	87. Meteorology	17,49,38	—14,20	17,35,18
	96. Atomic Energy Research, Development and Industrial Projects	50,50,88	—1,93,00	48,57,88
	98. Department of Electronics	9,81,32	—13,00	9,68,32
	99. Department of Science and Technology	34,46,29	..	34,46,29
	100. Survey of India	25,93,27	—84,98	25,08,29
	101. Grants to Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	53,85,07	..	53,85,07
	102. Department of Space	40,49,29	..	40,49,29
	TOTAL—SCIENTIFIC SERVICES AND RESEARCH	235,00,93	—3,05,18	231,95,75
280. Medical	45. Medical and Public Health	55,25,12	—2,73,35	52,51,77
	53. Delhi	12,51,53	..	12,51,53
	54. Chandigarh	1,34,02	—15,82	1,18,20
	55. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.46,65	..	1,46,65
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7,13	..	7,13
	57. Lakshadweep	34,07	..	34,07
	TOTAL—MEDICAL	70,98,52	—2,89,17	68,09,35

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (*i.e.* amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
281. Family Welfare	46. Family Welfare	23,92,43	—12,16,53	11,75,90
282. Public Health, Sanitation and Water Supply	45. Medical and Public Health	22,77,58	..	22,77,58
	53. Delhi	5,89,96	..	5,89,96
	54. Chandigarh	14,26	..	14,26
	55. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	14,12	..	14,12
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	9,26	..	9,26
	57. Lakshadweep	8,19	..	8,19
	92. Water Supply and Sewerage	1,39,05	..	1,39,05
	TOTAL—PUBLIC HEALTH, SANITATION AND WATER SUPPLY	30,52,42	..	30,52,42
283. Housing	32. Ministry of Finance	3,00	..	3,00
	53. Delhi	3,27,49	..	3,27,49
	54. Chandigarh	35,23	..	35,23
	55. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	49,18	..	49,18
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1,00	..	1,00
	57. Lakshadweep	20,30	..	20,30
	93. Housing and Urban Development	21,18,22	—4,00	21,14,22
	TOTAL—HOUSING	25,54,42	—4,00	25,50,42
284. Urban Development	53. Delhi	22,00	..	22,00
	54. Chandigarh	98,90	..	98,90
	55. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2,22	..	2,22
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	15	..	15
	93. Housing and Urban Development	67,34	..	67,34
	TOTAL—URBAN DEVELOPMENT	1,90,61	..	1,90,61
285. Information and Publicity	53. Delhi	30,57	..	30,57
	54. Chandigarh	6,67	..	6,67
	55. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3,36	..	3,36
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2,52	..	2,52
	57. Lakshadweep	5,05	..	5,05
	62. Information and Publicity	22,76,51	—57,12	22,19,39
	TOTAL—INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY	23,24,68	—57,12	22,67,56

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (*i.e.* amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
286. Broadcasting	63. Broadcasting	73,43,89	—7,81,93	65,61,96
287. Labour and Employment	53. Delhi	2,82,71	..	2,82,71
	54. Chandigarh	30,64	..	30,64
	55. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3,93	..	3,93
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	9,80	..	9,80
	57. Lakshadweep	1,59	..	1,59
	65. Labour and Employement	61,04,39	—8,63,58	52,40,81
	74. Ministry of Rural Reconstruction	2,00	..	2,00
	77. Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	6,00	..	6,00
	82. Department of Coal	28,09,28	—12,95,24	15,14,04
	TOTAL—LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT	92,50,34	—21,58,82	70,91,52
288. Social Security and Welfare	27. Education	93,43	..	93,43
	31. Ministry of External Affairs	39,46	..	39,46
	39. Pensions	9,22,00	..	9,22,00
	52. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	23,93,69	..	23,93,69
	53. Delhi	4,35,08	..	4,35,08
	54 Chandigarh	32,67	..	32,67
	55. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	22,66	..	22,66
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	9,42	..	9,42
	57. Lakshadweep	9,80	..	9,80
	79. Ministry of Social Welfare	20,27,04	..	20,27,04
	85. Department of Rehabilitation	8,78,12	—21,25	8,56,87
	103. Lok Sabha	30	..	30
	TOTAL—SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE	68,63,67	—21,25	68,42,42
289. Relief on account of Natural Calamities	53. Delhi	5,75	..	5,75
	54. Chandigarh	1	..	1
	55. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	..	1
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5	..	5
	57. Lakshadweep	3	..	3
	TOTAL—RELIEF ON ACCOUNT OF NATURAL CALAMITIES	5,85	..	5,85
295. Other Social and Community Services	5. Forest	33,78	..	33,78
	52. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs.	19,84	..	19,84
	53. Delhi	1,35	..	1,35
	55. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10	..	10
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2,20	..	2,20
	98. Department of Electronics	2,00	..	2,00
	TOTAL—OTHER SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES	59,27	..	59,27
	TOTAL—SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES	939,11,19	—48,39,20	890,71,99

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (*i.e.* amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
C. Economic Services :				
(a) General Economic Services :				
296. Secretariat—Economic Services	1. Department of Agriculture and Co-operation	2,84,97	..	2,84,97
	7. Department of Food	91,75	..	91,75
	8. Department of Agricultural Research and Education	7,60	..	7,60
	10. Ministry of Irrigation	1,01,24	..	1,01,24
	11. Ministry of Commerce	1,65,91	..	1,65,91
	14. Ministry of Civil Supplies	40,79	..	40,79
	15. Ministry of Communications	28,62	..	28,62
	30. Ministry of Energy	60,67	..	60,67
	53. Delhi	15,14	..	15,14
	58. Ministry of Industry	1,86,65	..	1,86,65
	66. Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs	76,12	..	76,12
	68. Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers	1,08,39	..	1,08,39
	71. Ministry of Planning	3,92	..	3,92
	73. Planning Commission	3,21,30	..	3,21,30
	74. Ministry of Rural Reconstruction	57,74	..	57,74
	75. Ministry of Shipping and Transport	3,44,08	—5,70	3,38,38
	80. Department of Steel	45,99	..	45,99
	81. Department of Mines	42,56	..	42,56
	82. Department of Coal	43,57	..	43,57
	86. Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation	44,77	—58	44,19
	98. Department of Electronics	1,03,09	..	1,03,09
	TOTAL—SECRETARIAT—ECONOMIC SERVICES	21,74,87	—6,28	21,68,59
297. Foreign Trade and Export Promotion	7. Department of Food	10	..	10
	12. Foreign Trade and Export Production	393,18,15	..	393,18,15
	13. Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts	2,01	..	2,01
	53. Delhi	80	..	80
	TOTAL—FOREIGN TRADE AND EXPORT PROMOTION	393,21,06	..	393,21,06
298. Co-operation	6. Co-operation	8,08,00	..	8,08,00
	13. Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts	48,75,00	..	48,75,00
	14. Ministry of Civil Supplies	2,82,25	..	2,82,25
	49. Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms	1,50	..	1,50
	53. Delhi	47,85	..	47,85
	54. Chandigarh	2,36	..	2,36
	55 Andaman and Nicobar Islands	14,02	..	14,02
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2,21	..	2,21
	57. Lakshadweep	12,00	..	12,00
	60. Village and Small Industries	20,00	..	20,00
	TOTAL—CO-OPERATION	60,65,19	..	60,65,19
299. Special and Backward Areas	52. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	5,81,50	..	5,81,50

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (*i.e.* amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
304. Other General Economic Services	14. Ministry of Civil Supplies	43,19	..	43,19
	42. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	9,09,94	—56,11	8,53,83
	53. Delhi	28,07	..	28,07
	54. Chandigarh	2,56	..	2,56
	55. Andaman and Nicobar Islands . . .	49	..	49
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli . . .	1,58	..	1,58
	57. Lakshadweep	57	..	57
	58. Ministry of Industry	1,07,23	..	1,07,23
	66. Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs	2,07,10	..	2,07,10
	72. Statistics	15,57,02	..	15,57,02
	73. Planning Commission	1,03,71	..	1,03,71
	TOTAL—OTHER GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES .	29,61,46	—56,11	29,05,35
	TOTAL—GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES . .	511,04,08	—62,39	510,41,69
(b) Agriculture and Allied Services :				
305. Agriculture	2. Agriculture	22,54,17	..	22,54,17
	8. Department of Agricultural Research and Education	10,00	..	10,00
	9. Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research	68,41,54	..	68,41,54
	53. Delhi	74,51	..	74,51
	54. Chandigarh	5,11	..	5,11
	55. Andaman and Nicobar Islands . . .	70,27	..	70,27
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli . . .	14,48	..	14,48
	57. Lakshadweep	36,36	..	36,36
	74. Ministry of Rural Reconstruction . .	60,87,94	..	60,87,94
	TOTAL—AGRICULTURE	153,94,38	..	153,94,38
306. Minor Irrigation	2. Agriculture	13,73,59	—5,25,00	8,48,59
	53. Delhi	30,53	—4,00	26,53
	55. Andaman and Nicobar Islands . .	7,34	..	7,34
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11,81	..	11,81
	TOTAL—MINOR IRRIGATION	14,23,27	—5,29,00	8,94,27
307. Soil and Water Conservation .	2. Agriculture	61,24	..	61,24
	5. Forest	1,71,43	..	1,71,43
	9. Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research	1,50,93	..	1,50,93
	53. Delhi	10,00	..	10,00
	54. Chandigarh	4,00	..	4,00
	55. Andaman and Nicobar Islands . . .	12,95	..	12,95
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	15,25	..	15,25
	TOTAL—SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION . .	4,25,80	..	4,25,80
308. Area Development . . .	2. Agriculture	60,36	..	60,36

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (*i.e.* amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in Reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
309. Food	2. Agriculture	50	..	50
	7. Department of Food	611,06,55	..	611,06,55
	14. Ministry of Civil Supplies	5,23,87	..	5,23,87
	53. Delhi	91,85	..	91,85
	54. Chandigarh	21,66	..	21,66
	55. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	18,58	..	18,58
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	55	..	55
	TOTAL—FOOD	617,63,56	..	617,63,56
310. Animal Husbandry	4. Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development	4,95,68	..	4,95,68
	9. Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research	10,20,36	..	10,20,36
	53. Delhi	54,44	..	54,44
	54. Chandigarh	7,42	..	7,42
	55. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	44,31	..	44,31
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7,44	..	7,44
	57. Lakshadweep	18,90	..	18,90
	74. Ministry of Rural Reconstruction	2,00	..	2,00
	TOTAL—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY	16,50,55	..	16,50,55
311. Dairy Development	4. Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development	75,42,96	..	75,42,96
	9. Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research	3,57,19	..	3,57,19
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1,88	..	1,88
	TOTAL—DAIRY DEVELOPMENT	79,02,03	..	79,02,03
312. Fisheries	3. Fisheries	9,92,59	..	9,92,59
	9. Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research	8,87,88	..	8,87,88
	53. Delhi	4,90	..	4,90
	54. Chandigarh	5,13	..	5,13
	55. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	37,28	..	37,28
	57. Lakshadweep	50,79	..	50,79
	TOTAL—FISHERIES	19,78,57	..	19,78,57
313. Forest	5. Forest	4,98,03	..	4,98,03
	9. Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research	3,22,00	..	3,22,00
	53. Delhi	13,41	..	13,41
	54. Chandigarh	14,19	..	14,19
	55. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4,85,25	—55,00	4,30,25
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	27,32	..	27,32
	TOTAL—FOREST	13,60,20	—55,00	13,05,20

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (*i.e.* amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
314. Community Development	53. Delhi	26,23	..	26,23
	54. Chandigarh	28,41	..	28,41
	55. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	18,75	..	18,75
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	9,01	..	9,01
	57. Lakshadweep	9,34	..	9,34
	74. Ministry of Rural Reconstrucion	1,50,95	..	1,50,95
	TOTAL—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	2,42,69	..	2,42,69
	TOTAL—AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES	922,01,41	—5,84,00	916,17,41
(c) Industry and Minerals :				
320. Industries	12. Foreign Trade and Export Production	16,21,98	..	16,21,98
	13. Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts	13,42,61	..	13,42,61
	14. Ministry of Civil Supplies	1,39,00	..	1,39,00
	20. Ministry of Defence	36,49	..	36,49
	40. Opium and Alkaloid Factories	30,85,73	—3,10,00	27,75,73
	53. Delhi	2,14	..	2,14
	54. Chandigarh	1,34	..	1,34
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	28	..	28
	58. Industries	29,37,60	—53,58	28,84,02
	69. Petroleum and Petro-Chemicals Industries	90,57,14	..	90,57,14
	70. Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries	177,99,91	..	177,99,91
	77. Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	4,36,00	..	4,36,00
	80. Department of Steel	18,24,26	—15,03	18,09,23
	96. Atomic Energy Research, Development and Industrial Projects	46,20,47	—7,90,30	38,30,17
	TOTAL—INDUSTRIES	429,04.95	—11,68,91	417,36,04
321. Village and Small Industries	13· Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts	16,69,37	..	16,69,37
	53. Delhi	1,22,31	..	1,22,31
	54. Chandigarh	6,35	..	6,35
	55. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	19,11	..	19,11
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	96	..	96
	57. Lakshadweep	14,39	..	14,39
	60. Village and Small Industries	20,25,94	..	20,25,94
	74. Ministry of Rural Reconstruction	41,25,00	..	41,25,00
	TOTAL—VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES	79,83,43	..	79,83,43
328. Mines and Minerals	80. Department of Steel	2,39,30	..	2,39,30
	81. Department of Mines	55,69,93	—2,36,75	53,33,18
	82. Department of Coal	79,80,01	..	79,80,01
	TOTAL—MINES AND MINERALS	137,89,24	—2,36,75	135,52,49
	TOTAL—INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS	646,77,62	—14,05,66	632,71,96
(d) Water and Power Development				
331. Water and Power Development Services	10. Ministry of Irrigation	20,28,41	—1,18,48	19,09,93
	30. Ministry of Energy	10,16,52	..	10,16,52
	TOTAL—WATER AND POWER DEVELOPMENT	30,44,93	—1,18,48	29,26,45
333. Irrigation, Navigation, Drainage and Flood Control Projects	10. Ministry of Irrigation	4,25,08	..	4,25,08
	53. Delhi	1,15,57	—1,09,24	6,33
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2,00	..	2,00
	57. Lakshadweep	16,00	..	16,00
	TOTAL—IRRIGATION, NAVIGATION, ETC.	5,58,65	—1,09,24	4,49,41

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (*i.e.* amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
334. Power Projects	30. Ministry of Energy	54,49,08	..	54,49,08
	54. Chandigarh	4,30,29	..	4,30,29
	55. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,73,58	..	1,73,58
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	34,47	..	34,47
	57. Lakshadweep	73,69	—32,10	41,59
	97. Nuclear Power Schemes	59,00,16	—5,27,58	53,72,58
	TOTAL—POWER PROJECTS	120,61,27	—5,59,68	115,01,59
	TOTAL—WATER AND POWER DEVELOPMENT	156,64,85	—7,87,40	148,77,45
(e) Transport and Communications :				
335. Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	55. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,90,30	—33,00	1,57,30
	57. Lakshadweep	8,83	..	8,83
	77. Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	63,29,95	..	63,29,95
	TOTAL—PORTS, LIGHTHOUSES AND SHIPPING	65,29,08	—33,00	64,96,08
336. Civil Aviation	55. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	..	1
	88. Aviation	23,92,29	—3,36,82	20,55,47
	TOTAL—CIVIL AVIATION	23,92,30	—3,36,82	20,55,48
337. Roads and Bridges	42. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	1,43,34	..	1,43,34
	50 Police	1,54	..	1,54
	53. Delhi	7,67,52	..	7,67,52
	54. Chandigarh	1,75	..	1,75
	55. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	50,00	..	50,00
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6,75	..	6,75
	57. Lakshadweep	6,15	..	6,15
	76. Roads	52,70,07	—1,07,86	51,62,21
	TOTAL—ROADS AND BRIDGES	62,47,12	—1,07,86	61,39,26
338. Road and Water Transport Services	54. Chandigarh	2,72,02	—24,30	2,47,72
	55. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	98,94	..	98,94
	57. Lakshadweep	69,44	..	69,44
	78. Road and Inland Water Transport	1,27,32	..	1,27,32
	TOTAL—ROAD AND WATER TRANSPORT SERVICES	5,67,72	—24,30	5,43,42
339. Tourism	53. Delhi	45	..	45
	54. Chandigarh	5,27	..	5,27
	55. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2,11	..	2,11
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1,50	..	1,50
	57. Lakshadweep	3,00	..	3,00
	89. Tourism	5,08,55	..	5,08,55
	TOTAL—TOURISM	5,20,88	..	5,20,88
344. Other Transport and Communication Services	15. Ministry of Communications	2,24,54	—1,00	2,23,54
	16. Overseas Communications Service	16,87,81	..	16,87,81
	42. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	63,81,29	..	63,81,29
	57. Lakshadweep	3,75	..	3,75
	86. Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation	16,90	—2,85	14,05
	TOTAL—OTHER TRANSPORT, ETC.	83,14,29	—3,85	83,10,44
	TOTAL—TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS	245,71,39	—5,05,83	240,65,56

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (*i.e.* amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
(g) Posts and Telegraphs				
355. Postal Services	17. Posts and Telegraphs—Working Expenses	334,78,23	—48,94,91	285,83,32
356. Telecommunication Services	17. Posts and Telegraphs—Working Expenses	491,26,81	—34,01,57	457,25,24
357. Dividend to General Revenues	18. Posts and Telegraphs—Dividend to General Revenues, Appropriations to Reserve Funds and Repayment of Loans from General Revenues	35,59,68	..	35,59,68
358. Appropriations from Posts and Telegraphs' Surplus	18. Posts and Telegraphs—Dividend to General Revenues, Appropriations to Reserve Funds and Repayment of Loans from General Revenues	184,61,76	..	184,61,76
	TOTAL—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS	1046,26,48	—82,96,48	963,30,00
	TOTAL—ECONOMIC SERVICES	3528,45,83	—116,41,76	3412,04,07
D. Grants-in-aid and Contributions :				
360. Grants-in-aid to State Governments	2. Agriculture	51,20,05	..	51,20,05
	3. Fisheries	3,71,00	..	3,71,00
	4. Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development	6,08,79	..	6,08,79
	5. Forest	13,26,94	..	13,26,94
	6. Cooperation	18,14,25	..	18,14,25
	7. Department of Food	4,26,24	..	4,26,24
	10. Ministry of Irrigation	2,87,52	..	2,87,52
	13. Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts	34,35,00	..	34,35,00
	14. Ministry of Civil Supplies	17,31	..	17,31
	27. Education	39,85,16	..	39,85,16
	28. Department of Culture	23,99	..	23,99
	29. Archaeology	40,00	..	40,00
	30. Ministry of Energy	70,00	..	70,00
	41. Transfers to State Governments	1299,44,16	—1,50,00	1297,94,16
	45. Medical and Public Health	80,58,08	..	80,58,08
	46. Family Welfare	127,63,77	..	127,63,77
	50. Police	14,00,00	..	14,00,00
	52. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	238,01,82	..	238,01,82
	60. Village and Small Industries	11,17,75	..	11,17,75
	65. Labour and Employment	3,54,38	—10,00	3,44,38
	72. Statistics	1,06,75	..	1,06,75
	73. Planning Commission	80,03	..	80,03
	74. Ministry of Rural Reconstruction	447,73,50	..	447,73,50
	76. Roads	54,75,59	—11,79,00	42,96,59
	78. Road and Inland Water Transport	16,00	..	16,00
	79, Ministry of Social Welfare	49,05,99	..	49,05,99
	85. Department of Rehabilitation	15,27,58	..	15,27,58
	88. Aviation	9,96,49	..	9,96,49
	92. Water Supply and Sewerage.	98,82,16	..	98,82,16
	93. Housing and Urban Development	1,12,19	..	1,12,19
	98. Department of Electronics	43,18	..	43,18
	TOTAL—GRANTS-IN-AID TO STATE GOVERNMENTS	2628,85,67	—13,39,00	2615,46,67

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (*i.e.* amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
361. Grants-in-Aid to Union Territory Governments . . .	2. Agriculture	37,71	..	37,71
	3. Fisheries	17,00	..	17,00
	4. Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development	5,60	..	5,60
	5. Forest	69,35	..	69,35
	6. Cooperation	75	..	75
	7. Department of Food	1	..	1
	8. Department of Agricultural Research and Education	2,22	..	2,22
	13. Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts . .	2,50	..	2,50
	14. Ministry of Civil Supplies	1,50	..	1,50
	27. Education	66,30	..	66,30
	28. Department of Culture	1,60	..	1,60
	29. Archaeology	2,00	..	2,00
	45. Medical and Public Health	1,94,73	..	1,94,73
	46. Family Welfare	57,02	..	57,02
	52. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	116,17,90	..	116,17,90
	60. Village and Small Industries	50,25	..	50,25
	72. Statistics.	4,50	..	4,50
	74. Ministry of Rural Reconstruction . .	96,38	..	96,38
	76. Roads	12,55,99	—21,00	12,34,99
	78. Road and Inland Water Transport . .	4,00	..	4,00
	79. Ministry of Social Welfare . . .	94,20	..	94,20
	85. Department of Rehabilitation . . .	8,01	..	8,01
	92. Water Supply and Sewerage . . .	1,26,79	..	1,26,79
	98. Department of Electronics	5,00	..	5,00
	TOTAL—GRANTS-IN-AID TO UNION TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS	137,21,31	—21,00	137,00,31
362. Payment of States' Share of Union Excise Duties	41. Transfers to State Governments . .	2655,85,00	..	2655,85,00
363. Compensation and Assignments to Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions	53. Delhi	26,39,81	..	26,39,81
	54. Chandigarh	10,00	..	10,00
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1,00	..	1,00
	TOTAL—COMPENSATION, ETC.	26,50,81	..	26,50,81
364. Technical and Economic Cooperation with other Countries . .	10. Ministry of Irrigation	3,97,06	..	3,97,06
	31. Ministry of External Affairs	61,82,21	..	61,82,21
	42. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	7,20,41	..	7,20,41
	TOTAL—TECHNICAL AND ECONOMIC, ETC . .	72,99,68	..	72,99,68
	TOTAL—GRANTS-IN-AID AND CONTRIBUTIONS	5521,42,47	—13,60,00	5507,82,47
	TOTAL—EXPENDITURE HEADS (REVENUE ACCOUNT) AS SHOWN IN DEMANDS FOR GRANTS	18474,43,94	—446,67,24	18027,76,70
	Add—RAILWAY EXPENDITURE AS PER RAILWAY BUDGET	2824,42,24	..	2824,42,24
	GRAND TOTAL . .	21298,86,18	—446,67,24	20852,18,94

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (*i.e.* amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
Consolidated Fund—Capital, Public Debt, Loans, etc. :				
Expenditure Heads (Capital Account)				
A.—*Capital Account of General Services*:				
446. Capital Outlay on Currency, Coinage and Mint	38. Currency, Coinage and Mint	24,35,74	—15,84,32	8,51,42
447. Capital Outlay on other Fiscal Services	33. Customs	6,25,00	..	6,25,00
	36. Stamps	1,02,42	..	1,02,42
	42. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	590,24,75	—28,62,37	561,62,38
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON OTHER FISCAL SERVICES	597,52,17	—28,62,37	568,89,80
459. Capital Outlay on Public Works	31. Ministry of External Affairs	5,02,30	..	5,02,30
	32. Ministry of Finance	86,40	..	86,40
	50. Police	8,90,00	..	8,90,00
	53. Delhi	3,91,30	..	3,91,30
	54. Chandigarh	47,08	..	47,08
	55. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	47,65	..	47,65
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3,00	..	3,00
	57. Lakshadweep	2,00	..	2,00
	91. Public Works	17,06,40	—55,00	16,51,40
	TOTAL—PUBLIC WORKS	36,76,13	—55,00	36,21,13
468. Capital Outlay on Miscellaneous General Services	20. Ministry of Defence	50,00	..	50,00
	39. Pensions	..	—3,77,85	—3,77,85
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MISCELLANEOUS GENERAL SERVICES	50,00	—3,77,85	—3,27,85
469. Capital Outlay on Defence Services	25. Capital Outlay on Defence Services	327,47,00	—61,60	326,85,40
	TOTAL—CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF GENERAL SERVICES	986,61,04	—49,41,14	937,19,90
B.—*Capital Account of Social and Community Services* :				
477. Capital Outlay on Education, Art and Culture	27. Education	4,40,00	..	4,40,00
	42. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	15,00	..	15,00
	53. Delhi	5,14,31	..	5,14,31
	54. Chandigarh	1,85,50	..	1,85,50
	55. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	19,79	..	19,79
	56 Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7,55	..	7,55
	57. Lakshadweep	1,10	..	1,10
	91. Public Works	1,61,50	..	1,61,50
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON EDUCATION, ART AND CULTURE	13,44,75	..	13,44,75

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (*i.e.* amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
479. Capital Outlay on Scientific Services and Research	87. Meteorology	6,63,72	..	6,63,72
	91. Public Works	2,74,53	..	2,74,53
	96. Atomic Energy Research, Development and Industrial Projects	26,74,82	—28,00	26,46,82
	98. Department of Electronics	97,75	..	97,75
	99. Department of Science and Technology	30,00	..	30,00
	102. Department of Space	16,47,58	—20	16,47,38
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SCIENTIFIC SERVICES AND RESEARCH	53,88,40	—28,20	53,60,20
480. Capital Outlay on Medical	45. Medical and Public Health	26,96,65	—28,80,00	—1,83,35
	53. Delhi	4,95,12	..	4,95,12
	54. Chandigarh	44,92	..	44,92
	55. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3,35	..	3,35
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4,20	..	4,20
	57. Lahshadweep	1,00	..	1,00
	91. Public Works	2,43,49	..	2,43,49
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MEDICAL	34,88,73	—28,80,00	6,08,73
482. Capital Outlay on Public Health, Sanitation and Water Supply	45. Medical and Public Health	45,87,88	—45,87,88	..
	53. Delhi	20,00	..	20,00
	54. Chandigarh	1,57,00	..	1,57,00
	55. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	64,00	..	64,00
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	9,00	..	9,00
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PUBLIC HEALTH, ETC.	48,37,88	—45,87,88	2,50,00
483. Capital Outlay on Housing	20. Ministry of Defence	7,00	..	7,00
	31. Ministry of External Affairs	5,50,00	..	5,50,00
	32. Ministry of Finance	55,00	..	55,00
	50. Police	1,00,00	..	1,00,00
	53. Delhi	5,12,10	..	5,12,10
	54. Chandigarh	1,19,00	..	1,19,00
	55. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	64,70	..	64,70
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	34,05	..	34,05
	93. Housing and Urban Development	51,32,64	—1,75	51,30,89
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON HOUSING	65,74,49	—1,75	65,72,74
484. Capital Outlay on Urban Development	53. Delhi	13,55,50	—13,55,50	..
	54. Chandigarh	4,99,80	—25	4,99,55
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON URBAN DEVELOPMENT	18,55,30	—13,55,75	4,99,55

ANNEXURE III

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Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Gross expenditure (*i.e.* amount of Demand)	Recoverie taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	
485. Capital Outlay on Information and Publicity	57. Lakshadweep	1,55	..	
	62. Information and Publicity	51,67	..	
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY	53,22	..	
486. Capital Outlay on Broadcasting	63. Broadcasting	15,19,67	—6,27,45	
488. Capital Outlay on Social Security and Welfare	53. Delhi	46,30	..	
	54. Chandigarh	41,50	..	
	55. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2,83,20	—1,49,25	
	57. Lakshadweep	4,96	—5,40	
	85. Department of Rehabilitation	7,11,03	—1,25,95	
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SOCIAL SECURITY, ETC.	10,86,99	—2,80,60	
495. Capital Outlay on other Social and Community Services	53. Delhi	42,42	..	
	54. Chandigarh	5,57	..	
	91. Public Works	32,06	..	
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON OTHER SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES	80,05	..	8
	TOTAL—CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES	262,29,48	—97,61,63	164,67,
C.—Capital Account of Economic Services : *(a) Capital Account of General Economic Services.*				
497. Capital Outlay on Foreign Trade	12. Foreign Trade and Export Production	1,49,00	..	1,49,00
498. Capital Outlay on Co-operation	6. Co-operation	38,00,00	—12,11,00	25,89,00
	14. Miniatry of Civil Supplies	62,50	..	62,50
	53. Delhi	21,90	..	21,90
	54. Chandigarh	5,30	..	5,30
	55. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2,95	..	2,95
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	25	..	25
	57. Lakshadweep	2,12	..	2,12
	60. Village and Small Industries	5,00	..	5,00
	96. Atomic Energy Research, Development and Industrial Projects	67	..	67
	102. Department of Space	5	..	5
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CO-OPERATION	39,00,74	—12,11,00	26,89,74
499. Capital Outlay on Special and Backward Areas	52. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	11,69,00	..	11,69,00
500. Investments in General Financial and Trading Institutions	12. Foreign Trade and Export Production	1,25,00	..	1,25,00
	42. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	12,00,00	—3,00,00	9,00,00
	TOTAL—INVESTMENTS IN GENERAL, ETC.	13,25,00	—3,00,00	10,25,00
501. Investments in International Financial Institutions	42. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	9,81,57	..	9,81,57
504. Capital Outlay on other General Economic Services	14. Ministry of Civil Supplies	20,00	..	20,00
	66. Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs	1,00	..	1,00
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON OTHER GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES	21,00	..	21,00
	TOTAL—CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES	75,46,31	—15,11,00	60,35,31

(In thousands of Rupees)

Iajor Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (*i.e.* amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
b) Capital Account of Agriculture and Allied Services				
. Capital Outlay on Agriculture	2. Agriculture	996,77,23	—792,73,00	204,04,23
	7. Department of Food	1,75,00	..	1,75,00
	53. Delhi	1,04,43	—1,03,00	1,43
	55. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	29,73	—14,65	15,08
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10,10	—7,30	2,80
	74. Ministry of Rural Reconstruction	55,20	..	55,20
	91. Public Works	16,00	..	16,00
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON AGRICULTURE	1000,67,69	—793,97,95	206,69,74
06. Capital Outlay on Minor Irrigation, Soil Conservation and Area Development	2. Agriculture	5,00	..	5,00
	53. Delhi	30,97	..	30,97
	54. Chandigarh	10,14	..	10,14
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MINOR IRRIGATION, ETC.	46,11	..	46,11
509. Capital Outlay on Food	7. Department of Food	17,33,08	..	17,33,08
	54. Chandigarh	18,00	—18,00	..
	55. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3,27,70	—3,27,70	..
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5,00	—5,00	..
	57. Lakshadweep	75,00	—75,00	..
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON FOOD	21,58,78	—4,25,70	17,33,08
510. Capital Outlay on Animal Husbandry	4. Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development	60,00	..	60,00
	53. Delhi	24,00	..	24,00
	54. Chandigarh	1,25	..	1,25
	55. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	14,49	..	14,49
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3,74	—3,00	74
	91. Public Works	1,61,57	..	1,61,57
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ANIMAL HUSBANDRY	2,65,05	—3,00	2,62,05
511. Capital Outlay on Dairy Development	91. Public Works	15,00	..	15,00
512. Capital Outlay on Fisheries	3. Fisheries	14,66,00	..	14,66,00
	53. Delhi	7,57	..	7,57
	55. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	15,50	—3,50	12,00
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON FISHERIES	14,89,07	—3,50	14,85,57
513. Capital Outlay on Forests	5. Forest	56,00	..	56,00
	55. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	75,00	..	75,00
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	80	..	80
	91. Public Works	51,38	..	51,38
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON FORESTS	1,83,18	..	1,83,18
514. Capital Outlay on Community Development	53. Delhi	8,30	..	8,30
	TOTAL—CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES	1042,33,18	—798,30,15	244,03,03

ANNEXURE III

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (*i.e.* amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
485. Capital Outlay on Information and Publicity	57. Lakshadweep	1,55	..	1,55
	62. Information and Publicity	51,67	..	51,67
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY	53,22	..	53,22
486. Capital Outlay on Broadcasting	63. Broadcasting	15,19,67	—6,27,45	8,92,22
488. Capital Outlay on Social Security and Welfare	53. Delhi	46,30	..	46,30
	54. Chandigarh	41,50	..	41,50
	55. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2,83,20	—1,49,25	1,33,95
	57. Lakshadweep	4,96	—5,40	—44
	85. Department of Rehabilitation	7,11,03	—1,25,95	5,85,08
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SOCIAL SECURITY, ETC.	10,86,99	—2,80,60	8,06,39
495. Capital Outlay on other Social and Community Services	53. Delhi	42,42	..	42,42
	54. Chandigarh	5,57	..	5,57
	91. Public Works	32,06	..	32,06
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON OTHER SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES	80,05	..	80,05
	TOTAL—CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES	262,29,48	—97,61,63	164,67,85
C.—*Capital Account of Economic Services :* (*a*) *Capital Account of General Economic Services.*				
497. Capital Outlay on Foreign Trade	12. Foreign Trade and Export Production	1,49,00	..	1,49,00
498. Capital Outlay on Co-operation	6. Co-operation	38,00,00	—12,11,00	25,89,00
	14. Miniatry of Civil Supplies	62,50	..	62,50
	53. Delhi	21,90	..	21,90
	54. Chandigarh	5,30	..	5,30
	55. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2,95	..	2,95
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	25	..	25
	57. Lakshadweep	2,12	..	2,12
	60. Village and Small Industries	5,00	..	5,00
	96. Atomic Energy Research, Development and Industrial Projects	67	..	67
	102. Department of Space	5	..	5
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CO-OPERATION	39,00,74	—12,11,00	26,89,74
499. Capital Outlay on Special and Backward Areas	52. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	11,69,00	..	11,69,00
500. Investments in General Financial and Trading Institutions	12. Foreign Trade and Export Production	1,25,00	..	1,25,00
	42. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	12,00,00	—3,00,00	9,00,00
	TOTAL—INVESTMENTS IN GENERAL, ETC.	13,25,00	—3,00,00	10,25,00
501. Investments in International Financial Institutions	42. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	9,81,57	..	9,81,57
504. Capital Outlay on other General Economic Services	14. Ministry of Civil Supplies	20,00	..	20,00
	66. Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs	1,00	..	1,00
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON OTHER GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES	21,00	..	21,00
	TOTAL—CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES	75,46,31	—15,11,00	60,35,31

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (*i.e.* amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
(*b*) *Capital Account of Agriculture and Allied Services*				
505. Capital Outlay on Agriculture .	2. Agriculture	996,77,23	—792,73,00	204,04,23
	7. Department of Food	1,75,00	..	1,75,00
	53. Delhi	1,04,43	—1,03,00	1,43
	55. Andaman and Nicobar Islands . . .	29,73	—14,65	15,08
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10,10	—7,30	2,80
	74. Ministry of Rural Reconstruction . .	55,20	..	55,20
	91. Public Works	16,00	..	16,00
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON AGRICULTURE . .	1000,67,69	—793,97,95	206,69,74
506. Capital Outlay on Minor Irrigation, Soil Conservation and Area Development . .	2. Agriculture	5,00	..	5,00
	53. Delhi	30,97	..	30,97
	54. Chandigarh	10,14	..	10,14
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MINOR IRRIGATION, ETC.	46,11	..	46,11
509. Capital Outlay on Food	7. Department of Food	17,33,08	..	17,33,08
	54. Chandigarh	18,00	—18,00	..
	55. Andaman and Nicobar Islands . . .	3,27,70	—3,27,70	..
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5,00	—5,00	..
	57. Lakshadweep	75,00	—75,00	..
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON FOOD . . .	21,58,78	—4,25,70	17,33,08
510. Capital Outlay on Animal Husbandry	4. Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development .	60,00	..	60,00
	53. Delhi	24,00	..	24,00
	54. Chandigarh	1,25	..	1,25
	55. Andaman and Nicobar Islands . . .	14,49	..	14,49
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3,74	—3,00	74
	91. Public Works	1,61,57	..	1,61,57
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ANIMAL HUSBANDRY	2,65,05	—3,00	2,62,05
511. Capital Outlay on Dairy Development	91. Public Works	15,00	..	15,00
512. Capital Outlay on Fisheries .	3. Fisheries	14,66,00	..	14,66,00
	53. Delhi	7,57	..	7,57
	55. Andaman and Nicobar Islands . . .	15,50	—3,50	12,00
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON FISHERIES . .	14,89,07	—3,50	14,85,57
513. Capital Outlay on Forests .	5. Forest	56,00	..	56,00
	55. Andaman and Nicobar Islands . . .	75,00	..	75,00
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	80	..	80
	91. Public Works	51,38	..	51,38
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON FORESTS . .	1,83,18	..	1,83,18
514. Capital Outlay on Community Development	53. Delhi	8,30	..	8,30
	TOTAL—CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES	1042,33,18	—798,30,15	244,03,03

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (*i.e.* amount of Demand	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
(c) Capital Account of Industry and Minerals				
520. Capital Outlay on Industrial Research and Development	91. Public Works	97,00	..	97,00
521. Capital Outlay on Village and Small Industries	13. Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts	76,90	..	76,90
	53. Delhi	3,16,00	..	3,16,00
	54. Chandigarh	9,50	..	9,50
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7,00	..	7,00
	60. Village and Small Industries	1,00,00	..	1,00,00
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES	5,,09,40	..	5,09,40
522. Capital Outlay on Machinery and Engineering Industries	59. Industries	26,35,70	..	26,35,70
	91. Public Works	55,00	..	55,00
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MACHINERY AND ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES	26,90,70	..	26,90,70
523. Capital Outlay on Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries	69. Petroleum and Petro-Chemicals Industries	10,10,74	—20	10,10,54
	70. Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries	119,34,01	—1	119,34,00
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PETROLEUM, ETC.	129,44,75	—21	129,44,54
524. Capital Outlay on Aircraft and Ship-building Industries	20. Ministry of Defence	7,40,00	..	7,40,00
	77. Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	34,42,00	..	34,42,00
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON AIRCRAFTS AND SHIP-BUILDING INDUSTRIES	41,82,00	..	41,82,00
525. Capital Outlay on Telecommunication and Electronics Industries	15. Ministry of Communications	4,00,00	..	4,00,00
	20. Ministry of Defence	2,00,00	..	2,00,00
	96. Atomic Emergry Research, Development and Industrial Projects	1,50,00	..	1,50,00
	98. Department of Electronics.	4,30,75	..	4,30,75
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON TELECOMMUNICATION, ETC.	11,80,75	..	11,80,75
526. Capital Outlay on Consumer Industries	13. Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts	29,06,55	..	29,06,55
	59. Industries	51,34,00	..	51,34,00
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CONSUMER INDUSTRIES	80,40,55	..	80,40,55
527. Capital Outlay on Atomic Energy Development	96. Atomic Energy Research, Development and Industrial Projects	56,78,85	—5,16,36	51,62,49
528. Capital Outlay on Mining and Metallurgical Industries	80. Department of Steel	273,86,20	—25,30	273,60,90
	81. Department of Mines	51,57,00	..	51,57,00
	82. Department of Coal	305,55,81	—26,67,80	278,88,01
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MINING, ETC.	630,99,01	—26,93,10	604,05,91
529. Capital Outlay on Other Industries	40. Opium and Alkaloid Factories	87,07	..	87,07
	79. Ministry of Social Welfare	33,00	..	33,00
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON OTHER INDUSTRIES	1,20,07	..	1,20,07
530. Investments in Industrial Financial Institutions.	42. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	20,00,00	..	20,00,00
	53. Delhi	10,00	..	10,00
	54. Chandigarh	2,50	..	2,50
	62. Information and Publicity	1,15,01	..	1,15,01
	TOTAL—INVESTMENTS IN INDUSTRIAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	21,27,51	..	21,27,51
	TOTAL—CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF INDUSTRY AND MINERALS	1006,70,59	—32,09,67	974,60,92

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (*i.e.*, amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
(d) Capital Account of Water and Power Development				
531. Capital Outlay on Water and Power Development Services	10. Ministry of Irrigation	64,50	..	64,50
	30. Ministry of Energy	1,40,00	..	1,40,00
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON WATER AND POWER DEVELOPMENT SERVICES	2,04,50	..	2,04,50
533. Capital Outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Drainage and Flood Control Projects	10. Ministry of Irrigation	9,01,00	—30,34	8,70,66
	53. Delhi	9,30,03	—80,00	8,50,03
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2,00,00	..	2,00,00
	77. Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	2,75,00	..	2,75,00
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IRRIGATION, ETC.	23,06,03	—1,10,34	21,95,69
534. Capital Outlay on Power Projects	30. Ministry af Energy	419,15,03	—122,54,03	296,61,00
	54. Chandigarh	2,03,00	—3,00	2,00,00
	55. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2,00,45	—60,00	1,40,45
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	31,00	..	31,00
	57. Lakshadweep	30,00	..	30,00
	97. Nuclear Power Schemes	64,37,68	..	64,37,68
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON POWER PROJECTS	488,17,16	—123,17,03	365,00,13
	TOTAL—CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF WATER AND POWER DEVELOPMENT	513,27,69	—124,27,37	389,00,32
(e) Capital Account of Transport and Communications				
535. Capital Outlay on Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	55. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5,90,50	..	5,90,50
	57. Lakshadweep	59,81	..	59,81
	77. Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	10,28,08	—5,00,41	5,27,67
	91. Public Works	52,42	..	52,42
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PORTS, ETC.	17,30,81	—5,00,41	12,30,40
536. Capital Outlay on Civil Aviation	88. Aviation	53,81,00	—14,26,60	39,54,40
537. Capital Outlay on Roads and Bridges	53. Delhi	2,75,00	..	2,75,00
	54. Chandigarh	8,40	..	8,40
	55. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,50,00	..	1,50,00
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	37,50	..	37,50
	76. Roads	112,95,88	—1,85,46	111,10,42
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ROADS AND BRIDGES	117,66,78	—1,85,46	115,81,32
538. Capital Outlay on Road and Water Transport Services	54. Chandigarh	48,00	..	48,00
	55. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4,50	..	4,50
	78. Road and Inland Water Transport	8,10,00	..	8,10,00
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ROAD, ETC.	8,62,50	..	8,62,50
544. Capital Outlay on Other Transport and Communication Services	16. Overseas Communications Service	26,91,32	—94,28	25,97,04
	53. Delhi	25,70	..	25,70
	54. Chandigarh	12,00	..	12,00
	55. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8,00	..	8,00
	89. Tourism	4,44,73	..	4,44,73
	102. Department of Space	39,55,68	—65	39,55,03
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON OTHER TRANSPORT, ETC.	71,37,43	—94,93	70,42,50
	TOTAL—CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS	268,78,52	—22,07,40	246,71,12

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (*i.e.* amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
(g) *Capital Account of Posts and Telegraphs :*				
555. Capital Outlay on Postal Services	19. Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs	6,22,00	—4,92,70	1,29,30
556. Capital Outlay on Tele-communication Services (including Wireless)	19. Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs	445,37,75	—377,37,05	68,00,70
	TOTAL—CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS	451,59,75	—382,29,75	69,30,00
	TOTAL—CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF ECONOMIC SERVICES	3358,16,04	—1374,15,34	1984,00,70
	TOTAL—CAPITAL ACCOUNT OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT	4607,06,56	—1521,18,11	3085,88,45
	Add—Railway Capital as per Railway Budget	482,00,00	..	482,00,00
	GRAND TOTAL	5089,06,56	—1521,18,11	3567,88,45
E. Public Debt :				
601. Internal debt of the Central Government	*Repayment of Debt.*	26577,82,97	..	26577,82,97
602. External debt.	*Repayment of Debt.*	410,40,07	..	410,40,07
	TOTAL—PUBLIC DEBT.	26988,23,04	..	26988,23,04
F. Loans and Advances :				
677. Loans for Education, Art and Culture	27. Education	95,40	..	95,40
	53. Delhi	2,20	..	2,20
	54. Chandigarh	5	..	5
	55. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5	..	5
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	..	1
	57. Lakshadweep	1	..	1
	62. Information and Publicity	50,00	..	50,00
	TOTAL—LOANS FOR EDUCATION, ART AND CULTURE	1,47,72	..	1,47,72
679. Loans for Scientific Services and Research	98. Department of Electronics	1,10,00	..	1,10,00
	99. Department of Science and Technology	75,00	..	75,00
	TOTAL—LOANS FOR SCIENTIFIC SERVICES AND RESEARCH	1,85,00	..	1,85,00
682. Loans for Public Health, Sanitation and Water Supply	53. Delhi	17,51,00	..	17,51,00
683. Loans for Housing	53. Delhi	4,46,00	..	4,46,00
	54. Chandigrah	1,67,00	..	1,67,00
	55. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,50	..	1,50
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	50	..	50
	57. Lakshadweep	50	..	50
	65. Labour and Employment	11,40	—11,40	..
	77. Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	5,00	..	5,00
	93. Housing and Urban Development	4,33,00	..	4,33,00
	TOTAL—LOANS FOR HOUSING	10,64,90	—11,40	10,53,50

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (*i.e.* amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
684. Loans for Urban Development	53. Delhi	1,81,00	..	1,81,00
	54. Chandigarh	15,00	..	15,00
	TOTAL—LOANS FOR URBAN DEVELOPMENT	1,96,00	..	1,96,00
688. Loans for Social Security and Welfare	53. Delhi	60	..	60
	54. Chandigarh	3,00	..	3,00
	55. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2,05	..	2,05
	85. Department of Rehabilitation	3,04,90	..	3,04,90
	TOTAL—LOANS FOR SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE	3,10,55	..	3,10,55
695. Loans for Other Social and Community Services	55. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	75	..	75
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	..	1
	57. Lakshadweep	1	..	1
	65. Labour and Employment	2,50	—2,50	..
	77. Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	20,00	..	20,00
	82. Department of Coal	24,00	—24,00	..
	TOTAL—LOANS FOR OTHER SOCIAL, ETC.	47,27	—26,50	20,77
698. Loans for Cooperation	6. Co-operation	14,35,00	..	14,35,00
	13. Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts	3,00,00	..	3,00,00
	14. Ministry of Civil Supplies	4,96,25	..	4,96,25
	20. Ministry of Defence	28	..	28
	43. Loans to Government Servants, etc	1,00	..	1,00
	53. Delhi	1,25	..	1,25
	55. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	73	..	73
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1,83	..	1,83
	57. Lakshadweep	1,31	..	1,31
	82. Department of Coal	10	—10	..
	TOTAL—LOANS FOR COOPERATION	22,37,75	—10	22,37,65
699. Loans for Special and Backward Areas	52. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	19,54,00	..	19,54,00
705. Loans for Agriculture	2. Agriculture	4,27,00	..	4,27,00
	53. Delhi	17,00	..	17,00
	54. Chandigarh	40	..	40
	55. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2,45	..	2,45
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4,83	..	4,83
	TOTAL—LOANS FOR AGRICULTURE	4,51,68	..	4,51,68
706. Loans for Minor Irrigation, Soil Conservation and Area Development	54. Chandigarh	12	..	12
	55. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5,70	..	5,70
	TOTAL—LOANS FOR MINOR IRRIGATION, SOIL CONSERVATION AND AREA DEVELOPMENT	5,82	..	5,82
709. Loans for Food	7. Department of Food	17,95,00	..	17,95,00
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	25	..	25
	TOTAL—LOANS FOR FOOD	17,95,25	..	17,95,25
710. Loans for Animal Husbandry	53. Delhi	1,25	..	1,25
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	30	..	30
	TOTAL—LOANS FOR ANIMAL HUSBANDRY	1,55	..	1,55

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (*i.e.* amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
711. Loans for Dairy Development .	4. Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development .	23,39,93	..	23,39,93
	53. Delhi	1,35,00	..	1,35,00
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	20	..	20
	TOTAL—LOANS FOR DAIRY DEVELOPMENT . .	24,75,13	..	24,75,13
712. Loans for Fisheries	3. Fisheries	5,95,00	..	5,95,00
	55. Andaman and Nicobar Islands . . .	1,00	..	1,00
	TOTAL—LOANS FOR FISHERIES	5,96,00	..	5,96,00
714. Loans for Community Development	53. Delhi	2,50	..	2,50
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	30	..	30
	TOTAL—LOANS FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	2,80	..	2,80
715. Loans to Agricultural Financial Institutions	2. Agriculture	2,50,00	..	2,50,00
	42. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	100,00,00	..	100,00,00
	TOTAL—LOANS TO AGRICULTURAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	102,50,00	..	102,50,00
720. Loans for Industrial Research and Development	14. Ministry of Civil Supplies . .	11,00	..	11,00
721. Loans for Village and Small Industries	13. Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts .	41,00	..	41,00
	53. Delhi	80,00	..	80,00
	54. Chandigarh	8,00	..	8,00
	55. Andaman and Nicobar Islands . . .	2,00	..	2,00
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1,30	..	1,30
	60. Village and Small Industries	89,00	..	89,00
	74. Ministry of Rural Reconstruction	84,41,50	..	84,41,50
	TOTAL—LOANS FOR VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES	86,62,80	..	86,62,80
722. Loans for Machinery and Engineering Industries	20. Ministry of Defence	3,57,00	..	3,57,00
	59. Industries	128,36,73	..	128,36,73
	91. Public Works	1,45,00	..	1,45,00
	TOTAL—LOANS FOR MACHINERY AND ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES	133,38,73	..	133,38,73

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (*i.e.* amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
723. Loans for Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizer Industries	69. Petroleum and Petro-Chemicals Industries	92,12,00	..	92,12,00
	70. Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries	204,35,00	..	204,35,00
	TOTAL—LOANS FOR PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZER INDUSTRIES	296,47,00	..	296,47,00
724. Loans for Aircrafts and Shipbuilding Industries	20. Ministry of Defence	57,00,00	..	57,00,00
	77. Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	10,35,00	..	10,35,00
	TOTAL—LOANS FOR AIRCRAFTS, ETC.	67,35,00	..	67,35,00
725. Loans for Telecommunication and Electronics Industries	15. Ministry of Communications	5,97,00	..	5,97,00
	20. Ministry of Defence	3,00,00	..	3,00,00
	98. Department of Electronics	11,00	..	11,00
	TOTAL—LOANS FOR TELECOMMUNICATION, ETC.	9,08,00	..	9,08,00
726. Loans for Consumer Industries	7. Department of Food	10,00,00	..	10,00,00
	12. Foreign Trade and Export Production	7,47,00	..	7,47,00
	13. Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts	29,04,00	..	29,04,00
	59. Industries	74,02,50	..	74,02,50
	TOTAL—LOANS FOR CONSUMER INDUSTRIES	120,53,50	..	120,53,50
728. Loans for Mining and Metallurgical Industries	20. Ministry of Defence	20,00,00	..	20,00,00
	42. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	3,00,00	..	3,00,00
	80. Department of Steel	213,47,00	..	213,47,00
	81. Department of Mines	44,06,00	..	44,06,00
	82. Department of Coal	253,76,00	..	253,76,00
	96. Atomic Energy Research, Development and Industrial Projects	4,57,33	..	4,57,33
	TOTAL—LOANS FOR MINING, ETC.	538,86,33	..	538,86,33
729. Loans for other Industries	79. Ministry of Social Welfare	60,00	..	60,00
730. Loans to Industrial Financial Institutions	42. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	34,67,00	..	34,67,00
731. Loans for Water and Power Development Services	30. Ministry of Energy	1,50,00	..	1,50,00
734. Loans for Power Projects	30. Ministry of Energy	117,42,00	..	117,42,00
	42. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	45,23,00	..	45,23,00
	53. Delhi	23,01,00	..	23,01,00
	TOTAL—LOANS FOR POWER PROJECTS	185,66,00	..	185,66,00
735. Loans for Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	77. Ports, Lighthouses, and Shipping	145,46,28	..	145,46,28
736. Loans for Civil Aviation	88. Aviation	5,75,50	..	5,75,50
737. Loans for Roads and Bridges	76. Roads	50,00	..	50,00
738. Loans for Road and Water Transport Services	78. Road and Inland Water Transport	32,62,45	..	32,62,45
744. Loans for Other Transport and Communication Services	53. Delhi	4,75	..	4,75
	89. Tourism	3,10,00	..	3,10,00
	TOTAL—LOANS FOR OTHER TRANSPORT SERVICES	3,14,75	..	3,14,75

ANNEXURE III

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (*i.e.* amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
760. Loans and Advances to State Governments	2. Agriculture	187,15,00	..	187,15,00
	4. Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development	7,00	..	7,00
	5. Forest	4,10,50	..	4,10,50
	6. Cooperation	5,59,75	..	5,59,75
	7. Department of Food	51,00	..	51,00
	10. Ministry of Irrigation	28,30,00	..	28,30,00
	13. Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts	11,55,00	..	11,55,00
	14. Ministry of Civil Supplies	2,63,69	..	2,63,69
	20. Ministry of Defence	1,81,16	..	1,81,16
	27. Education	4,01,00	..	4,01,00
	30. Ministry of Energy	10,84,49	..	10,84,49
	41. Transfers to State Governments	2632,26,00	..	2632,26,00
	45. Medical and Public Health	3,00	..	3,00
	49. Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms	1,10,00	..	1,10,00
	52. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	1,22,25	..	1,22,25
	60. Village and Small Industries	4,00,00	..	4,00,00
	76. Roads	10,70,00	..	10,70,00
	77. Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	2,00,00	..	2,00,00
	78. Road and Inland Water Transport	77,80	..	77,80
	80. Department of Steel	4,40,00	..	4,40,00
	81. Department of Mines	40,00	..	40,00
	85. Department of Rehabilitation	10,93,40	..	10,93,40
	93. Housing and Urban Development	23,72,82	..	23,72,82
	TOTAL—LOANS AND ADVANCES TO STATE GOVERNMENTS	2948,13,86	..	2948,13,86
761. Loans and Advances to Union Territory Governments	5. Forest	17,50	..	17,50
	6. Cooperation	25	..	25
	13. Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts	7,50	..	7,50
	30. Ministry of Energy	34,51	..	34,51
	52. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	69,35,31	..	69,35,31
	60. Village and Small Industries	20,00	..	20,00
	76. Roads	42,00	..	42,00
	78. Road and Inland Water Transport	3,00	..	3,00
	85. Department of Rehabilitation	22	..	22
	TOTAL—LOANS AND ADVANCES TO UNION TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS	70,60,29	..	70,60,29
765. Advances to Foreign Governments	12. Foreign Trade and Export Production	55,00,00	..	55,00,00
	31. Ministry of External Affairs	8,84,87	..	8,84,87
	42. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	87,96,00	..	87,96,00
	70. Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries	85,07	..	85,07
	TOTAL—ADVANCES TO FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS	152,65,94	..	152,65,94
766. Loans to Government Servants	43. Loans to Government Servants, etc.	81,99,00	..	81,99,00
767. Miscellaneous Loans	20. Ministry of Defence	38,52	..	38,52
	43. Loans to Government Servants, etc.	82	..	82
	65. Labour and Employment	1,85	..	1,85
	TOTAL—MISCELLANEOUS LOANS	41,19	..	41,19
	TOTAL—LOANS AND ADVANCES	5150,87,04	—38,00	5150,49,04
768. Inter-State Settlement	Repayment of Debt	50	..	50
	GRAND TOTAL	58527,03,32	—1968,23,35	56558,79,97

ANNEXURE IV

EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE

This Annexure gives in brief the nature and magnitude of assistance in the form of loans, grants and commodity assistance received from friendly foreign countries and international organisations. The estimates of receipts of external assistance and of repayments of principal and interest payments during the years 1979-80 and 1980-81 are summarised in the following tables :—

(In crores of Rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1979-80	Revised Estimates 1979-80	Budget Estimates 1980-81
External Assistance :			
A.—Loans	1000.14	939.38	1210.62
B.—Cash Grants	355.27	343.83	348.72
C.—Commodity Grant Assistance:			
(i) Food	32.42	46.86	46.12
(ii) Others	25.53	27.68	33.00
D.—Special Credits :	162.78	12.65	97.69
E.—Total-External Assistance (*Gross*) (A+B+C+D)	1576.14	1370.40	1736.15
F.—Repayments :			
(i) Loans	395.50	408.78	410.40
(ii) Special Credits	43.18	43.30	73.53
G.—External Assistance (Net of repayments) (E-F)	1137.46	918.32	1252.22
H.—Interest Payments			
(i) Loans	236.05	233.32	230.54
(ii) Special Credits	23.68	20.31	22.02
I.—External Assistance: (Net of repayments and Interest payments) (G—H)	877.73	664.69	999.66

Two Statements *viz*.. Statement I showing the receipts and repayments of external loans and Statement II showing the grants and commodity assistance are appended to this Annexure.

A brief write up on the assistance extended by different countries and organisations is given in the succeeding paragraphs.

I. Abu-Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Development

By an agreement dated the 6th July, 1976, the Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Development extended a loan of U.A.E. Dirhams 68 million (US $17.5 million approximately) for financing a part of the cost of Garhwal Rishikesh Chila Hydro Electric Project (114 MW) in Uttar Pradesh. The loan carries interest at 4 *per cent* per annum (including an additional charge of 0.5 *per cent* for meeting administrative expenses) and is repayable in 20 years including a grace period of 5 years.

II. AUSTRALIA

Australia has extended a grant assistance of Australian dollars 1.6 million under the Special Action Programme for import of commodities. The amount was received in full during 1979-80.

III. AUSTRIA

The credits extended by Austria are of two kinds :

(*a*) Government credits, and

(*b*) Suppliers' credits.

The Austrian Government have so far extended ten credits (excluding debt relief) amounting to 811.35 million Austrian Schillings for purchase of Austrian goods. While the credits extended in the years 1962 and 1963 were repayable in a period of 12 years (with a grace period of 2 years) and 13 years (with a grace period of 3 years) respectively, the period of repayment was increased to 15 years (including a grace period of 5 years) in the case of credits extended in the years 1964 to 1966. The sixth credit extended in 1967 was repayable in 20 years with a grace period of 7 years. The repayment period in respect of the seventh, eighth and ninth credit was increased to 25 years which includes a grace period of 7 years. While the credits extended upto the year 1967 carry interest at 5.5 *per cent* per annum, the credits extended thereafter carry interest at 3 *per cent* per annum except the credit extended in 1972 which carries interest at 2 *per cent* per annum. The last credit of Austrian Schillings 127 million signed on 1-2-1980 is repayble over a period of 30 years (inclusive of grace period of 10 years) and carries interest at 2 *per cent* per annum. The amount of Austrian Schillings 18.836 million outstanding under Food Aid Credit-1967 has since been written off.

The suppliers' credit extended by Austria in past years have mainly been used for import of electrical equipment and also for setting up of Pelletisation and Benefication Plants.

In addition, Austria has extended debt relief assistance which comprises nine credits amounting to 371.61 million Austrian schillings. These loans are repayable over a period of 25 years with an initial grace period of 9 years, the rate of interest being 2 *per cent* per annum. Besides, Austria has also given debt relief amounting to Austrian schillings 43 millions in the form of grant by way of reduction of interest rate from 5.5 *per cent* to 3 *per cent* during the years 1968-69 to 1970-71.

IV, BELGIUM

The Government of Belgium have extended upto 1979-80, 14 credits for a total of 3360 million Belgian Francs. Out of this, a sum of 1035 million Belgian Francs has been provided as debt relief, while the balance has been made available for procurement of goods and services from Belgium.

The terms of credits have become progressively softer over the years. Credits extended from 1977-78 onwards provide for repayment in 30 years, including an initial grace period of 10 years and are interest-free. The credits are used for import of fertilizers, steel, zinc dust, X-ray films, Germanium semiconductors, calcium citrate, special types of glass and steel wire, sophisticated machinery, etc.

V. CANADA

Loans : The Canadian development aid is channelised through the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). The total value of loan assistance extended by Canada so far is C$ 638.76 million (net of cancellations and excluding debt relief). This includes medium terms suppliers' credit of C$ 115.34 million extended by the Export Development Corporation of Canada (EDC). The loan assistance has been extended in the shape of project aid, non-project aid, and food aid (wheat loan). Project aid has been received for hydro-electric power projects, Oil and Natural Gas Commission project, fertilizer bulk handling facilities at Kandla and Haldia ports, IPCL synthetic rubber project, second satellite earth communication station, Diesel Locomotive Works, Geological Survey Project, Rajasthan Atomic Power Project, Sharavathy Aluminium Project, telecommunication equipment for P & T Department, Wind tunnel project, Durgapur Steel Plant etc. Non-project assistance has been used for import of industrial commodities such as asbestos, woodpulp, newsprint, nickel, zinc, etc., besides fertilizers and capital goods. Between 1974-75 and 1977-78, fresh loan assistance received from Canada was only for import of fertilizers and fertilizer raw materials; however, utilisation of the aid already in the pipeline for other purposes continued during this period. During 1978-79, Canada extended a loan of C$ 15 million for ARDC II projects.

CIDA loans are free of interest, commitment or service charges. These are repayable over a period of 50 years including a grace perod of 10 years. The credits extended by the EDC, however, are repayable over a period of 15 to 20 years including a grace period of 2 to 6 years and carry interest at 6 *per cent* per annum.

In addition, Canada has provided debt relief for a total amount of C$ 21.76 million which included (i) C$ 8.35 million in the form of postponement of specified principal repayments due between 1967-68 and 1973-74; (ii) cash assistance towards interest reduction for C$ 3.23 million and (iii) write-off of C$ 10.18 million of principal and interest payments on wheat loans. No debt relief assistance has been received from Canada since 1973-74.

Grants : Canada has also given grants for food and non-food items. The total value of the grants authorised so far is C$ 906.17 million.

VI. Czechoslovakia

The Government of Czechoslovakia have so far extended three credits for an aggregate of Rs. 166.10 crores.

Among the projects financed under these credits are the Foundry Forge Plant, Ranchi, Heavy Machine Tools Project, Ranchi, High Pressure Boiler Plant, Tiruchirapalli, Heavy Power Equipment Plant, Hyderabad, Heavy Duty Electrical Locomotives, components for manufacure of turbo blowers and compressors at Hyderabad, Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels Project, Vishakhapatnam, Ennore (Tamil Nadu) Thermal Power Station, Ajmer Machine Tools Factory, etc.

The first credit which was for capital goods is repayable over a period of 8 years after a grace period of one year. The second and third credits are repayable over a period of 12 years after a grace period of one year and three years respectively for capital goods imported under the credits. For components imported under these credits, the period of repayment is 8 years after a grace period of one year in the case of second credit and ten years after a grace period of one year in the case of third credit. All the three credits carry interest at 2.5 *per cent* per annum.

The only current credit from Czechoslovakia is the third credit, the terminal contracting date of which is now December 31, 1980.

The repayments of principal and payment of interest on Czech credits are made in Indian Rupees which are utilised by the Czech authorities for purchase of Indian goods according to the provisions of the Indo-Czech Trade and Payment Agreement.

VII. DENMARK

Apart from two food loans of DKr. 55 million extended in the sixties, the Government of Denmark have extended 6 credits aggregating DKr. 239 million for purchase of Danish capital goods and services. The last credit was extended by Denmark in 1977 for an amount of DKr. 80 million. The loan is interest-free and repayable in 35 years including a grace period of 10 years.

Debt Relief : Denmark provided debt relief amounting to DKr. 31.45 million in the form of waiver of interest/principal payments due during the years 1972-73 to 1978-79.

Other Assistance : Cash grant assistance aggregating Rs. 127 lakhs was expected during 1979-80, consisting of Area Programme of Family Welfare (Rs. 10 lakhs), Trachoma and Blindness Control (Rs. 59 lakhs), National Institute of Health and Family Welfare (Rs. 58 lakhs). During

1980-81, similar cash grant assistance for Area welfare programme (Rs. 300 lakhs) and National Institute of Health and Family Welfare (Rs. 45 lakhs), is expected to be received.

Further, a total commodity assistance of Rs. 950 lakhs was anticipated during 1979-80, which consisted of Rs. 50 lakhs for Tool Room Project, Calcutta, Rs. 77 lakhs for Proto-type Training and Development Centre, Madras, Rs. 762 lakhs for fisheries vessels and Rs. 61 lakhs for National Trachoma Control and Prevention of Blindness. During 1980-81 assistance is estimated to be Rs. 75 lakhs for Tool Room Project, Calcutta, Rs. 115 lakhs for National Trachoma Control and Prevention of Blindness and Rs. 12 lakhs for Proto-type Training and Development Centre, Madras.

VIII. FRANCE

The Government of France have so far extended credits for a total amount of French Francs 2930.26 million, which includes Project Credit for FF 200 million and Non-Project Credit for FF 140 million for 1977-78. Project aid and non-project aid extended so far, amount to FF 2520 million and the balance FF 410.26 million covers cash credits already received as debt relief assistance. Project aid and non-project aid have been used for import of essential goods, services and also components and raw materials in several priority sectors of the economy such as fertilizers, power, oil, atomic energy, space etc. The credits are tied to imports of goods of French origin.

The aid at present is a 50 : 50 mix of treasury loans at 3 *per cent* interest repayable over 28 years including a grace period of 10 years and bank credit at 8.9 *per cent* interest repayable in 10 years. Debt relief assistance, however, is repayable over a period of 30 years including a grace period of 11 years and carries interest at 3.5 *per cent* per annum.

IX. FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY (FRG)

The Government of Federal Republic of Germany have so far committed assistance to the extent of DM 8044.35 million including DM 1931.38 million for debt relief assistance (loan/grant), liquidity assistance and prolongation of Rourkela liabilities. The assistance is made available for utilisation through specific agreements signed with Kreditanstaltfur Wiederaufbau (KFW), the West German Development Bank. Agreements totalling DM 7459.20 million have so far been signed with KFW. The Credits from FRG are untied as to the source of imports.

Loans : The credits have been used for financing specific projects like Rourkela Steel Plant, Visvesvaraya Iron & Steel Ltd., Neyveli Lignite Project, Sawang Coal Washery, Railways, TELCO, Modi Rubber, Bihar Alloy Steels, Motor industries Company, Gujarat Aromatics, Gujarat Alkalies and Chemicals, Travancore Cochin Chemicals, Raman and Demm Ltd., Kerala Newsprint Project, BHEL High Speed Drive Turbine, Rural Development Project TAWA (Madhya Pradesh), Trombay Thermal Project etc., and for purchase of capital goods and commodities like fertilizers, components, raw materials and spare parts.

During 1979-80, the Government of Federal Republic of Germany committed assistance of DM 360 million comprising DM 240 million for mutually agreed projects, DM 35 million to finance import of capital goods to meet India's civilian requirements, DM 70 million for import of commodities and DM 15 million for Development Banks (Industrial Finance Corporation of India and Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India).

Since 1969-70, the terms of German loans have gradually softened. The loans are now repayable over a period of 50 years including a grace period of 10 years with interest at 0.75 *per cent* per annum.

Cash grants : Agreement for a further cash grant of DM 6 million committed during 1978-79 for rural development programme at TAWA (M.P.) was signed on 7th June, 1979.

Besides loans and grants, the Government of FRG also give technical assistance in the form of services of experts, scholarships to Indian experts, equipment etc. These have been appropriately reflected under the relevant major heads of account.

X. HUNGARY

The Government of Hungarian Peoples' Republic extended on 15th June, 1966 a credit of Rs. 25 crores (out of which an amount of Rs. 7.5 crores was earmarked as suppliers' credit) to finance the import of plant, machinery and equipment, etc. required for complete projects. The portion representing Government credit is repayable in 10 annual instalments commencing one year after the shipment of the last consignment and carries interest at 2.5 *per cent* per annum.

Against the Government to Government Credit segment of Rs. 17.5 crores, the total value of contracts included upto the terminal contracting date of the credit *i.e.*, upto December 31, 1977 was about Rs. 12.8 crores. The uncontracted balance amount lapsed on December 31, 1977 *pari passu* with the expiry of the rupee payment arrangements between the two countries on that date.

Repayments of principal and payments of interest are made in non-convertible Indian Rupees which are utilized by the Hungarian authorities for the purchase of Indian goods in accordance with the Indo-Hungarian Trade and Payments Agreement.

XI. IRAN

The Government of Iran have extended so far loan assistance of US $ 481.71 million towards meeting a part of the cost of crude supplied to Indian Oil Corporation and Madras Refineries Limited during 1974-75 to 1977-78.

A loan assistance of US $ 250 million has been extended to the State Bank of India to be utilised for implementation of development programmes in India. The loan carries interest at 2.5 *per cent plus* a management fee of 0.5 *per cent* per annum and is repayable in 6 equal annual instalments beginning 6 years after disbursement of the loan. The loan has been fully drawn.

The Government of Iran have also extended loan assistance of US $ 630 million to the Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited towards financing the cost of implementation of Kudremukh Iron Ore Project in Karnataka State for production and delivery of 150 million tonnes of iron ore concentrates to Iran over a period of twenty years. The loan is repayable in 31 equal semi-annual instalments beginning 5 years after effective date of the loan and carries interest at 2.5 *per cent plus* a management fee of 0.5 *per cent* per annum.

XII. IRAQ

The Government of Iraq have extended loan assistance of US $ 185.09 million (net of cancellation and including interest capitalised) towards financing a part of the cost of crude supplied to the Indian Oil Corporation during 1974 to 1976.

In order to assist developing countries by providing them with long term loans for the amounts equivalent to official increase in the oil prices for the period from 1st June, 1979 to 31st December, 1979, the Government of Iraq have also offered an interest-free loan of US$ 104.16 million. The loan offered is repayable in 35 equal half-yearly instalments (last of which will be due on 30th June, 1999), and will carry a service charge of one-half of one *per cent* per annum.

XIII. ITALY

Apart from a loan of Lire 1.22 billion for fertilizer imports in 1967 and debt-relief loans of Lire 31.875 billion during 1968-75, Italy provides assistance only in the form of supplier's credit which are not on Government account and, therefore, do not pass through the Budget.

XIV. JAPAN

Loans : The Government of Japan have so far extended to India loan assistance totalling Yen 335.323 billion (net of cancellations) towards project aid as well as commodity aid.

Over the years the Government of Japan have extended Project aid in the fields of fertilizer production, iron ore, oil exploration, telecommunication, power, petrochemicals etc. The commodity assistance is used for financing the import of spares, components and certain essential commodities like steel, fertilizers, chemicals etc.

A loan of Yen 815 million was also provided to the Shipping Corporation of India in the year 1957.

Japanese aid to India was channelled through the Government owned Export-Import Bank of Japan upto and including 1974-75. During 1975-76, project aid was channelled through the Export-Import Bank of Japan and commodity aid through the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund of Japan (O.E.C.F.). From 1976-77 onwards, both project and commodity aid are being channelled through the O.E.C.F. The loans extended in 1976-77 and 1977-78 were partially untied in favour of procurement from developing countries. The commodity aid for 1978-79 was further untied for procurement even from O.E.C.D. countries. No commodity aid was extended to India in 1979-80.

The first loan received through the Exim Bank in 1958, carried interest at 5.75 *per cent* per annum with a maturity period of thirteen years inclusive of three years' grace period. The terms of repayment of Exim Bank loans have gradually softened over the years. Similarly, in the case of loans received through OECF, while the first loan extended in 1976 carried interest at 3.5 *per cent* per annum with a maturity period of 25 years including the grace period of 7 years, the subsequent loans were provided on still softer terms either in respect of the rate of interest or the repayment period or both. The latest loans for 1979-80 carry interest at 2.75 *per cent* per annum and a maturity period of 30 years inclusive of 10 years grace period.

The Government of Japan, in addition to the capital assistance of Yen 335.323 billion indicated above, have given debt relief to the extent of Yen 96.05 billion (excluding debt relief for Shipping Corporation of India) during 1966-67 to 1976-77 in the form of rescheduling of repayments of a major part of the principal amounts falling due during the said years. The debt-relief credits carry interest at the rates between 2.5 and 5.75 *per cent* per annum and are repayable in 12 to 30 years including a grace period ranging from 3 to 10 years. No debt relief in terms of rescheduling of principal was extended for 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80. However, in pursuance of UNCTAD Resolution No. 165 of 11th March, 1978, Japan has extended debt relief grants amounting to Yen 2.9 million for 1978-79 and Yen 2.687 billion for 1979-80 as relief in interest payment relating to these years by refund. These refunded amounts are required to be kept in a deposit account in Japan to be used for financing imports of goods and materials in the same manner as is being done in the cases of loans.

Grants : In addition to the Debt relief grant assistance, the Government of Japan extended to India during 1978-79 and 1979-80, grants worth Yen 1.828 billion and Yen 2.550 billion respectively for specific purposes such as :—

1978–79	Yen million
(*i*) Cement needed for use in construction of irrigation facilities, public housing projects, flood disaster prevention	500.00
(*ii*) Land scrapers for increasing food production in the State of Gujarat	700.00
(*iii*) Fishery survey and training vessels . .	600.00
(*iv*) Photographic equipment for the preservation of Indian cultural assets and heritage . .	28.00
Total	1828.00

1979-80	
(*v*) For import of steel bars required for construction of LIG houses in New Delhi and Bombay and buildings at Safdarjang Hospital	1500.00
(*vi*) Crawler tractors for increasing food production in the States of M.P., U.P., and Punjab	1000.00
(*vii*) For import of equipment for setting up Science Laboratory of Dehra Dun by Archaeological Survey of India	50.00
TOTAL	2550.00

XV. KUWAIT FUND FOR ARAB ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Under an agreement dated the 27th January, 1976, the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development extended a loan of Kuwaiti Dinars 15 million (US $ 50 million approximately) to assist in the financing of Kalinadi Hydro Electric Project (Stage I) in Karnataka. The loan was fully drawn by October, 1978.

The Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development has also extended a loan of Kuwaiti Dinars 9.4 million (US $ 31 million approximately) for Kopili Hydro-Electric Project Assam-Meghalaya under an agreement dated the 4th July, 1978.

Both the loans carry interest at 4 *per cent* (inclusive of a charge of 0.5 *per cent* to meet administrative expenses) per annum and are repayable in 40 semi-annual instalments, after an initial moratorium of 5 years.

XVI. NETHERLANDS

Loans : General Purpose Credits.—The Government of Netherlands have so far extended credits totalling Dutch Guilders 1555.50 million for purchase of capital goods, commodities and raw materials. The amount of credits extended in 1978 and 1979 was D.G. 207 million and 164 million respectively. For 1980, the loan amount is DG 175 million. The terms of the credits have become progressively soft; apart from the two credits of DG 54 million in 1977-78 and DG 82 million in 1978-79 extended on IDA terms, the recent Dutch credits are repayable in 30 years including 8 years of grace period and carry interest at 2.5 *per cent* per annum.

Grants.—Since 1975-76, a part of the Dutch aid is also in the form of grants. The grants provided so far total D.G. 235 million including the grant of DG 57 million for 1980. Bulk of these grants will be used for financing local costs of social projects like rural water supply schemes.

In addition, the Netherlands Government have also provided special grants of about DG 62.80 million for various schemes of Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority and for purchase of fisheries vessels for training/survey purposes.

Debt Relief : The total cash assistance extended by the Netherlands by way of debt relief upto 1977-78 has been of the order of D.G. 85.11 million comprising D.G. 31.36 million as loans and D.G. 53.75 million as grants. Besides, debt relief of D.G. 17.33 million was provided through reduction in interest payments in the years 1968-69 to 1974-75. Also, with effect from Ist August, 1979, interest on pre-1970 loans is reduced to 2.5 *per cent* per annum which is the rate applicable to the current loans by the Netherlands.

XVII. NORWAY

Grants : During 1979-80, cash grant assistance by Norwegian Agency for International Development for family welfare programmes was estimated at Rs. 505 lakhs; this assistance during 1980-81 is estimated at Rs. 510 lakhs.

Besides, commodity assistance comprising fertilizers (Rs. 546 lakhs), gift paper for text books (Rs. 115 lakhs), modernisation of training vessels (Rs. 24 lakhs) and fisheries (Rs. 76 lakhs) was expected during 1979-80. Similar assistance expected during 1980-81 amounts to Rs. 150 lakhs, Rs. 157 lakhs, Rs. 32 lakhs and Rs. 290 lakhs respectively, under the aforesaid categories.

XVIII. OPEC SPECIAL FUND

The OPEC Special Fund, a collective facility for providing financial assistance from the members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to other developing countries, has extended under an agreement signed on the 11th January, 1977 a loan of US $ 21.8 million, as balance of payment support. The loan is initially to be used for imports (as balance of payment assistance) and the counterpart funds thus generated will be used for financing the local cost of Phase I of the Singrauli Super Thermal Power Station. The loan is interest free but is subject to a service charge of 0.5 *per cent* per annum and is repayable in 25 years including a grace period of 5 years. The loan has been fully drawn.

By an agreement dated the 16th December, 1977, the Fund has agreed to provide US $ 14 million towards the foreign exchange expenditure on goods and services in regard to four parallel pipelines of about 22.7 Kms. from Uran to Trombay as a part of the development of the Bombay High Project. The loan repayable in 20 years including a grace period of 4 years is interest free but subject to a service charge of 0.75 *per cent* per annum. The loan has been fully drawn.

The OPEC Special Fund has also extended a loan of US $ 20 million for Korba Thermal Power Project under an agreement dated the 18th May, 1979. The loan repayable in thirty semi-annual instalments commencing on 15th April, 1984, is interest free, but subject to a service charge of 0.75 *per cent* per annum.

XIX. POLAND

The Government of Poland have extended three credits for a total of Rs. 38.16 crores. The first two credits are repayable over a period of 8 years while the third credit is repayable over a period of 12 years. All the three credits carry interest at 2.5 *per cent* per annum.

There are no current credits from Poland for the purpose of fresh contracting as the contracting dates under the earlier credits have already lapsed. Repayments of principal and the payments of interest are made in non-convertible Indian Rupees which are utilised by the Polish authorities for the purchase of Indian goods in accordance with the Indo-Polish Trade and Payments Agreements.

XX. SAUDI FUND FOR DEVELOPMENT

By an agreement dated the 2nd June 1977, the Saudi Fund for Development has extended a loan of Saudi Riyals 353 million (US $ 100 million approximately) to assist in financing of the Srisailam and Nagarjunasagar Power Project in Andhra Pradesh. The loan carries interest at 4 *per cent* per annum and is repayable in 30 semi annual instalments, after an initial grace period of 5 years.

XXI. SWEDEN

The Government of Sweden have been giving aid to India since 1964. Sweden has so far given about S. Kr. 2173 million in aid, exclusive of the wheat storage loan and population grant. This includes the commitment for 1980-81.

From 1973, the annual assistance from Sweden consists of 3 main parts *viz.* (i) assistance to finance imports from any country (General Imports Segment) (ii) assistance to finance imports of swedish manufacture (Swedish imports Segment) and (iii) technical assistance. The first part was in the form of a loan (at IDA terms) upto 1974-75 and partly loan and partly grant in 1975-76. The other two parts of Swedish assistance were, however, outright grants. From 1976-77 onwards, the first part was also converted into grant; thus all Swedish aid is now in the form of grants.

The first Swedish credit became available in 1964 but the question of repayment of Swedish credit arose only in 1972-73 when the payment of interest on it started. Since 1972-73, on an annual basis, Sweden has been providing debt relief by way of waiver of amounts due towards repayments of principal, interest and service charges. However, in 1977, the Swedish Government have taken a decision to write off all outstanding loans extended by them to India and other developing countries. In June, 1978 the Swedish Government have decided to convert loans outstanding as on 30th June, 1978 into grants.

Other assistance : Cash grant assistance amounting to S. Kr. 2.5 million was expected to be provided during 1979-80 towards supply of gift paper as part of the Nonformal education programme. Further, commodity assistance consisting of Rs. 35 lakhs for Advanced Training Institute for Electronics, Rs. 146 lakhs for T.B. Control and National Leprosy Control and Rs. 21 lakhs towards supply of Vitamin A solution was expected during 1979-80.

Similar assistance expected during 1980-81 consists of Rs. 24 lakhs for Advanced Training Institute for Electronics, and Rs. 174 lakhs for TB and Leprosy Control.

XXII. SWITZERLAND

Loans : The Government of Swiss Confederation have extended so far four credits amounting to 300 million Swiss Francs for capital goods and machinery required for development programme. Of these, the Development loan of 35 million Swiss Francs extended in 1973 for import of capital goods and services for the 400 KW Obra-Sultanpur—Lucknow Transmission Project in Uttar Pradesh is provided on very soft terms, involving repayment over a period of 50 years including a grace period of ten years and rate of interest at 1 *per cent* per annum. This loan has since been fully converted into a grant.

The remaining three credits which have been extended for procurement of Swiss capital goods are financed by a mix of Bank and Government Credits. The first credit extended in 1960-61 was entirely financed by consortium of Banks and was repayable in 10 years with a grace period of 3 years. The subsequent two credits comprise Government and Bank segments in equal proportions. In the case of the second credit, the amount of Bank segment is repayable in 10 years including a grace period of 5 years and Government segment in 15 years with a grace period of 10 years. In the case of the third credit, the periods of repayment were increased to 12 years (with a grace period of 6 years) and 18 years (with a grace period of 12 years) for the two segments. No fresh credit has been extended after 1973.

Grants: The Government of Switzerland have also decided to convert the outstanding amount as on 30th June, 1977 of the Government portion of the loans into grants. Accordingly, the disbursed amounts of 2nd and 3rd Swiss Credits (Government portion) which are 30.826 million Swiss Francs and 10.598 million Swiss Francs were converted into grants. The Government of Switzerland have also extended through their agreement dated 20th December, 1979 cash grant assistance of Swiss Francs 40 million for financing selected projects through ARDC.

XXIII. UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

The United Arab Emirates have extended loan assistance of US $ 50 million through an agreement dated 27th February, 1975, as amended subsequently, to finance a part of the cost of crude supplied to the Indian Oil Corporation. The loan was fully drawn during 1975-76. The loan is repayable in 20 years including a grace period of 5 years and carries interest at 2.5 *per cent* per annum.

The United Arab Emirates have also extended a loan of US $ 20 million for economic development under an agreement dated 13th January, 1976. The loan carries interest at 2.5 *per cent* per annum and is repayable in 15 years including a grace period of 5 years. The loan has been fully drawn.

XXIV. UNITED KINGDOM

Development assistance from U.K. was in the form of loans upto June, 1975 whereafter it has been on a grant basis pursuant to the British policy of providing grant assistance to countries whose annual per capita income is less than $ 200. On 31st July, 1978, the U.K. Government also decided to provide full relief to India from debt service liability in respect of outstanding UK Government loans extended before June 1975; the relief is to be provided in the form of annual grants for financing local costs of agreed projects and programmes.

Total assistance extended by the Government of U.K. upto end of March, 1980 amounted to £ 1445.38 million, comprising loans of £ 734.09 million upto June, 1975 and grants of £ 711.29 since June, 1975. For 1979-80, agreements were signed for £15 million of maintenance grant and £ 31.10 million of local costs aid in lieu of debt relief, besides £ 70 million for mixed project grants, £11 million for coal sector grants and £ 33.2 million of RTA grant for 1980-81.

The U.K. Government also provide technical assistance grants under the Colombo Plan. The estimated value of equipment, materials etc. in 1979-80 under these grants was Rs. 0.32 crore; during 1980-81 these grants are estimated at Rs. 1.50 crores.

XXV. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The assistance extended by the United States of America upto end of 1979 amounted to $ 8570.84 million (net of cancellation). This is made up of:

	[In million $]
Dollar Loans	4389.12
Dollar Grants	22.00
Rupee loans equivalent of	3320.84
PL-480 Grant	838.88
Total :	8570.84

U.S. assistance has been received in various forms in the past including Wheat Loan of $189.35 million in 1951 and also the TCM and DLF aid which were precursors to US AID assistance. In addition, US AID also extended loans to private parties under Special Loan Repayment procedure in the past. Assistance was also received from USA in the shape of debt relief as well as loans from their Export and Import Bank.

The total assistance of $ 8570.84 million referred to above includes US AID's Developmental assistance of $ 90 million authorised for US Fiscal Year 1979. It covers the loan agreement of $ 58 million concluded on 30th June, 1979 for Rural Electrification Programme as well as the loan agreement of $22 million finalised on 28th September, 1979 for fertilizer promotion. US AID also concluded with Government of India, a Supplementary Loan Agreement on 30th June, 1979 for $ 10 million for financing Malaria Control Programme. These loans are repayable in Dollars in 40 years including a grace period of 10 years and carry interest at 2 *per cent* per annum during the first 10 years and 3 *per cent* per annum thereafter.

In addition to the direct total US assistance of $8570.84 million as mentioned above, US has also extended aid in the shape of debt relief from 1958 to 1972 which amounted to $ 97.84 million. This debt relief represented deferment of principal and interest payment relating to the Wheat Loan of 1951 mentioned earlier. From 1972-73 onwards, the debt relief was, however, in the form of re-financing credits repayable in 26 to 30 years inclusive of a grace period from 7 to 10 years. The debt relief received for the years 1972-73 to 1974-75 was $ 103.48 million. Thereafter, no debt relief assistance has been provided by US so far.

XXVI. UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS (USSR)

The Soviet assistance for India's economic development commenced in 1955 and nine credits including the credit of 250 million Roubles during 1977-78 have so far been extended for a total value of Roubles 1475.36 million for assisting public sector projects, basic and heavy industries and development projects included in the Five Year Plans.

While the credits are generally repayable over a period of 12 years starting one year after the completion of shipments of equipment required for putting the project into operation, the credit of Roubles 18 million for the projects of Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. is repayable in seven years and the credit of Roubles 200 million for the Bokaro Steel Plant provides for repayment of the amounts utilised in each year to commence from the following year; the latest credit is of Roubles 250 millions repayable over seventeen years after a grace period of three years. All the Soviet credits carry interest at 2.5 *per cent* per annum.

Interest payments and repayments of principal are made in Indian Rupees for credit to a special account of USSR with the Reserve Bank of India and these are utilised by the Soviet authorities for purchase of Indian goods in accordance with the Indo-Soviet Trade and Payments Agreement.

Among the projects which have been financed wholly or in part with Soviet assistance are the Bhilai and Bokaro Steel Plants, the Heavy Machine Building Plant, Ranchi, a large number of power projects (such as Neyveli, Korba, Singrauli and Lower Sileru Hydro Electric Station), Instrumentation Project, exploration projects for oil and gas of the ONGC, Barauni, Koyali and Mathura Refineries, Coal Mining Machinery Plant, the Ophthalmic Glass Project, etc.

The USSR also provided in 1973-74 two million tonnes of wheat on loan basis without interest. The value of wheat supplied was repaid partly in cash in Indian Rupees (Rs. 56.08 crores from June, 1976 to September, 1977) for being utilised by the Soviet authorities for purchase of Indian goods and the balance in the form of wheat (about 1.5 million tonnes).

XXVII. YUGOSLAVIA

The Government of Yugoslavia have so far extended two credits for a total sum of Rs. 49.24 crores for purchase of ships and for import of capital goods and equipment for power projects, marine diesel engines for fisheries, etc. The first credit is repayable over a period of six years in the case of ships and eight years in the case of capital equipment. The second credit of Rs. 31.16 crores (originally Rs. 60 crores) was mainly suppliers' credit with only a small element of Government credit of Rs. 10 lakhs. The credit to Government is repayable over a period of nine years in the case of ships and eleven years in the case of capital equipment. The credits carry interest at 3 *per cent* per annum. There are currently no credits from Yugoslavia for the purpose of fresh contracting as the contracting dates under the earlier credits have already lapsed.

Repayments of principal and payments of interest are made in Indian rupees, which are utilised by the Yugoslav authorities for the purchase of Indian goods in accordance with the Trade and Payments Agreement between the two countries.

XXVIII. INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

The IBRD has been granting loans for various development projects in India since 1949. During the year 1979, two more agreements for a total value of US $ 300 million for Ramagundam Thermal Power and Thal Fertilizer Projects were signed.

The total value of loans extended upto 31st December, 1979 is US $ 1535.65 million (net of cancellation) which includes loans for the Railways, Agricultural Machinery Projects, the DVC Projects, Koyana Project, fertilizer projects, development of private collieries, Kothagudam Power Project, construction of transmission lines by various State Electricity Boards, expansion of telecommunications, development of seeds in various areas, Andhra Pradesh Irrigation, Command Area Development and Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) Project, etc.

The Bank has also extended assistance to institutions in public and private sectors for a total sum of US $ 993.11 (net of cancellation) upto 31st December, 1979.

The repayment period of the loan varies from 10 to 30 years including a grace period of 3 to 10 years. The loans extended from the year 1978-79 onwards, however, have a repayment period of 20 years with a grace period of 4 to 6 years. The interest has generally varied from loan to loan. Currently, interest rate of 8.25 *per cent* per annum is payable on such loans.

XXIX. INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

The International Development Association (IDA), an affiliate of the World Bank, has been providing assistance to developing countries on soft terms. IDA has upto the end of 31st December, 1979 extended credits to the Government of India for a total value of US $ 6976.04 million (net of cancellations). This includes assistance in the form of non-project credits for industrial imports and credits for various specific projects such as construction of national highways, irrigation and power projects in various States, development of Bombay Port, development of telecommunications, Railway Projects, power transmission, agricultural and dairy development projects in different states, fertilizer projects, grain storage projects, population project, agricultural marketing, research and extension projects, Calcutta and Madras urban development projects, rural electrification projects, water supply and sewerage projects in various States, Command Area Development projects in Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh, etc., Godavari Barrage, forest development projects, Himchal Pradesh Apple Project, Agricultural Refinance Development Corporation and IDBI Project, National Seed and Horticulture Development Project, etc. During 1979, IDA has extended 8 credits amounting to US $ 880 million for various projects *viz.* Ramagundam Thermal Power, Storage project of the National Cooperative Development Corporation, Composite Agricultural Extention, Punjab Irrigation, Maharashtra Water Supply and Sewerage, Second Rural Electrification, UP Social Forestry and Third ARDC Project.

The credits are repayable in 80 semi-annual instalments, repayment commencing after a moratorium of 10 years. They do not carry any interest but only a service charge of 3/4 of one *per cent* per annum to meet the administrative costs.

XXX. Other International Bodies

1. *European Economic Community (EEC)*

Cash Grants : During 1979-80, cash grant assistance from European Economic Community was estimated at US $ 15.021 million towards financing a part of (i) Drought Prone Area Programme in the districts of Mirzapur, Hamirpur, Jalaun, (ii) Intensive Grain Storage project, (iii) Central Warehousing Corporation, (iv) cyclone protection shelters in Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh, (v) cooperative storage and NCDC project. The assistance expected during 1980-81 is $ 47.048 million, which includes fertilizers ($ 35.771 million).

Commodity Assistance : During 1979-80 the value of commodity assistance in the form of skimmed milk powder and butter oil, was estimated at Rs. 33.99 crores. During 1980-81, this assistance is estimated at Rs. 46.02 crores.

2. *UN Fund for Population Activities*

Cash Grants: During 1979-80, cash grant assistance amounting to Rs. 9.93 crores for sterilisation, MFW Kits, etc. was expected to be received. Fresh assistance amounting to Rs. 12 crores on this account is anticipated during 1980-81.

Commodity Assistance : During 1979-80, assistance in the form of commodities for family welfare programmes was estimated at Rs. 13 lakhs; Rs. 62 lakhs worth of assistance is anticipated during 1980-81 .

3. *World Health Organisation*

Cash Grants: Assistance amounting to Rs. 0.77 lakh for National Malaria Eradication Programme (NMEP) was expected to be received during 1979-80; assistance during 1980-81 is estimated at Rs. 1 lakh.

Commodity assistance amounting to Rs. 19 lakhs was expected to be received for NMEP, Multipurpose Workers Scheme and leprosy control during 1979-80; assistance during 1980-81 is estimated at Rs. 70 lakhs.

4. *United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund*

Cash Grants: During 1979-80, assistance in the form of cash grant for training of Primary Health Centre (PHC) doctors (Rs. 3 lakhs) and food (Rs. 6 lakhs) was expected to be received. Similar assistance for these schemes expected in 1980-81 amounts to Rs. 8 lakhs and Rs. 4 lakhs respectively.

Commodity Assistance: During 1979-80, a total assistance of Rs. 285 lakhs was expected, consisting of Applied Nutrition Programme (ANP) material (Rs. 40 lakhs), Intensive Grain Storage modernisation (Rs. 24 lakhs), NMEP, National Leprosy Control MPW Kits, T.B./Goitre control (Rs. 133 lakhs) and Family welfare schemes (Rs. 88 lakhs). For the year 1980-81 total assistance in the form of commodity is expected to be Rs. 601 lakhs made up of gift material ANP (Rs. 39 lakhs) NMEP/NLC/TB/Goitre Control (Rs. 470 lakhs), and Family welfare schemes (Rs. 92 lakhs).

5. *Ford Foundation.*

Cash grant assistance amounting to Rs. 2 lakhs was expected to be received during 1979-80 under schemes of the Department of Food; this assistance during 1980-81 is estimated at Rs. 3 lakhs.

6. *UNESCO*

Cash assistance for schemes of Ministry of Information and Broadcasting amounting to Rs. 0.32 lakh was expected during 1979-80; assistance of the same level is expected during 1980-81.

7. *Colombo Plan :*

Commodity assistance amounting to Rs. 50 lakhs in 1979-80 was expected to be received for National laboratories of CSIR; this assistance during 1980-81 is estimated at Rs. 30 lakhs.

8. *Special Action Credit.*

A special action credit agreement has been signed on 5th November, 1979 between India and IDA as Administrator of the Special Action Account established with funds contributed by the member States of the European Economic Community. The credit amount consists of various currencies (equivalent to US$ 50 Million) contributed by the member States of the EEC. The terms and conditions of drawal and repayment are similar to those specified for IDA credits. This credit agreement is intended to finance the second ARDC Project.

9. *International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)*

Under an agreement dated 11th October, 1979, the International Fund for Agricultural Development has extended a loan amount equivalent to SDR 38.500 million for Bhima Command Area Development Project in Maharashtra State. The IDA will be the cooperating Institution for the administration of this loan.

The loan is repayable in 80 semi-annual instalments, repayment commencing after a moratorium of 10 years. The loan does not carry any interest but only a service charge of one *per cent* per annum on the amount of the loan withdrawn and outstanding from time to time.

Another agreement has been signed on January 4, 1980 for a loan of SDR 42.7 million, with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), for the Rajasthan command Area Development and Settlement Project. The IDA will be the cooperating institution for the administration of this loan. The terms of repayment and payment of service charges are the same as mentioned above.

10. *International Monetary Fund (IMF)*

Out of the subsidy account established by the IMF to assist the members of the Fund most seriously affected by the increased prices of petroleum and petroleum products, an amount of Rs. 760 lakhs was received during 1978-79. An amount of Rs. 226 lakhs was received on this account during 1979-80.

11. *UN Development Programme (UNDP)*

Technical assistance received by India under the United Nations Development Programme is in the form of services of experts, equipment, and training facilities for Indian personnel abroad. As against the indicative planning figures of $ 50 million for the first cycle (1972-76), an amount of $. 39 million was disbursed. The indicative planning figure for the second cycle (1977-81) is $ 97 million. In addition, the shortfall of $ 11 million in the first cycle will be made good during the second cycle. Thus total UNDP assistance that will be availble during the second cycle (1977-1981) will be $108 million. UNDP assisted projects are in the fields of agriculture and irrigation, energy and science and technology, industry, transport and communications, education and labour welfare.

XXXI. New Credits and Grants

In addition to the various loans and grants mentioned above, against new commitments expected to be made during 1980-81, disbursements amounting to Rs. 213.14 crores on account of credits and Rs. 36.47 crores on account of cash and food grants are expected during 1980-81.

XXXII. Suppliers' Credits

Suppliers' credits which do not pass through Government Budget have also been received from Austria, Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Poland, Rumania, Spain Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, USA, USSR and Yugoslavia.

S/69 Fin/80—25

STATEMENT I

EXTERNAL LOANS

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND REPAYMENTS

EXPLANATORY NOTES

(1) This statement shows the actuals to the end of 1978-79 (as compiled from departmental records) and the estimates in the Budget as well as RE 1979-80 and BE 1980-81 of the receipts and repayments of external debts in respect of various countries/sources arranged in alphabetical order.

(2) All loans fully drawn upto 31st March, 1978 (*i.e.* at the end of Fifth Plan) have been shown in lump as the first entry in respect of each country/source. The rest of the loans are individually listed thereafter.

(3) The rupee value of loans authorised has been shown converting the loans in foreign currencies at the IMF parity rates of exchange prevalent on the date of signing of the loan agreements. Pre-December 1971 IMF parity rates have been adopted in respect of loans authorised after December 1971.

(4) The rupee value of receipts and repayments against individual loans has been shown at the IMF parity rates prevailing on the date of transactions. Pre-December 1971 IMF parity rates have been adopted for transactions arising after December 1971. From the year 1974-75, differences arising out of actual rate of exchange and pre-December 1971 IMF parity rates have also been treated as 'External Debt' and such differences for all loans are exhibited in lump, as a last entry in respect of each country/source against 'Exchange Variation'.

(5) The estimated balance as on 31st March, 1980 represents the value of loans/credits in the pipeline as on that date, converted into rupees at the pre-December, 1971 IMF parity rates.

(6) The rates of exchange prevalent on 4th January, 1980 have been adopted for framing Budget Estimates 1980-81 and for determining the rupee value of estimates of transactions from November, 1979 to March, 1980 included in Revised Estimates 1979-80.

(In lakhs of rupees)

Details of Loans	Amount of loans authorised less cancellations	RECEIPTS (DRAWALS)				Esti-mated balance as on 31-3-80	Budget 1980-81	REPAYMENT OF PRINCIAPAL				
		Actual drawals upto 31-3-78	Actual drawals 1-4-78 to 31-3-79	Budget 1979-80	Revised 1979-80			Actual repay-ments upto 31-3-78	Actual repay-ments from 1-4-78 to 31-3-79	Budget 1979-80	Revised 1979-80	Budget 1980-81
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
AUSTRIA												
Loans fully drawn upto 31-3-78 . . .	15,33	15,60	..	..	..	..	..	6,81	19	19	19	19
Loans not fully drawn :												
1. 3rd Austrian Credit dated 5-4-1965 .	1,90	2,31	..	..	2	..	..	2,65	31	14	15	..
2. 4th —do— 12-11-65 .	1,90	2,91	..	..	4	..	..	2,39	32	32	32	16
3. 5th —do— 5-12-66 .	3,52	3,50	..	..	2	..	..	2,41	37	37	37	37
4. 6th —do— 15-12-67 .	1,92	1,92	..	..	Neg.	..	..	56	16	16	16	16
5. Food Aid dated 15-12-67 . . .	75	73	..	..	..	2	..	14	4	4	..	..
6. Financial Aid dated 22-12-72 . .	37	36	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
7. General Purpose credit dated 6-3-75	59	36	10	15	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Agreement dated 1-2-80	3,85	..	..	..	..	3,85	1,87	..	..	..	..	..
Exchange Variation	..	3,51	9	15	22	..	2,22	3,90	1,28	1,22	1,25	1,04
TOTAL	30,13	31,20	19	30	44	3,87	4,09	18,86	2,67	2,44	2,44	1,94

ABU DHABI FUND FOR ARAB ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Loans not fully drawn :												
Agreement dated 6-7-76 for Garhwal-Rishikesh-Chila Hydro-electric Project	12,92	5,25	..	2,19	7,67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Exchange Variation	..	58	..	22	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	12,92	5,83	..	2,41	8,38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

BAHRAIN

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Loans fully drawn upto 31-3-78	7,86	7,86	..	..	..	..	..	9,83	..	..	..	..
Exchange Variation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	7,86	7,86	..	..	..	..	..	9,86	..	..	..	..

BELGIUM

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Loans fully drawn upto 31-3-78	16,65	16,65	..	..	..	..	..	1,44	29	40	40	53
Loans not fully drawn :												
1. 7th Belgian Cr. dated 13-10-72	3,37	3,36	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. 8th Belgian Cr. dated 19-10-73	3,75	3,61	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. 10th Belgian Cr. dated 30-10-75	4,88	4,13	48	..	5	22	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. 11th Belgian Cr. dated 3-11-76	5,62	3,00	2,46	..	16	..	15	..	..	..	..	..
5. 12th Belgian Cr. for B.F. 375 M dated 31-12-77	5,63	1,35	3,09	3,00	74	45	45	..	..	..	..	..
6. 13th Belgian Cr. B.F. 350 M. dt. 12-12-78	5,25	..	..	Neg.	92	4,33	1,80	..	..	..	..	..
7. 14th Belgian Credit for BF 350 Million dt. 20-9-79	5,25	..	..	..	60	4,65	..	..	..	..	..	..
Exchange Variation	..	9,67	4,77	2,60	2,29	..	2,24	64	25	35	38	50
TOTAL	50,40	41,77	10,80	5,60	4,76	9,80	4,64	2,08	54	75	78	1,03

CANADA

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Loans fully drawn upto 31-3-78	2,85,03	2,96,25	..	..	..	..	..	47,35	8,00	8,16	8,16	8,37
Loans not fully drawn :												
1. Diesel Locos & Parts Agreement	4,85	4,81	..	..	..	4	..	30	12	12	12	12

2. Non-Project Loan 21-2-67	8.14	8,06	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. ONGC 7-4-71	10,41	10,41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Geological Survey of India dt. 28-7-67	1,39	89	19	34	32	..	..	5	4	4	4	4
5. Idukki Power Project dt. 27-10-67	7,63	7,26	7	..	Neg.	30	..	19	19	19	19	19
6. Non-Project Dev. Loan dt. 8-2-68	13,72	13,42	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. P & T Loan dated 30-9-69 as amended in 1977	28,34	27,59	..	20	24	51	52	..	..	71	71	71
8. Non-Project Dev. Loan dt. 16-7-71 and 31-3-73	7.52	7,52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Bulk Handling Facilities for Kandla/Haldia Ports dt. 12-8-71	2 50	1,45	..	..	.	10 5	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Synthetic Rubber Project dt. 16-3-73	5,20	4,06	61	..	4	49	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Fertilizer Loan dt. 6-10-77	22,20	18,95	2,91	..	..	34	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Fertilizer Loan 22-2-78	6,94	1,87	5 05	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..
13. ARDC II Credit dt. 13-2-79	10,41	..	10,41	3,47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. ARDC Credit III (To be signed)	17,34	..	..	..	17,34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Exchange Variation	..	18,18	51	1	(—)20	..	(—)1	6,58	13	2	20	(—)11
TOTAL	4,31,62	4,20,72	19,75	4,02	17,74	3,13	51	54,47	8,48	9,24	9,42	9,32

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Loans fully drawn upto 31-3-78	86,10	88,56	..	..	..	..	..	67,72	3,82	3,52	4,09	3,91
Loans not fully drawn :												
3rd Credit dt. 5-12-73	80,00	9,03	34	1,36	1,36	69,27	2.00	19	28	33	34	39
Exchange Variation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	1,66,10	97,59	34	1,36	1,36	69,27	2,00	67,91	4,10	3,85	4,43	4,30

DENMARK

Loans fully drawn upto 31-3-78	14,37	14,36	..	..	..	..	..	5,01	72	94	94	94
Loans not fully drawn :												
1. 5th Danish Credit dated 2-9-74	5,00	4,03	83	6	6	6	6	..	..	..	..	..
2. 6th —do— dated 30-3-77	8.00	..	1,65	2,94	2,44	3,91	3,74	..	..	..	..	..
Exchange Variation	..	2,83	1,30	1,83	1,22	..	1,90	1,14	39	57	51	47
TOTAL	27,37	21,22	3,78	4,83	3,72	3,97	5,70	6,15	1,11	1,51	1,45	1,41

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
FRANCE												
Loans fully drawn upto 31-3-78	55,80	55,79	..	..	..	..	..	7,70	2,07	2,60	2,60	2,60
Loans not fully drawn:												
1. FF 85 M dt. 5-7-66 (1966-67)	12,91	12,36	..	..	..	23	..	10,55	40	20	19	16
2. FF 150 M dt. 5-4-68 (1967-68)	22,79	20,24	..	..	15	1,14	..	8,44	1,31	1,45	1,59	1,37
3. FF 125 M dt. 3-1-69 (1968-69)	18,99	16,55	..	..	..	33	..	5,48	1,20	1,36	1,49	1,25
4. FF 125 M dt. 4-8-70 (1969-70)	16,87	16,53	..	..	..	34	..	4,68	1,17	1,24	1,30	1,24
5. FF 130 M dt. 21-1-71 (1970 71)	17,55	17,43	..	..	..	12	..	3,99	1,19	1,30	1,37	1,31
6. FF 150 M dt. 22-6-71 (1971-72)	20,25	19,70	1	..	..	55	..	4,39	1,20	1,42	1,53	1,48
7. FF 150 M dt. 20-3-72 (1972-73)	20,25	19,88	3	..	2	32	1	4,21	98	1,23	1,04	95
8. FF 35 M Special Credit dated 20-3-72 (1972-73)	4,72	4,23	2	..	13	34	..	42	22	23	22	20
9. FF 180 M dt. 7-2-73 (1973-74)	24,30	23,18	21	27	..	85	..	3,29	1,12	1,16	1,14	1,22
10. FF 56 M Special Credit dt. 7-2-73 (1973-74)	7,56	7,49	3	..	..	3	..	1,10	42	46	46	43
11. FF 214 M dt. 8-2-74 (1974-75)	28,89	26,67	1,35	14	14	46	6	1,93	1,32	1,53	1,39	1,35
12. FF 60 M Special Credit dt. 8-2-74 (1974-75)	8,10	6,79	..	13	7	1,34	..	50	37	41	36	34
13. FF 25 M dt. 7-2-75 (1975-76)	30,38	16,66	5,29	2,74	2,77	5,09	1,35	99	93	1,09	1,09	1,01
14. FF 90 M Special Credit dt. 7-2-75 (1975-76)	12,15	7,59	1,51	27	67	1,65	27	21	41	55	45	49
15. FF 290 M dt. 19-2-76 (1976-77)	39,15	11,63	6,45	3,04	8,01	12,93	11,20	11	74	95	1,00	1,15
16. FF 50M Spl. Credit dt. 19-2-76 (1976-77)	6,75	91	2,64	2,86	2,19	1,22	95	..	6	17	20	27
17. FF 340 M dt. 9-3-77 (1977-78)	45,90	..	9,62	10,80	11,50	25,09	6,41	..	1	54	54	95
18. FF 40 M Fresh Non-Project Assistance (out of new agreement expected to be signed)	*5,40	..	..	..	..	5,40	5,40	..	..	..	..	..
Exchange Variation	..	52,47	10,82	8,85	11,34	..	12,16	16,40	6,04	7,82	7,39	8,43
TOTAL	3,98,71	3,36,10	37,98	29,10	36,99	57,43	37,81	74,39	21,16	25,71	25,35	26,20

*Provisional

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY												
Loans fully drawn upto 31-3-78	8,03,63	8,16,81	..	..	..	..	..	4,82,25	35,49	34,79	34,79	32,45
Loans not fully drawn :												
1. DM 5.048 M dt. 13-5-65 for Sawang Coal Washery	60	1,09	Neg.	..	..	..	..	34	6	6	6	6
2. DM 60 M dt. 13-2-66 for Commodities	7,14	11,00	1	..	..	..	..	3,32	62	66	66	66

3. DM 18 M dt. 26-1-66 for Railways	2,14	3,01	..	..	1	..	..	100	20	20	20	20
4. DM 7.25 M dt. 14-1-66 for TELCO	86	1,38	Neg.	..	..	..	..	40	8	8	8	8
5. DM 52, 16 M dt. 16-1-67 for Rourkela Project	9,78	8,71	1	10	10	..	..	2,79	62	61	61	61
6. DM 16 M dt. 4-4-68 for Railways	3,00	3,43	11	..	4	..	..	45	18	18	18	18
7. DM 28.25 M dt. 2-6-67 for Railways	5,30	5,53	..	..	1	..	..	1,12	32	32	32	32
8. DM 17.04 M dt. 17-5-68 for Neyveli Lignite Corporation (Reduced to DM 15.89 millions)	2,98	3,19	Neg.	6	2	..	..	48	19	19	19	18
9. DM 9 M dt. 7-8-70 for Neyveli Lignite Corporation	1,84	1,77	3	1	4	..	..	5	10	10	10	10
10. DM 4 M dt. 21-2-71 for Hindustan Steel Ltd., Rourkela	80	79	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	5	4	4
11. DM 21.36 M dt. 22-6-72 for Motor Industries Co. Ltd.	4,23	4,18	5	..	Neg.	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
12. DM 14.244 M dt. 15-9-72 for Bihar Alloy Steels Ltd.	2,89	2,87	Neg.	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
13. DM 4 M dt. 12-12-72 for IPCL (Gujarat Aromatics Project).	82	61	2	17	17	2	..	.	..	..	..	..
14. DM 30 M dt. 15-12-72 for Capital Goods	6,15	6,00	1	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. DM 27.1 M dt. 15-12-72 for Modi Rubber Ltd.	5,57	5,46	7	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. DM 12 M dt. 24-7-73 for Travancore Cochin Chemicals	2,48	2,17	Neg.	11	2	27	13	..	..	..	..	..
17. DM 20 M dt. 31-1-74 for Capital Goods	4,10	3,93	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. DM 15 M dt. 9-7-74 for Capital Goods	3,08	2,76	13	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. DM 14 M dt. 9-7-74 as amended 22-7-77 for GACL (10M)	2,04	1,78	10	14	4	13	12	..	..	..	..	..
20. DM 13.5 M dt. 25-9-75 for VISL	2,77	1,96	32	31	15	34	..	..	..	..	..	..
21. DM 10 M dt. 10-12-74 for Ramon and Demm Ltd.	2,05	1,84	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. DM 57 M dt. 4-2--75 for TELCO	11,68	8,45	68	55	55	2,00	..	..	..	..	..	..
23. DM 30 M dt. 30-12-75 for Capital Goods	6,15	5,33	31	20	(—)38	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
24. Tawa Project DM 45 M dated 25-10-77	9,22	..	8	2,05	5	9,09	31	..	..	..	..	..
25. DM 70 M dated 2-3-77 for Neiveli Lignite Corpn. enhanced to DM 156 M	31,96	14,34	9,16	6,15	4,23	4,23	1,03	..	..	..	..	..
26. Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizer Co. dt. 22-12-77 as amended on 5-10-79	26,64	..	11.27	15,37	15,37	..	18,44	..	..	..	..	..
27. DM 25M dated 25-6-76 for Capital Goods	5,12	3,46	124	21	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28. DM 30 M dated 24-11-76 Hindustan Paper Corpn.	6,15	4,75	1,07	..	3	1,37	..	..	..	..	..	..
29. DM 58 M dt. 25-10-77 for seamless Steel BHEL (Reduced to DM 54 M)	11,06	7,30	1,53	56	1,48	1,57	56	..	..	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	2	13
30. H.S.D. Turbine Project DM 9.3 M dated 2-3-77 (BHEL)	1,91	52	1	61	59	79	..	..	..	..	..	..
31. DM 75 M 20-3-78 for Commodities	15,37	..	15.37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32. DM 13.894 M Capital Goods dt. 20-3-78	2,84	..	2,29	21	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33. DM 35 M for Capital Goods dt. 26-6-78	7,17	..	64	2,46	372	2,81	1,77	..	..	..	..	..
34. DM 70 M dt. 13-4-78 for Commodities	14,34	..	12,91	1,43	1,43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35. DM 85 M dt. 29-6-79 for Trombay Power Plant	17,42	..	..	..	7,17	10,25	5,12	..	..	..	..	..
36. DM 70 M dt. 13-7-79 (for Commodities)	14,34	..	..	..	14,34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37. Capital Goods credit (to be signed)	*2,46	..	..	..	..	2,46	2,46	..	..	..	..	..
38. Neyveli Lignite Corpn. II (to be signed)	*14,34	..	..	..	..	14,34	14,34	..	..	..	..	..
39. Survey Vessel (to be signed)	*2,05	..	..	..	..	2,05	2,05	..	..	..	..	..
40. B.H.E.L. Hardwar (to be signed)	*5,12	..	..	..	..	5,12	5,12	..	..	..	..	..
Exchange Variation	..	1,73,24	63,28	36,03	63,36	..	66,45	1,16,77	40,86	43,64	45,40	45,1
TOTAL	10,79,59	11,07,66	1,20,70	66,79	1,14,02	57,05	1,18,00	6,08,97	78,76	80,88	82,63	80,20
	*Provisional											
			HUNGARY									
Loans not fully drawn :												
1st Credit dt. 15-6-66	12,80	11,21	1,06	..	1	52	..	..	69	80	1,08	1,16
			IRAQ									
Loans fully drawn upto 31-3-78 :	1,38,82	1,34,14	3,35	..	..	..	..	..	16,90	16,90	16,90	22,57
Exchange Variation	..	17,07	45	..	..	..	..	..	1,57	1,64	1,15	1,53
TOTAL	1,38,82	1,51,21	3,80	..	..	..	..	..	18,47	18,54	18,05	24,10
			ITALY									
Loans fully drawn up to 31-3-78 :	39,71	39,71	..	..	..	..	..	6,55	1,80	2,04	2,04	4,37
Exchange Variation	..	(—)3,91	..	..	..	..	..	(—)49	(—)33	(—)34	(—)34	(—)73
TOTAL	39,71	35,80	..	..	..	..	..	6,06	1,47	1,70	1,70	3,64
			JAPAN									
Loans fully drawn up to 31-3-1978 :	5,21,78	5,47,40	..	..	..	..	..	2,07,11	25,86	27,57	27,57	25,48
Loans not fully drawn :												
1. Twelfth Yen Cr. Project dt. 2-2-1973	5,57	4,74	64	23	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,44
2. Bhatinda Fertilizer Project dt. 2-8-74	22,92	21,80	70	50	31	11	..	..	..	..	..	..

3. Panipat Fertilizer Project dt. 10-4-75 . . .	22,92	22,03	69	21	9	11	9	..	..	..	..	..
4. Adhoc Credit for Bhatinda/Panipat Fertilizer Projects dt. 12-9-75	22,71	21,03	45	81	81	42	18	..	..	..	..	..
5. Telecommunication Proj. Agreement dt. 25-4-77 (9 Billion Yen)	18,75	..	5,58	4,17	5,06	8,11	6,19	..	..	..		..
6. I.D.C. 2 dt. 3-3-77 (10 Billion Yen) (Commodity Loan II)	20,83	19,95	89	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
7. IDC 3 Agreement dt. 19-8-77 for (20 Billion Yen) Commodity Loan III	41,67	9,80	30,11	2,69	1,76	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Nagarjunasagar Reversible Turbine Project IDP 2 dt. 13-6-78	17,50	..	3,65	13,53	10,56	3,29	1,51	..	..	..	..	..
9. Jaykwadi (Paithan) Hydro Electric Proj. IDP 3 dt. 10-8-78 .	2,71	..	20	1,67	4	2,47	1.79	..	..	..	..	..
10. IDC 4 (6 Bil. Yen) dt. 6-10-78	12,50	..	5,95	6,77	5,34	1,21	1,79	..	..	..	..	..
11. Surat Fertilizer (to be signed)	*10,42	..	..	10,42	..	10,42	1,25	..	..	..	..	..
12. Bombay High Offshore (to be signed) .	*12,92	..	..	..	5,24	7,68	7,68	..	..	..	..	..
13. Telecommunication II (to be signed) .	*5,62	..	..	..	..	5,62	3,14	..	..	..	..	..
Exchange Variation	..	1,13,84	47,03	41,66	21,45	..	14,80	60,10	26,73	28,01	19,71	17,01
TOTAL	7,38,82	7,60,59	95,89	82,66	50,85	39,44	38,42	2,67,21	52,59	55,58	47,28	43,93

*Provisional

KUWAIT

Loans fully drawn upto 31-3-78 :	34,19	34,19	..	..	..	..	..	42,21	..	..	..	..

KUWAIT FUND FOR ARAB ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Loans fully drawn upto 31-3-78 : . . . . ——————NIL——————

Loans not fully drawn :

1. Agreement dated 27-1-76 for KD 15 M for Kalinadhi Hydro Electric Project	31,50	22,88	8,62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Loan dt. 4-7-78 for Kopili Hydro Electric Project.	19,74	..	..	4,20	2,10	17,64	7,35	..	..	..	..	..
Exchange Variation	..	10,37	3,66	1,80	85	..	2,96	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	51,24	33,25	12,28	6,00	2,95	17,64	10,31	..	..	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
NETHERLANDS												
Loans fully drawn upto 31-3-78 :	1,44,33	1,47,36	..	..	..	..	..	11,47	2,51	3,33	3,33	3,95
Loans not fully drawn:												
1. General Purpose Credit (DG 130 M) dt. 15-7-76	26,94	18,13	8,80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. General Purpose Credit dated 20-5-77 (DG 120 M)	24,86	..	13,01	13,78	11,86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. General Purpose Credit dated 20-5-77 (DG54M)	11,19	..	11,19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. XXVI Dutch General Purpose Credit dt. 26-4-78	16,99	..	..	16,99	16,99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. XXVII Dutch Genl. Purpose Cr. dt. 26-4-78 (125 M)	25,90	..	..	10,67	8,45	17,45	17,45	..	..	..	..	..
6. XXVIII Dutch General Purpose Credit (DG 164 Mil.) (to be signed)	33,98	..	..	..	..	33,98	25,02	..	..	..	..	..
Exchange Variation	..	56,38	29,87	40,96	37,97	..	44,25	5,94	2,48	3,29	3,39	4.11
TOTAL	2,84,19	2,21,87	62,87	82,40	75,27	51,43	86,72	17,41	4,99	6,62	6,72	8,06
NEW ZEALAND												
Loans fully drawn upto 31-3-1978 :	33	33	..	..	..	..	..	47	..	..	..	..
NORWAY												
Loans fully drawn upto 31-3-1978 :	17	17	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..
O.P.E.C. SPECIAL FUND												
Loans fully drawn upto 31-3-78 :	16,35	16,35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Loans not fully drawn :												
1. Agreement dated 16-12-77 for Bombay High Project	10,50	..	10,50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Loan for Korba Thermal Power Plant dt. 18-5-79	15,00	..	..	2,25	88	12,75	2,25	..	..	..	..	..
Exchange Variation	..	2,08	1,02	22	6	..	15	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	41,85	18,43	11,52	2,47	94	12,75	2,40	..	..	..	..	..
POLAND												
Loans fully drawn upto 31-3-78 :	9,29	9,30	..	..	..	..	..	3,76	75	75	75	75
Loans not fully drawn :												
1. 1st Credit dt. 7-5-60	23,15	15,53	..	..	..	1,24	..	20,13	21	..	..	..
2. 2nd Credit dt. 16-11-62	5,72	5,01	8	..	..	33	..	2,10	56	56	56	44
Exchange Variation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	38,16	29,84	8	..	..	1,57	..	25,99	1,52	1,31	1,31	1,19

QATAR												
Loans fully drawn upto 31-3-78 :	12,88	12,88	..	..	..	..	..	11,97	94	..	..	..
Exchange Variation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(—)19	(—)8	..	..	..
TOTAL	12,88	12,88	..	..	..	..	..	11,78	86	..	..	..
SAUDI FUND												
Loans not fully drawn :												
Agreement dated 2-6-77 for Saudi Riyals 353 Million for Srisailam Nagarjunasagar Project	58,95	..	2,18	30,00	30,06	26,71	18,70	..	..	..	..	..
Exchange Variation	..	..	1,01	2,92	12,31	..	7,96	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	58,95	..	3,19	32,92	42,37	26,71	26,66	..	..	..	..	..
SWITZERLAND												
Loans fully drawn upto 31-3-78 :	16,82	23,45	..	..	..	..	..	23,32	1,20	1,01	1,01	82
Loans not fully drawn :												
1. Swiss Credit III dt. 9-10-73 for Capital Goods	7,14	3,87	1,54	1,43	1,73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Exchange Variation	..	326	2,34	2,57	2,87	..	..	7,71	1,99	1,81	1,72	1,45
TOTAL	*23,96	*30,58	3,88	4,00	4,60	..	..	31,03	3,19	2,82	2,73	2,27
U.K.												
Loans fully drawn upto 31-3-78 :	11,68,92	12,02,79	..	..	..	..	..	3,39,06	44,80	46,39	46,39	51,33
Loans not fully drawn :												
Capital Investment Loan 1974 dt. 27-3-74	24,56	1,20	13,70	10,77	9,66	1,42	..	..	..	..	..	..
Exchange Variation	..	2,77	(—)1,18	(—)84	(—)17	(—)1	..	(—)7,73	(—)4,75	(—)3,61	(—)69	(—)27
TOTAL	11,93,48	12,06,76	12,52	9,93	9,49	1,41	..	3,31,33	40,05	42,78	45,70	51,06
U.S.A.												
Loans fully drawn upto 31-3-78 :	40,43,78@	41,94,53@	..	..	..	..	..	23,44,50	62,33	66,18	64,25	69,76
Loans not fully drawn :												
U.S.A. AID												
1. 386—U—223 dt. 26-8-78 Gujarat Medium Irrigation	22,50	..	..	2,25	2,81	20,69	4,69	..	..	..	..	..
2. 386—U—224 dt. 26-8-78 as amended on 30-6-79 for Malaria Control	28,50	..	..	11,25	16,69	11,81	12,75	..	..	..	..	..
3. 386—T—225 dt. 30-6-79 (Rural Electrification Project)	43,50	..	..	..	..	43,50	7,50	..	..	..	..	..
4. 386—T—226 dt. 28-9-79 (Fertilizer Promotion)	16,50	..	..	..	..	16,50	16,50	..	..	..	..	..

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*revised figures after partial conversion of Loans into Grant assistance in terms of agreement dt. 19-4-78.

@Includes Exim Bank, PL 480 Rupee Loans, Development Assistance Loans, DLF/AID Loans, PL 480 convertible local currency credit loans and Asian Economic Development Loan.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
*U.S.A. AID S.R.P.**												
1. 386-H-059 dated 28-6-62	1,37	1,15	95	..	..	..	..	31	7	7	7	7
2. 386-H-062 dated 28-6-62	8,17	10,74	72	72	72	36	36	1,68	42	42	42	42
3. 386-H-063 dated 28-6-62	8,44	10,42	80	80	80	80	79	2,41	44	44	44	44
4. 386-H-066 dated 8-11-62	7,42	7,91	..	..	..	3,27	..	1,88	39	38	39	39
5. 386-H-118 dated 3-5-65	10,49	6,19	..	..	..	10,33	..	81	42	42	42	43
6. 386-H-119 dated 3-5-65	1,32	90	..	..	..	118	..	12	5	5	5	5
7. 386-H-201 dated 18-6-71	14,76	192	1,08	1,18	1,18	10,58	1,28	..	..	..	..	..
PL 480 CCC												
1. PL 480 CCC dated 27-1-78	19,80	..	19,80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Exchange Variation	..	37,17	2,11	1,58	1,52	..	2,98	30,33	6,54	6,61	5,04	4,87
TOTAL	42,26,55	42,70,93	25,46	17,78	23,72	1,19,02	46,85	23,82,04	70,66	74,57	71,08	76,43
U.S.S.R.												
Loans fully drawn upto 31-3-78 :	3,72,92	4,33,76	..	..	..	..	..	3,03,18	84,29	13,65	29,63	15,08
Loans not fully drawn :												
1. 112.5 M RC dated 9-11-57	59,53	47,39	..	1,00	..	20,73	1,00	70,10	43	21	21	15
2. 18 M RC dated 29-5-59	9,52	9,54	..	..	..	2	..	14,17	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.
3. 225 M RC dated 28-9-59	11,91	11,89	..	..	..	32	..	17,90	Neg.	Neg.	1	1
4. 337.5 M RC dated 12-9-59	1,78,58	1,80,43	1,97	2,25	39	20,06	100	2,13,46	14,76	3,87	4,86	4,89
5. 112.5 M RC dated 21-2-61	59,53	72,96	24	1,53	..	9,05	50	57,56	6,95	4,11	5,05	3,76
6. 300 M RC dated 10-12-66	2,50,00	78,61	19,31	43,22	34,61	1,17,49	42,50	15,67	3,90	5,12	4,99	9,38
7. 250 M RC dated 27-4-77	2,08,32	..	..	..	..	2,08,32	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	11,50,31	8,34,58	21,52	48,00	35.00	3,75,99	45,00	6,92,04	1,10,33	26,96	44,79 @	33,45 @
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES												
Loans fully drawn up to 31-3-78 :	52,50	52,50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Exchange Variation	..	9,56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	52,50	62,06	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
YUGOSLAVIA												
Loans fully drawn upto 31-3-78 :	18,18	18,18	..	..	..	..	..	26,48	5	1	1	1

@Provisional; includes a component of defered payment facility.

*These are loans extended to private borrowers by AID which are repayable by them to Government of India in rupees. The Government of India assume liability to repay the loan to AID in dollars. The repayments by private borrowers in rupees form receipts of Government.

I.B.R.D.

Loans fully drawn upto 31-3-78 :	2,89,10	3,05,42	..	..	..	..	..	2,64,68	30,95	24,22	24,19	20,68
Loans not fully drawn :												
1. Chambal Command Area Dev. Project dt. 19-6-74 (1011-IN)	39,00	12,90	4,59	4,50	6,00	15,51	6,00	..	..	..	..	..
2. Andhra Pradesh Irrigation & Command Area Dev. Project dt. 10-6-76 (1251-IN)	1,08,75	1,68	11,97	11,25	15,00	80,10	15,00	..	..	..	..	..
3. I. D. B. I. II for $ 40M dt. 10-6-76 (1260-IN)	30,00	2,12	5,11	3,75	4,50	18,27	6,00	..	..	23	23	90
4. National Seed Project dt. 10-6-76 (1273-IN)	18,75	..	26	3,75	75	17,74	2,25	..	..	..	..	..
5. Sixth Telecom. Project dt. 22-7-76 (1313-IN)	60,00	31,88	9,31	6,00	1,12	17,69	7,50	.	..	1,16	1,16	1,27
6. Gujarat Fisheries dt. 22-4-77 (1394-IN)	10,50	..	..	..	..	10,50	1,50	..	..	..	..	..
7. Bombay High Offshore dt. 30-6-77 (1473-IN)	1,12,50	34,14	17,35	45,00	15,00	46,01	37,50	..	..	..	..	3,31
8. Seventh Telecom. Proj. (1592 IN) dt. 19-6-78	90,00	..	19,93	31,80	22,50	47,57	15,00	..	..	..	..	..
9. IDBI Joint Public Sector (1511-IN) dt. 1-3-78	18,75	..	..	2,70	..	18,75	2,25	..	..	..	..	..
10. Ramagundam Thermal Project (1648-IN) dt. 2-2-79	37,50	..	..	..	..	37,50	7,50	..	..	..	..	..
11. Thal Fertilizer (1743-IN)) dt. 20-8-79	187,50	..	..	..	..	187,50	11,25	..	..	..	..	..
Exchange Variation	..	12,95	7,23	10,59	5,11	..	7,60	18,40	9,67	2,49	5,09	1,78
TOTAL	10,02,35	4,01,09	75,75	1,19,34	69,98	4,97,14	1,19,35	2,83,08	40,62	28,10	30,67	27,94

I.D.A.

Loans fully drawn upto 31-3-78:	17,95,27	18,32,52	..	..	..	..	..	27,07	7,98	9,75	9,75	11,50
Loans not fully drawn :												
1. Wheat Storage Project dt. 23-8-71 (267—IN)	3,75	1,20	1,48	1,05	1,07	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Bihar Agr. Market dt. 29-3-72 (294—IN)	10,50	3,67	4,80	2,70	2,03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Population Project dt. 14-6-72 (312—IN)	15,90	11,34	2,27	2,25	2,29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Education Project dt. 10-11-72 (342—IN)	9,00	2,01	1,72	2,25	1,12	4,15	4,15	..	..	..	..	..
5. Industrial Dev. Bank of India Project dt. 9-2-73 (356—IN)	18,75	10,87	1,08	1,05	46	6,34	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. III Power Transmission dt. 9-5-73 (379—IN)	63,75	61,43	2,32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Mysore Agr. Wholesale Market Project dt. 9-5-73 (378—IN)	6,00	81	19	1,50	2,25	2,75	2,75	..	..	..	..	..
8 Bombay Water Supply and Sewerage Project dt. 8-6-73 (390—IN)	41,25	22,28	8,95	3,75	5,25	4,77	3,75	..	..	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
9. V Telecommunications Project dt. 25-6-73 (403—IN)	60,00	57,47	2,53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Calcutta Urban Dev. Project dt. 12-9-73 (427—IN)	26,25	18,69	4,77	3,00	2,79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Bihar Agricultural Cr. Project dt. 29-11-73 (446—IN)	24,00	12,85	5,29	6,00	5,86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Himachal Pradesh Apple Processing & Marketing Project dt. 22-1-74 (456—IN)	9,75	2,32	83	1,50	75	5,85	2,25	..	..	..	..	..
13. Trombay IV Fert. Expansion & Plant Operation Improvement Project dt. 19-3-74 (481—IN) . .	37,50	28,81	6,31	4,20	2,38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Karnataka Dairy Dev. Project dt. 19-6-74 (482—IN)	22,50	3,00	2,44	2,25	2,25	14,81	3,81	..	..	..	..	..
15. Rajasthan Canal Command Area Development Project dt. 31-3-74 (502—IN)	62,25	22,89	6,58	6,75	6,75	26,03	6,75	..	..	..	..	..
16. Sindri Fertilizer Project dt. 18-12-74 (520—IN) .	68,25	54,57	8,32	5,40	5,36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Rajasthan Dairy Dev. Project dt. 18-12-74 (521—IN)	20,77	1,41	3,17	2,25	4,50	11,69	4,50	..	..	..	..	..
18. M. P. Dairy Development Project dt. 18-12-74 (522—IN)	12,30	82	3,44	2,25	3,37	4.67	3,37	..	..	..	..	..
19. Drought Prone Area Project dt. 24-1-75 (526—IN)	26,25	8,03	5 20	6,00	5,25	7,77	7,77	..	..	..	..	..
20. Godavari Barrage Project dt. 7-3-75 (532—IN) .	33,75	17,07	3,10	6,00	6,75	6,83	6,83	..	..	..	..	..
21. West Bengal Agr. Dev. Project dt. 28-4-75 (541—IN)	25,50	6,43	3,74	7,50	6,75	8,58	8,58	..	..	..	..	..
22. Chambal Command Area Dev. Proj. dt. 20-6-75 (562—IN)	18,00	4,16	5,36	5,25	3,75	4,73	3,75	..	..	..	..	..
23. Rural Electrification Project dt. 28-7-75 (572—IN).	42,75	8,24	8,41	3,75	16,50	9,60	9,60	..	..	..	..	..
24. XIII Railways Project dt. 26-8-75 (582—IN)	82,50	69,96	12,54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25. U. P. Water Supply & Sewerage Project dt. 25-9-75 (585—IN)	30,00	2,69	4,31	4,50	4,50	18,50	6,00	..	..	..	..	..
26. Fertiliser Sector dt. 31-12-75 (598—IN) . .	78,75	10,66	10,39	15,00	13,50	44,20	18,75	..	..	..	..	..
27. IV Power Transmission dt. 22-1-76 (604—IN) .	1,12,50	2	31,71	30,00	18,75	61,76	20,25	..	..	..	..	..
28. Integrated Cotton Dev. dt. 26-2-76 (610-IN) .	13,50	22	1,23	75	1,13	11,92	2,25	..	..	..	..	..
29. M.P. Forest Development dt. 26-2-76 (609-IN) .	3,00	15	70	75	37	1,88	1,12	..	..	..	..	..
30. Kerala Agricultural Development dated 1-4-77 (680-IN)	22,50	..	11	1,50	75	21,64	2,25	..	..	..	..	..

31. Orissa Agricultural Development dated 1-4-77 (682-IN)	15,00	..	1,59	2,25	1,12	12,29	2,25	..	..	..	..	..
32. Singarauli Thermal Power dated 1-4-77 (685-IN)	1,12,50	9,74	4,27	26,25	18,75	79,74	22,50	..	..	..	..	..
33. Madras Urban Dev. dated 1-4-77 (687-IN)	18,00	38	3,25	3,75	3,75	10,62	6,00	..	..	..	..	..
34. Gujarat Fisheries dated 22-4-77 (695-IN)	3,00	..	36	75	1,50	1,14	1,14	..	..	..	..	..
35. West Bengal Agricultural Research and Extention dated 1-6-77 (690-IN)	9,00	..	..	75	..	9,00	1,50	..	..	..	..	..
36. Madhya Pradesh Agr. research & Extension dt. 1-6-77 (712-IN)	7,50	..	..	75	1,12	6,38	1,50	..	..	..	..	..
37. ARDC II dated 1-6-77 (715-IN)	1,50,00	18,09	50,25	74,57	81,66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38. Periyar Vaigai Irrigation Project dated 30-6-77 (720--IN)	17,25	..	1,78	2,25	2,85	12,62	3,75	..	..	..	..	..
39. Assam Agricultural Development dated 30-6-77 (728-IN)	6,00	..	25	75	75	5,00	1,50	..	..	..	..	..
40. Maharashtra Irrigation dated 11-10-77 (736-IN)	52,50	..	5,48	5,63	11,25	35,77	13,50	..	..	..	..	..
41. Orissa Irrigation dated 11-10-77 (740-IN)	43,50	..	1,53	1,87	6,00	35,97	7,50	..	..	..	..	..
42. Rajasthan Agri. Extension dated 14-10-77 (737-IN)	9,75	..	57	75	1,12	8,06	1,50	..	..	..	..	..
43. Second Foodgrain Storage (747-IN) dt. 6-1-78	80,25	..	3,21	4,50	6,00	71,04	9,00	..	..	..	..	..
44. Second Calcutta Urban Dev. (756-IN) dt. 6-1-78	65,25	..	10 50	9,00	9,00	45,75	9,00	..	..	..	..	..
45. Bihar Agricul. Research (761-IN) dt.6-1-78	6,00	..	..	75	38	5,62	1,50	..	..	..	..	..
46. Karnataka Irrigation (788-IN) dt. 12-5-78	88,23	..	..	7,50	13,50	74,73	13,50	..	..	..	..	..
47. Korba Thermal Power Project (793-IN) dt. 12-5-78	1,50,00	..	..	7,50	16,50	1,33,50	18,75	..	..	..	..	..
48. A.P. Fisheries Proj. (815-IN) dt. 19-6-78	13,13	..	..	75	38	12,75	2,25	..	..	..	..	..
49. National Dairy Proj. (824 IN) dt. 19-6-78	1,12,50	..	1,51	3,75	3,75	1,08,74	9,00	..	..	..	..	..
50. J&K Horticulture (806-IN) dt, 17-7-78	10,50	..	..	75	37	10,13	1,50	..	..	..	..	..
51. Gujarat Irrigation (808-IN) dt. 17-7-78	63,75	..	..	7,50	6,00	57,75	7,50	..	..	..	..	..
52. Second National Seed Proj. (816-IN) dt. 17-7-78	12,00	..	..	75	38	11,62	1,50	..	..	..	..	..
53. Haryana Irrigation (III) (843-IN) dt. 14-8-78	83,25	..	3,67	5,63	17,00	62,58	16,50	..	..	..	..	..
54. II Bombay Water Supply Sewerage (842-IN) dt. 13-11-78	1,47,00	..	..	3,75	1,50	1,45,50	6,00	..	..	..	..	..
55. Railway Modernisation Proj. (844-IN) dt. 13-11-78	1,42,50	..	1,91	7,50	9,75	1,30,84	18,75	..	..	..	..	..
56. Punjab Water Supply and Sewerage (848-IN) 27-10-78	28,50	..	19	2,25	1,88	26,43	6,00	..	..	..	..	..
57. Ramagundam Thermal (874-IN) dt. 2-2-79	1,50,00	..	..	11,25	3,75	1,46,25	15,00	..	..	..	..	..
58. National Agr. Research (855-IN) dt. 17-12-78	20,25	..	..	..	37	19,88	1,50	..	..	..	..	..
59. NCDC Storage Project dt. 2-2-79	22,50	..	..	..	3,00	19,50	4,50	..	..	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
60. Multi State extn. (862-IN) dt. 16-2-79	18,75	..	..	..	2,25	16,50	2,25	..	..	..	..	..
61. Punjab Irrigation (889-IN) dt. 30-3-79	96,75	..	..	..	4,50	92,25	7,50	..	..	..	..	..
62. Maharashtra Water Supply and Sewerage Project (899-IN) dt. 21-6-79	36,00	..	..	..	37	35,63	3,00	..	..	..	..	..
63. Second Rural Electrification (911-IN) dt. 21-6-79	1,31,25	..	..	..	..	1,31,25	11,25	..	..	..	..	..
64. U.P. Social Forestry (925-IN) dt. 21-6-79	17,25	..	..	..	38	16,87	1,13	..	..	..	..	..
65. Third ARDC (947-IN) dt. 20-8-79	1,87,50	..	..	..	11,25	1,76,25	60,00	..	..	..	..	..
66. XI Industrial Imports dt. 26-2-76 (616-IN)	1,50,00	1,48,71	1,29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Exchange Variation	..	1,97,54	26,05	31,40	30,72	..	27,74	3,50	95	95	75	78
TOTAL	50,73,85	26,51,31	2,70,95	3,54,00	3,99,34	20,46,42	4,35,74	30,57	8,93	10,70	10,50	12,28
EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY												
Loans not fully drawn:—												
Special Action Credit dt. 5-11-79 (25-IN)	37,50	..	..	..	33,75	3,75	3,75	..	..	..	..	..
Exchange Variation	..	..	..	..	2,29	..	26	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	37,50	..	..	..	36,04	3,75	4,01	..	..	..	..	..
INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT												
Credit from IFAD dt. 21-12-79 ($50 M)	37,50	..	..	..	..	37,50	6,00	..	..	..	..	..
Exchange Variation	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	37,50	..	..	..	..	37,50	6,41	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous Credits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,34	77	68	69	48
Exchange Variation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(—)12	(—)9	(—)5	(—)3	..
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	622	68	63	66	48
New Credits	..	..	..	1,22,46	..	..	2,13,14	..	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	1,64,72,99	1,28,55,21	7,94,31	9,96,37	9,37,97	34,34,40	12,09,17*	49,96,78	4,71,92	3,95,50	4,08,78	4,10,40

*This excludes receipt of Rs. 145 lakhs on account of Capitalised interest on loan from Iraq.

ANNEXURE IV

STATEMENT II

Grant and commodity assistance from friendly Foreign Countries and International Bodies

(In crores of Rupees)

Sl. No.	Source	Revised Estimate 1979-80	Budget Estimate 1980-81
1.	Australia	1.46	..
2.	Canada	12.87	0.10
3.	Denmark	10.78	5.48
4.	Federal Republic of Germany	7.95	4.99
5.	Iran	..	7.05
6.	Japan	17.79	21.02
7.	Netherlands	4.23	6.35
8.	Norway	12.66	15.89
9.	Sweden	44.25	16.86
10.	Switzerland	12.63	13.21
11.	U.K.	232.12	195.61
12.	U.S.S.R.	0.06	..
13.	U.S.A.	..	0.40
	International Bodies		
14.	European Economic Community	46.09	83.71
15.	International Monetary Fund	2.26	..
16.	U.N. Fund for Population Activity	10.06	12.59
17.	UNICEF	2.94	6.04
18.	WHO	0.20	0.71
19.	U.S.A. Voluntary Organisations	..	1.33
20.	Ford Foundattion	0.02	0.03
21.	New Grants	..	36.47
	TOTAL	418.37	427.84

ANNEXURE V

CAPITAL AND LOANS TO PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKINGS :

This Annexure gives, at one place, the estimates of the capital and loans by Government to the non-departmental financial institutions and undertakings in the Public Sector during the current and the next year.

A—Financial Institutions

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Name of Institution	Budget, 1979-80			Revised, 1979-80			Budget, 1980-81		
	Capital	Loan	Total	Capital	Loan	Total	Capital	Loan	Total
1 Shipping Development Fund Committee	..	1,40,00	1,40,00	..	1,20,00	1,20,00	..	88,23	88,23
2 Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation	..	1,58,50	1,58,50	..	1,42,67	1,42,67	..	1,07,00	1,07,00
3 Regional Rural Banks	1,25	..	1,25	1,25	..	1,25	2,00	..	2,00
4 Rural Electrification Corporation	10,00	62,00	72,00	10,00	1,22,87	1,32,87	13,00	74,73	87,73
5 Land Development Banks	26,00	..	26,00	18,00	..	18,00	18,00	..	18,00
6 Repatriates Co-operative Finance and Development Bank Ltd.	10	50	60	10	30	40	30	30	60
7 Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India	..	57	57	..	57	57	..	58	58
8 Industrial Finance Corporation	..	70	70	..	74	74	..	70	70
9 Industrial Development Bank of India	20,00	13,70	33,70	25,00	11,50	36,50	20,00	21,40	41,40
10 Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India	..	15,00	15,00	..	10,00	10,00	..	12,00	12,00
11 Delhi Financial Corporation	14	..	14	12	..	12	12	..	12
12 National Co-operative Development Corporation	..	14,85	14,85	..	18,94	18,94	..	17,35	17,35
13 Film Finance Corporation	50	..	50	50	..	50	..	..	..
14 National Film Development Corporation	..	..	..	1,00	..	1,00	1,15	..	1,15
15 Land Development Corporation	2,50	..	2,50	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	60,49	4,05,82	4,66,31	55,97	4,27,59	4,83,56	54,57	3,22,29	3,76,86

B—Public Sector Undertakings

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Name of Undertaking	Budget, 1979-80			Revised, 1979-80			Budget, 1980-81		
	Capital	Loan	Total	Capital	Loan	Total	Capital	Loan	Total
Ministry of Agriculture									
1 Food Corporation of India .	18,51	21,51	40,02	11,00	13,75	24,75	16,30	17,30	33,60
2 Central Warehousing Corporation	..	..	..	..	4,78	4,78	1,75	..	1,75
3 Central Fisheries Corporation .	..	1	1	..	40	40	..	20	20
4 State Agro-Industries Corporation	1,00	..	1,00	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Modern Bakeries (India) Ltd. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	50
6 State Farms Corporation . .	5	5	10	90	5	95	1,91	27	2,18
7 Slaughter Houses Corporation .	1,00	..	1,00	10	..	10	60	..	60
8 Indian Dairy Corporation . .	..	21,42	21,42	..	21,46	21,46	..	23,40	23,40
9 Kerala Oil Plantation Ltd. .	5	..	5	..	..	..	25	..	25
10 State Cashewnut Corporations .	22	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Oil Palm Project Andaman Nicobar .	45	..	45	21	..	21	25	..	25
12 Katchal Rubber Plantation	36	..	36	20	..	20	19	..	19
13 State/U.T. Forest Development Corporations	3,50	..	3,50	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 State Seeds Corporations . .	70	..	70	70	..	70	34	..	34
15 Poultry Corporation of India .	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ministry of Commerce									
16 State Trading Corporation of India Ltd.	3,00	..	3,00	3,00	..	3,00	..	..	..
17 Tea Trading Corporation of India	75	..	75	75	..	75	1,20	..	1,20
18 Trade Fair Authority of India.	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
19 National Textile Corporation .	26,30	23,00	49,30	26,30	23,00	49,30	22,00	26,54	48,54
20 Cotton Corporation of India	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,00	..	4,00
21 Binny Ltd. . .	..	3,00	3,00	..	3,00	3,00	..	..	..
22 Alexendra Jute Mills Ltd	..	..	..	..	1,50	1,50	..	..	..
23 Jute Corporation of India	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,50	2,50
Ministry of Communications									
24 Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.	4,00	8,26	12,26	4,00	8,26	12,26	4,00	5,47	9,47
25 Telecommunicaton Consultants (India) Ltd. . .	10	20	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
26 Hindustan Teleprinters . . .	..	62	62	..	62	62	..	50	50

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Name of Undertaking	Budget, 1979-80			Revised, 1979-80			Budget, 1980-81		
	Capital	Loan	Total	Capital	Loan	Total	Capital	Loan	Total
Ministry of Defence									
27 Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. .	..	21,00	21,00	..	18,50	18,50	..	50,00	50,00
28 Bharat Electronics Ltd. . .	1,50	50	2,00	1,50	..	1,50	2,00	3,00	5,00
29 Mazagon Dock Ltd. . . .	2,00	2,00	4,00	2,00	2,00	4,00	5,00	6,70	11,70
30 Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Ltd. .	3,00	2,00	5,00	1,50	7,00	8,50	2,40	..	2,40
31 Bharat Dynamics Ltd. . .	..	75	75	..	86	86	..	50	50
32 Praga Tools Ltd. . . .	..	1,00	1,00	..	58	58	..	1,07	1.07
33 Goa Shipyard Ltd. . . .	..	30	30	..	..	..	..	30	30
34 Mishra Dhatu Nigam Limited .	6,00	22,00	28,00	6,00	17,50	23,50	..	20,00	20,00
35 Andhra Scientific Company Ltd. .	..	15	15	..	15	15	..	15	15
36 Bharat Earthmovers Ltd. . .	..	1,00	1,00	..	1,50	1,50	..	2,00	2,00
Ministry of Energy									
37 National Thermal Power Corporation of India . . .	1,67,75	..	1,67,75	1,62,28	..	1,62,28	2,16,10	69,10	2,85,20
38 National Hydro Electric Power Corporation of India . .	95,50	16,50	1,12,00	..	21,40	21,40	1,29,50	18,00	1,47,50
39 National Projects Construction Corporation	1,42	..	1,42	2,00	..	2,00	1,39	1,50	2,89
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare									
40 Hindustan Latex Ltd.	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ministry of Home Affairs									
41 Forest Corporation Andaman & Nicobar	67	..	67	85	..	85	35	..	35
42 North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Ltd.	23,69	..	23,69	23,65	..	23,65	5,09	19,54	24,63
43 North Eastern Handicrafts and Handloom Development Corporation	..	..	..	55	..	55	..	..	..
44 North Eastern Agricultural Marketing Corporation . .	12	..	12	2	..	2	20	..	20
45 Delhi Small Industries Development Corporation . . .	50	60	1,10	50	50	1,00	50	50	1,00
Ministry of Industry									
46 Bharat Wagon and Engg. Co. Ltd.	..	81	81	..	1,05	1,05	10	85	95
47 Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. .	..	44,55	44,55	..	42,55	42,55	20,00	23,41	43,41
48 Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. .	..	19,73	19,73	..	19,73	19,73	..	4,59	4,59
49 Richardson and Cruddas (1972) Ltd.	55	1,74	2,29	55	2,73	3,28	75	2,74	3,49
50 Scooters India Ltd.	..	50	50	..	4,80	4,80	16	1,95	2,11
51 Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd.	..	11,17	11,17	..	9,88	9,88	..	4,70	4,70
52 Triveni Structurals Ltd. . .	..	71	71	..	70	70	..	41	41
53 Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels Ltd.	55	6,09	6,64	55	6,18	6,73	..	8,15	8,15
54 Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd.	65	2,34	2,99	65	3,04	3,69	84	3,50	4,34
55 Jessop and Co., Ltd.	..	11,24	11,24	1,46	12,28	13,74	..	16,14	16,14

ANNEXURE V

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Name of Undertaking	Budget, 1979-80			Revised, 1979-80			Budget, 1980-81		
	Capital	Loan	Total	Capital	Loan	Total	Capital	Loan	Total
56 Bharat Brakes and Valves	..	39	39	..	73	73	..	1,03	1,03
57 National Instruments Ltd.	7	1,94	2,01	7	1,94	2,01	2	7,41	7,43
58 Hindustan Cables Ltd.	20	20	40	3,18	3,18	6,36	2,83	2,83	5,66
59 Tungabhadra Steel Products	..	..	..	..	57	57	..	54	54
60 National Small Industries Corporation	..	95	95	..	95	95	25	70	95
61 Cement Corporation of India	8,75	..	8,75	8,75	8,61	17,36	11,56	17,69	29,25
62 Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.	69,45	31,33	1,00,78	41,76	34,02	75,78	38,13	38,38	76,51
63 Nepa Mills Ltd.	..	6,37	6,37	93	5,44	6,37	60	5,85	6,45
64 Hindustan Salts Ltd.	..	23	23	..	13	13	..	37	37
65 National Co-operative Industrial Development Corporation	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
66 Tannery and Foot Wear Corporation of India	3	7,47	7,50	..	7,47	7,47	5	11,69	11,74
67 Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd.	..	1,06	1,06	..	96	96	..	2,79	2,79
68 Bharat Leather Corporation of India	50	..	50	50	..	50	1,00	..	1,00
69 Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation	..	7,15	7,15	..	6,39	6,39	..	11,49	11,49
70 Braithwaite & Co. Ltd.	..	2,11	2,11	..	5,36	5,36	..	4,57	4,57
71 Burn Standard Co.	..	14,17	14,17	..	16,08	16,08	..	21,24	21,24
72 Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,00	10,00
73 National Federation of Industrial Cooperatives	5	..	5	1	..	1	5	..	5
74 Andrew Yule & Co.	..	..	..	..	1,00	1,00	..	..	..
75 Cycle Corporation of India Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers									
Department of Petroleum									
76 Oil and Natural Gas Commission	61,31	..	61,31	61,31	..	61,31	5,50	..	5,50
77 Bongaigon Refinery & Petrochemicals Ltd.	5,45	5,25	10,70	5,45	5,25	10,70	..	31,08	31,08
78 Petrofils Co-operative Ltd.	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
79 Indian Petro-chemicals Corporation	..	3,25	3,25	..	3,25	3,25	..	..	..
80 Indian Oil Corporation.	..	11,32	11,32	..	..	..	..	54,61	54,61
81 Hindustan Petroleum Corporation	3,65	..	3,65	3,63	..	3,63	3,41	..	3,41
82 Biecco Lawrie Co. Ltd.	91	33	1,24	91	1,60	2,51	60	43	1,03
83 Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	6,66	..	6,66	7,22	..	7,22	..	..	..
84 Bridge and Roof Company (India) Ltd.	94	94	1,88	94	1,35	2,29	50	1	51
85 Lubrizol India Ltd.	..	..	..	82	..	82	..	..	..
86 Cochin Refineries Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,99	5,99
87 New Petro-Chemicals Projects	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	10

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Name of Undertaking	Budget, 1979-80			Revised, 1979-80			Budget, 1980-81		
	Capital	Loan	Total	Capital	Loan	Total	Capital	Loan	Total
Department of Chemicals and Fertilizers									
88 Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	53	8,59	9,12	53	21,39	21,92	61	18,52	19,13
89 Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. .	7,42	9,43	16,85	7,42	8,96	16,38	3,50	15,20	18,70
90 Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. .	65	9,50	10,15	65	6,60	7,25	1,20	5,13	6,33
91 Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd	3,80	6,00	9,80	3,80	4,00	7,80	3,32	6,00	9,32
92 Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	30	77	1,07	..	55	55	..	60	60
93 Fertilizer Corporation of India .	8,70	1,05,80	1,14,50	8,70	1,41,55	1,50,25	76	63,52	64,28
94 Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd.	55,94	11,82	67,76	40,00	3,76	43,76	70,00	20,85	90,85
95 Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceutical Works Ltd. . .	..	1,65	1,65	..	2,00	2,00	..	3,70	3,70
96 Bengal Immunity Company Ltd.	..	85	85	..	2,30	2,30	..	3,00	3,00
97 Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation Ltd.	18,60	54,74	73,34	18,60	47,40	66,00	29,00	59,63	88,63
98 Fertilizer (P & D) India Ltd. .	51	86	1,37	51	49	1,00	50	50	1,00
99 National Fertilizers Ltd. .	6,91	4,64	11,55	6,91	36,44	43,35	1,00	..	1,00
100 Fertilizers & Chemicals Travancore Ltd.	6,28	10,04	16,32	1,00	9,00	10,00	6,35	6,50	12,85
101 Pyrites, Phosphates & Chemicals Ltd.	1,03	1,38	2,41	1,03	1,15	2,18	2,00	1,20	3,20
Department of Science & Technology									
102 Central Electronics Ltd. .	15	65	80	15	65	80	10	55	65
103 National Research Development Corporation	15	15	30	15	15	30	20	20	40
Ministry of Shipping and Transport									
104 Hindustan Shipyard Ltd. . .	1,49	34	1,83	1,38	49	1,87	1,14	20	1,34
105 Central Inland Water Transport Corporation	6,22	1,20	7,42	3,00	3,90	6,90	8,10	5,04	13,14
106 Delhi Transport Corporation .	..	8,92	8,92	..	14,12	14,12	..	27,58	27,58
107 Cochin Shipyard Ltd. .	1,50	10,75	12,25	1,50	10,75	12,25	33,03	10,15	43,18
108 Dredging Corporation of India	..	2,00	2,00	..	..	..	..	2,00	2,00
109 Indian Road Construction Corporation	50	50	1,00	50	50	1,00	50	50	1,00
110 Mogul Lines Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
111 New Shipyard	41	..	41	27	..	27	10	..	10
Ministry of Social Welfare									
112 Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation Ltd.	8	45	53	8	45	53	33	60	93
Ministry of Steel, Mines and Coal									
113 Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Ltd.	..	1,13,00	1,13,00	15,00	93,00	1,08,00	75	70,00	70,75
114 Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd. .	..	12,78	12,78	..	22,78	22,78	21,25	28,91	50,16
115 Hindustan Zinc Ltd. . .	7,82	7,82	15,64	3,87	..	3,87	5,00	..	5,00
116 Hindustan Copper Ltd. .	14,34	14,34	28,68	26,77	3,66	30,43	24,90	15,15	40,05
117 Bharat Gold Mines Ltd. . .	8,75	1,92	10,67	8,33	1,25	9,58	42	..	42

ANNEXURE V

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Name of Undertaking	Budget, 1979-80			Revised, 1979-80			Budget, 1980-81		
	Capital	Loan	Total	Capital	Loan	Total	Capital	Loan	Total
118 Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) . . .	1,57,01	56,04	2,13,05	2,11,03	46,41	2,57,44	2,66,37	1,34,31	4,00,68
119 National Mineral Development Corporation	10	6,29	6,39	10	3,59	3,69	2,07	3,04	5,11
120 Bharat Refractories Ltd. . .	1,20	11,02	12,22	1,00	11,22	12,22	3,30	1,62	4,92
121 Hindustan Steel Works Construction Ltd.	1,00	1,00	2,00	4,00	1,31	5,31	1,00	1,00	2,00
122 Sponge Iron (India) Ltd. . .	..	1,00	1,00	..	3,00	3,00	..	3,00	3,00
123 Manganese Ore (India) Ltd. .	..	59	59	..	59	59	..	50	50
124 Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd.	5,00	18,50	23,50	4,00	11,17	15,17	4,00	21,48	25,48
125 Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.	22,69	31,37	54,06	16,00	16,22	32,22	80,38	11,78	92,16
126 Coal India Ltd. . . .	1,55,66	3,18,65	4,74,31	1,28,98	1,91,97	3,20,95	1,94,50	2,20,50	4,15,00
Ministry of Supply & Rehabilitation									
127 Rehabilitation Industries Corporation	1	99	1,00	1	1,49	1,50	1	1,39	1,40
128 Rehabilitation Plantation Ltd. Punalur	6	..	6	6	..	6	..	..	..
129 State Plantations Corporations .	50	..	50	7	..	7	19	..	19
130 Sulia and Subramanya Rubber Plantations	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1
131 Tamil Nadu Tea Plantation Corporation	1	..	1	2	..	2	30	..	30
Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation									
132 India Tourism Development Corporation . .	4,41	4,41	8,82	4,41	4,41	8,82	3,00	3,00	6,00
133 International Airports Authority of India . . .	3,78	3,77	7,55	3,39	3,39	6,78	5,75	5,76	11,51
134 Air India	..	..	..	..	..	..	19,60	..	19,60
Ministry of Works and Housing									
135 National Buildings Construction Corporation . . .	1,00	1,00	2,00	1,00	1,00	2,00	55	1,45	2,00
136 Hindustan Prefab Ltd. . .	25	10	35	25	..	25	1	..	1
137 Housing & Urban Development Corporation	5,00	..	5,00	5,00	..	5,00	8,00	..	8,00
Department of Atomic Energy									
138 Electronics Corporation of India Ltd.	..	1,21	1,21	1,00	25	1,25	1,50	..	1,50
139 Indian Rare Earths Ltd. . .	4,00	..	4,00	19,24	..	19,24	15,03	3,97	19,00
140 Uranium Corporation of India .	1,00	22	1,22	30	..	30	38	60	98
Department of Electronics									
141 Computer Maintenance Corporation	..	80	80	..	80	80	19	1	20
142 Semi-conductor Complex Ltd.	50	50	1,00	50	50	1,00	4,00	..	4,00
143 Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation Ltd.	25	25	50	25	25	50	10	10	20
Total . . .	10,37,54	11,97,82	22,35,36	9,37,47	10,88,89	20,26,36	13,26,15	13,42,92	26,69,07

ANNEXURE VI

Statement showing Contributions to International Bodies

(In thousands of Rupees)

Name of Organisation	Nature and purpose of contribution	Actuals, 1978-79	Budget, 1979-80	Revised, 1979-80	Budget 1980-81
	MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (कृषि मंत्रालय)				
1. Food and Agricultural Organisation	Annual contribution	80,50	80,50	64,78	97,39
2. World Food Programme . .	Contribution	40,21	51,38	57,27	51,38
3. Afro-Asian Rural Re-construction Organisation.	—do—	6,83	8,04	7,15	9,74
4. Commonwealth Agricultural Bureau		..	..	24,03	10,00
5. Other Organisations . . .	—do—	10,61	19,39	19,09	19,52
	TOTAL . . .	1,38,15	1,59,31	1,72,32	1,88,03
	MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (वाणिज्य मंत्रालय)				
6. Asian and Pacific Development Centre, Bangkok	Contribution towards financing of the Institute	7,30	3,65	3,65	8,33
7. GATT	Contribution to Budget. . .	8,27	8,35	9,09	9,09
8. Jute International	Contribution . . .	..	2,00,00	..	..
9. International Coffee Organisation .	—do— . . .	6,67	12,83	6,40	1,87
10. International Tea Promotion Association	—do— . . .	..	..	12,24	12,24
11. Other Organisations . . .	Membership fee . . .	18,93	12,70	16,48	16,71
	TOTAL . .	41,17	2,37,53	47,86	48,24
	MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय)				
12. International Organisation of Legal Metrology (OMIL)	Membership fee	70	80	84	92
	MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (संचार मंत्रालय)				
13. International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union. . . .	Annual contribution . .	15,25	17,75	17,75	18,60
14. International Tele-Communication Union, Geneva	Contribution to budgeted expenditure	..	86,20	83,97	84,70
15. Commonwealth Tele-Communication Council	Contribution towards budget expenses	4,36	5,00	5,00	5,00
16. Preparatory committee of INMERSAT	Contribution	60	50	9	..
17. Asia Pacific Telecommunity, Bangkok	—do—	..	2,31	4,62	2,65
	TOTAL	20,21	1,11,76	1,11,43	1,10,95
	MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (रक्षा मंत्रालय)				
18. Commonwealth Graves Commission	Maintenance of War Graves of the Armed Forces Personnel belonging to Indian Army who fell in World Wars I and II . . .	31,00	28,00	34,50	41,00
19 International Organisation Hydrographic	Membership fee	..	1,51	2,95	1,70
20. Other Organisations . . .	Contributions . . .	24	20	21	23
	TOTAL . . .	31,24	29,71	37,66	42,93
	MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (शिक्षा तथा संस्कृति मंत्रालय)				
21. U.N.E.S.C.O. . .	Contribution for membership and payment of rent for the New Delhi office	60,03	85,00	85,00	1,00,00
22. United Nation University	Contribution	..	..	..	14,35
23. International Centre, Rome	—do— . . .	61	70	81	90
24. Other Organisations . .	—do— . . .	5,66	10,87	9,87	11,52
	TOTAL . . .	66,30	96,57	95,68	1,26,77

ANNEXURE VI

(In thousands of Rupees)

Name of Organisation	Nature and purpose of contribution	Actuals, 1978-79	Budget, 1979-80	Revised, 1979-80	Budget, 1980-81
MINISTRY OF ENERGY (ऊर्जा मंत्रालय)					
25. Miscellaneous Organisations .	Contributions	13	32	57	46
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (विदेश मंत्रालय)					
26. United Nations Organisation .	Annual contribution	2,44,58	2,45,14	2,78,23	2,80,10
27. United Nations Relief and Works Agency.	Contribution towards relief of Palestine refugees and flood measures.	1,50	1,50	1,50	1,50
28. Commonwealth Secretariat . .	Contribution	18,76	18,54	17,59	19,47
29. Commonwealth Foundation . .	—do—	5,60	5,22	9,16	8,16
30. UN High Commissinoner for refugees.	—do—	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
31. Indian Society of International Law	—do— . . .	2,47	2,00	2,00	2,00
32. Other Organisations	—do—	17,08	17,68	18,00	17,73
	TOTAL . . .	2,90,99	2,91,08	3,27,48	3,29,96
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (वित्त मंत्रालय)					
33. United Nations Development Programme.	Annual contribution	5,50,00	6,00,00	6,00,00	6,00,00
34. Contributions towards expenses of the Resident Representative of U.N.D.P.	—do—	14,90	15,00	16,12	15,00
35. United Nations volunteers Programme.	Contribution	40	40	40	40
36. United Nations Capital Development Fund. . . .	Contribution	..	39,50	41,00	..
37. Asian Development Bank . .	Contribution to Technical Assistance Scheme	11,08	16.00	14,00	10,00
38. Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation	Annual contribution	19,73	19,20	24,35	24,35
39. International Fund for Agricultural Development	Contributions	1,38,10	1,50,00	1,30,00	..
40. International Centre for Public . Sector Enterprises in Developing Countries.	Annual Contribution	1,40	4,62	4,06	4,06
41. Customs Cooperation Council .	Annual Contribution . .	3,53	3,75	4,64	4,75
Common wealth Association Contribution of the Tax Administration.		..	..	9	9
	TOTAL . .	7,39,14	8,48,47	8,34,66	6,58,65
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय)					
42. World Health Organisation . .	Annual contribution . .	1,07,65	99,13	2,19,17	1,16,04
43. United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA).	Grants towards maintenance activities	18,75	18,75	18,75	25,00
44. Other Organisations . . .	Contributions	1,91	1,76	1,74	1,76
	TOTAL . . .	1,28,31	1,19,64	2,39,66	1,42,80
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (गृह मंत्रालय)					
45. International Criminal Police Commission.	Annual contribution . . .	8,02	5,86	8,24	8,24
46. Asian Pacific Development Administration Centre (APDAC)	Membership fee	..	2,70	2,70	2,70
	TOTAL .	8,02	8,56	10,94	10,94
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (उद्योग मंत्रालय)					
47. Asian Productivity Organisation .	Membership fee	12,08	13,82	13,82	15,58
48. United Nations Industrial Development Organisation.	Voluntary contribution	80,80	82,00	82,00	82,00
	TOTAL . . .	92,88	95,82	95,82	97,58

(In thousands of Rupees)

Name of Organisation	Nature and purpose of contribution	Actuals, 1978-79	Budget, 1979-80	Revised, 1979-80	Budget, 1980-81
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTNG (सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय)					
49. Asia-Pacific Broadcasting Union, Tokyo	Annual Subscription	1,01	1,05	96	1,01
50. Asia-Pacific Institute for Broadcasting Union, Geneva	Do.	2,50	2,50	2,50	2,50
51. Other Organisations	Do.	23	33	1,30	1,12
	TOTAL	3,74	3,88	4,76	4,63
MINISTRY OF LABOUR (श्रम मन्त्रालय)					
52. International Labour Organisation	Annual contribution	71,22	73,00	76,00	80,00
53. International security Association.	Contributions	1,41	1,06	1,43	1,50
	TOTAL	72,63	74,06	77,43	81,50
MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (नौवहन और परिवहन मन्त्रालय)					
54. Inter-Governmental Maritime Conultative Organisation.	Annual contribution	..	8,51	14,15	8,63
55. Other Organisations	Contributions	59	45	44	46
	TOTAL	59	8,96	14,59	9,09
MINISTRY OF SOCIAL WELFARE (समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय)					
56. United Nations International Childern Emergency Fund	Contribution	1,31,00	1,41,00	1,41,00	1,48,00
57. U. N. Voluntary Fund	-do-	1,21	1,21	1,21	1,21
	TOTAL	1,32,21	1,42,21	1,42,21	1,49,21
MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND COAL (इस्पात, खान और कोयला मन्त्रालय)					
58. International Lead and Zinc Study Group	Contributions	95	59	65	65
MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मन्त्रालय)					
59. International Civil Aviation Organisation.	Annual contribution to meet expenses of the organisation.	..	12,85	14,40	14,49
60. World Meteorological Organisation.	Annual contribution and contribution to the voluntary assistance programme fund.	62,08	33,00	31,25	32,00
61. Other Organisations	Contributions	3,83	4,51	4,45	4,60
	TOTAL	65,91	50,36	50,10	51.09
MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय)					
62. Industrial Housing and Research organisation	Annual contribution	23	22	24	15
DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग)					
63. International Atomic Energy Agency.	Annual voluntary contribution	35,79	41,00	41,50	47,00
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS (संख्यिकी विभाग)					
64. I.S.I. Hague	Contributions	84	6	6	6

ANNEXURE VI

(In thousands of Rupees)

Name of Organisation	Nature and purpose of contribution	Actuals 1978-79	Budget 1979-80	Revised 1979-80	Budget 1980-81
DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (विज्ञान और प्रोद्योगिकी विभाग)					
65. International Scientific Unions .	Annual contribution	6,51	4,50	4,50	4,50
66. United Nations Environment Fund	Contributions	24,48	17,00	24,50	17,00
67. Commonwealth Scientific Committee .	—do—	2,29	2,27	2,27	..
68. Nuffield Foundation Burssary Scheme	—do—	8	8	16	16
	TOTAL	33,36	23,85	31,43	21,66
LOK SABHA (लोक सभा)					
69. Inter-Parliamentary Union and Commonwealth Parliamentary Association.	Annual contributions . .	..	4,07	4,07	4,24
	GRAND TOTAL . .	. 19,03,49	23,48,83	23,41,96	21,27,51

ANNEXURE VII

STATEMENT SHOWING THE GUARANTEES GIVEN BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT AND OUTSTANDING AS ON 31st DECEMBER, 1979

(Figures in columns 5, 6, 8 and 9 are in thousands of Rupees)

Serial No.	For whom guarantee given	Nature and extent of the guarantee	Rate of interest, if any, involved	Maximum amount of guarantee for which Government have entered into agreement	Sums guaranteed and outstanding as on 31st December, 1979	Whether any securities are pledged to Government as a set off against the guarantee	Payments, if any, made by Government in pursuance of the guarantee	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय)					
1.	State Farms Corporation of India Ltd.	To cover the loans working capital of 10-year duration by Indian Overseas Bank, Syndicate Bank and State Bank of India	(*i*) 11% (*ii*) 14%	74,50,00 95,00,00	73,00,00 53,00,00	No No	Nil Nil	
2.	Food Corporation of India	For financial accommodation from the State Bank of India by way of cash credit facility.	11%	5,87,50,00*	5,87,50,00	No	Nil	*25% of the credit for which guarantee executed.
3.	Central Warehousing Corporation.	Guarantee is for repayment of principal and payment of dividend under section 5 (1) of the Warehousing Corporation Act, 1962.	3½% dividend upto March, 1977 and 5½% thereafter	50,00,00 (authorised capital)	42,65,00 (subscribed capital)	No	Nil	
4.	Cooperative Sugar Factories (88 in number)	Joint guarantees by Central Government and concerned State Governments on 50 : 50 basis for repayment of principal, and payment of interest and other charges in respect of loans by IFC.	7% to 12%	83,77,50	66,90,00	No	Nil	
5.	Cooperative Sugar Factories (54 in number)	Do. in respect of loans by L.I.C.	8½% to 12% (with ½% rebate)	31,61,00	25,72,78	No	Nil	
6.	Arunachal Pradesh Cooperative Marketing Federation.	For repayment of principal and interest on loans extended by National Cooperative Development Corporation.	Interest at 10% with effective rate of 8% for timely payment of loan and interest.	22,13	20,06	No	Nil	
7.	Indian Farmers Fertililzer Corporative Ltd., New Delhi (IFFCO).	Guarantee towards repayment of loans (and payment of interest thereon, other charges, etc.) extended by IFC, IDBI, LIC, UTI, USAID and IBRD.	8½% to 14%.	1,47,70,00	1,15,55,00	No	Nil	

8. Lakshadweep Cooperative Marketing Federation Ltd., Calicut.	Do.	Do.	16,65	6,92	No	Nil
9. Ellon Hinengo Ltd. Car-nicobar.	Do.	Do.	73	73	No	Nil
10. National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC),	(i) Unconditional and to the extent of 100% for payment of principal and interest on the borrowing of the Corporation by issue of bonds.	6%	22,00,00	22,00,00	No	Nil
	(ii) Do.	6½%	11,00,00	11,00,00	No	Nil
	(iii) Do.	6½%	9,90,00	9,90,00	No	Nil
11. Cooperative Sugar Factories (29 in number).	Joint guarantee by the Central Government and the State Government on 50 : 50 basis for repayment of principal and interest on loans by IDBI	11%	46,36,00	40,12,00	No	Nil
12. Cooperative Sugar Factories (36 in number).	Do. by ICICI	9½% to 11%	20,22,00	18,23,00	No	Nil
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति एवं सहकारिता मंत्रालय)						
13. Wholesale Consumer Co-operative Stores in various States and Union Territories (93 in number).	To secure funds for working capital needs from Scheduled/Apex/Central Co-operative Banks.	As applicable in respect of the financing banks.	32,55,05	14,33,99	No	Nil.
14. Tea Trading Corporation of India Ltd., Calcutta.	To the extent of 75% of cash credit/export packing credit.	13½% on cash credit and 11 % on export packing credit.	9,00,00	7,15,45	No	Nil
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (संचार मंत्रालय)						
15. Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Bangalore.	For payment of principal and interest on loans totalling US $ 1 million given by the International Standard Electric Corporation of New York.	6%	75,40	Nil	No	Nil
16. Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd., Madras.	Due and punctual payment of drafts/bills of exchange representing instalments due against sales on credit made by M/s Olivetti, Italy.	6%	55,72	Nil	No	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (रक्षा मंत्रालय)					
17.	Mazagon Docks Ltd.	(i) For due and punctual payment of all amounts payable by the Company in terms of loan agreement with the Algemene Bank in connection with purchases from M/s IHC Holland goods etc. in connection with construction of Suction Hopper Dredger for Bombay Port Trust.	3½ % for 6 months.	1,18,42	21,05	No	Nil	
		(ii) Counter Guarantee to State Bank of India covering payments made against letter of credit established by the company in favour of the Controller, IFPO—to full extent.	Nil.	1,40	1,40	No	Nil	
18.	Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Ltd.	(i) For import of Diesel engine components against Phase/contract, from M/s MAN, under West German Suppliers' Credit (with consortium)—valid up to 1981-82.	6%	2,73,27	35,07	No	Nil	
		(ii) For Import of dredging equipment, drawings, designs, etc. for Madras and Gujarat dredgers against Phase I Contract, from M/s D&K, under West German Suppliers' Credit—valid up to 1981-82.	6%	2,50,29	28,94	No	Nil	
		(iii) For Phase II import from M/s. MAN., West Germany, under West German Supplier's Credit—valid up to 1981-82.	6%	2,93,57	81,84	No	Nil	
		(iv) For 2nd Phase Import from M/s. D&K., West German Suppliers' Credit—valid up to 1981-82.	6%	1,47,41	29,23	No	Nil	
		(v) For 3rd Phase Import from M/s. D&K., West German for Hopper Suction Dredger, V.P.T. against West German Supplier's Credit — valid up to 1981-82.	6%	35,07	12,87	No	Nil	

	(vi) For 4th Phase Import from M/s D&K., West Germany for Twin Screw Diesel Trailing Hopper Suction Dredger for Calcutta Port Trust—valid up to 1981-82.	6%	1,65,40	59,92	No	Nil.	
19. Bharat Electronics Limited.	Guarantee given to M/s Algemene Bank, Netherlands N.V., for the due and punctual payments of amounts payable under the loan agreement.	7¼%	62,79	8,31	No	Nil	

MINISTRY OF ENERGY (ऊर्जा मंत्रालय)

20. Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd.	For payment of half—yearly interest and repayment of principal of bonds issued by the Corporation	6% to 6½%	81,57,00	61,49,50	No	Nil	
21. M/s. National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd.	(i) General bank guarantee limits of Rs. 7 crores	½%	7,00,00	5,35,40	No	Nil	
	(ii) Overdraft with the State Bank of Patiala	13½%—17%	4,50,00	2,54,38	No	Nil	
22. Damodar Valley Corporation	Payment of interest and repayment of principal. against market loans,	5¾% to 6%	*36,57,50	*36,57,50	No	Nil	*Includes 10% over the amount permitted. This 10% excess amount is allowed to be retained by the R.B. I
23. Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.	For loan from SBI for working capital of the Corporation.	14½%	2,00,00	2,00,00	No	Nil	
24. Central Coalfields Ltd.	Counter-guarantee against guarantees given by the SBI to foreign suppliers in respect of 15 contracts for supply of equipment rendering technical services.	Nil	20,36,00	4,74,00	No	Nil	
25. Coal India Ltd.	For import of plant and machinery from U.S.S.R. under deferred payment terms.	Nil (SBI to be indemnified for losses with interest @4% above SBI Advance Rate)	16,64,00	12,05,00	No	Nil	
26. Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	Continuing guarantee to SBI, Dhanbad.	14¾% to 15%	23,00,00	23,00,00	No	Nil	

MINISTRY OF FINANCE (वित्त मंत्रालय)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
27.	Industrial Development Bank of India. (IDBI)	(*i*) For repayment of principal and payment of interest in respect of Bonds issued by the IDBI.	5¼ % to 6¼%	3,73,88,26	3,73,88,26	No	Nil	
		(*ii*) For repayment of principal and payment of interest in respect of 6¼% IDBI Bonds 1988.	6¼%	1,21,00,00	1,21,00,00	No	Nil	
		(*iii*) Repayment of principal and payment of interest in respect of 6% IDBI Bonds 1988.	6½%	99,00,00	99,00,00	No	Nil	
28.	Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India. (ICICI)	(*i*) Repayment of principal and payment of interest in respect of debentures issued by the ICICI.	6¼% to 6½%	1,08,90,00	1,08,90,00	No	Nil	
		(*ii*) Repayment of principal and payment of interest on Swiss bonds of SF 8 millions issued by ICICI	8%	4,04,72	3,28,84	No	Nil	
		(*iii*) Repayment of principal and payment of interest in respect of 6½% debentures 1999.	6½%	25,03,00	25,03,00	No	Nil	
		(*iv*) Repayment of principal and payment of interest of 6½% debentures 1999.	6¾%	45,10,00	45,10,00	No	Nil	
		(*v*) Payment of principal and other charges from loans from IBRD and Federal Republic of Germany	3% to 8½%	3,33,18,00	1,54,01,00	No	Nil	
		(*vi*) Repayment of principal and payment of interest on loans from Federal Republic of Germany (Agreement dated November, 1979.)	7½%	1,02,00	1,02,00	No	Nil	
29,	Bombay Metropolitan Development Authority (Bombay Urban Transport Project.)	Repayment of principal and payment of interest on IBRD loan No. 1335 IN	8.7%	18,75,00	10,23,00	No	Nil	

30. Industrial Finance Corporation of India. (IFC)	(*i*) For re-payment of principal and payment of annual dividend of the paid-up sharecapital of Rs. 10 crores. (dividend at the rate of 2¼% to 4½% per annum).	2¼% to 4½%	10,00,00	10,00,00	No	Nil
	(*ii*) For re-payment of principal and payment of annual dividend of the paid up share capital of 5 crores (dividend at the rate of 6% per annum)	6%	5,00,00	5,00,00	No	Nil
	(*iii*) Repayment of principal and payment of interest in respect of bonds issued by IFC.	5½% to 6%	3,04,82,48	3,04,82,48	No	Nil
	(*iv*) Repayment of principal and payment of interest in respect of (a) on loans from Federal Republic of Germany and	6¼%—7½%	39,44,00	22,49,00	No	Nil
	(b) IFC Bonds 1988.	6½%	34,93,75	34,93,75	No	Nil
31. Visvesvaraya Iron Steel Ltd., Bhadravati.	Repayment of principal and payment of interest on loan from KFW Federal Republic of Germany (agreements. dated 22-10-74, 31-8-65 and 25-11-68).	3% to 5½%	18,01,00	8,25,00	No	Nil
32. Delhi Financial Corporation.	Repayment of principal and payment of interest on bonds etc. issued by the Corporation and minimum dividend on shares.	3% to 6½%	5,02,30	5,02,30	No	Nil
33. Maharashtra State Financial Corporation.	Repayment of principal and payment of interest on bonds and fixed deposits, and minimum dividend on shares.	3½% to 9%	9,68,18	9,68,18	No	Nil
34. Third Trombay Thermal Power Project.	Repayment of principal and payment of interest on loans from Federal Republic of Germany (agreement dated 27th November, 1979).	7½%	78,75,00	8,04,00	No	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
35.	Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation. (ARDC)	For the shares of the Corporation and for repayment of principal and payment of interest on bonds and of minimum dividend on shares.	4¼% to 6¼%	1,42,51,77	1,42,51,77	No	Nil	
36.	Industrial Reconstruction Corporation India Limited.	Repayment of principal and payment of interest in respect of Bonds issued by the Corporation.	6% to 6½%	21,67,50	21,67,50	No	Nil	
37.	Goa Economic Development Corporation.	—do—	6¼%	2,00,00	2,00,00	No	Nil	
38.	Oil and Natural Gas Commission	Repayment of principal and payment of interest against deferred payments to foreign suppliers	1% above the London Inter—Bank offered rate	37,50,00	..	No	Nil	
39.	State Bank of India	Repayment of principal and payment of interest on loans from Iran for US $250 million	Interest at 2.5% plus management fee at 0.5%	1,87,50,00	1,87,50,00	No	Nil	Receipts from Iran are kept in the special Deposit Account of Government of India and repayments of principal and payment of interest are paid out of it
40.	Steel Authority of India	Repayment of principal and payment of interest on loan from Iran for US $630 million for Kudremukh Iron ore Project	—DO—	4,72,50,00	1,91,38,00	No	Nil	—do—
		MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (गृह मंत्रालय) (DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL & ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS) (कार्मिक और प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग)						
41.	Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society Ltd., New Delhi	(*a*) Cash Credit facility by SBI	13½% per annum up to 12th September, 1979 and 17% per annum thereafter	17,00	17,40	Hypothecation of stocks	Nil	
		(b) Short term credit with the Food Corporation of India	12½% per annum after 30 days of supply	3,00	2,99	No	Nil	
		MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (उद्योग मंत्रालय)						
42.	Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., Ranchi.	(*i*) Guarantee and counter-guarantee in respect of imports on deferred credit basis.	3%	51,77,13	18,68,25	No	Nil	
		(*ii*) For cash credit accommodation.	13%	46,00,00	46,00,00	No	Nil	

43.	Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd.	For import of machinery and components against deferred payment.	3%	11,18	1,82	No	Nil
44.	Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.	Counter-guarantee given in favour of banks for meeting requirements of working capital, bids/tenders including clean cash credit limits etc.	Nil	1,01,68,94	71,13,25	No	Nil
45.	Richardson & Cruddas Limited.	(*i*) For long term loans	11% to 14%	1,00,00	58,00	No	Nil
		(*ii*) For deferred payment against Italian suppliers' credit.	6%	41,03	18,22	No	Nil
46.	All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Cooperative Society Ltd., Bombay.	For working capital requirements.	Nil	97,00	86,52	No	Nil
47.	National Instruments Calcutta.	For cash credit accommodation by SBI.	13½% raised to 17% from 13th September 1979	1,70,00	1,22,75	No	Nil
48.	Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd., Durgapur.	—Do—	14%	30,00	30,23	No	Nil
49.	Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Ltd., Kanpur.	Cash credit for working capital requirements from S.B.I.	15%	75,00	75,00	No	Nil
50.	Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd. Naini Allahabad.	For deferred payments	6% to 7%	5,84,57	4,26,06	No	Nil
51.	National Small Industries Corporation.	(*i*) Guarantee to SBI to enable the Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta branches to open letters of credit for payment to foreign suppliers.	Nil	1,10,00	3,20	No	Nil
		(*ii*) Repayment of principal and payment of interest under Loan Agreement with M/s. Kreditanstalt, West Germany.	5½%	15,54,00	20,38,42	No	Nil
		(*iii*) For cash credit facility by the SBI	Nil	30,00	11,36	No	Nil
		(*iv*) For loans drawn by Allahabad Bank and Punjab National Bank for meeting expenditure on working capital requirements of the Corporation.	14%	1,00,00	—	No	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
52.	M/s. Braithwaite & Co. Ltd., Calcutta.	(*i*) To the SBI for cash credit arrangements, performance etc.	1% to 17½%	12,25,00	11,03,31	No	Nil	
		(*ii*) To National and Grindlays Bank for overdraft arrangements and performance.	2% to 15%	1,10,00	40,91	No	Nil	
53.	Hindustan Photo Films Mfg. Co. Ltd.	Cash credit facilities by the SBI	17%	5,00,00	15,50,56	Against hypothecation of raw materials and finished goods etc.	Nil	
54.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal.	Counter-guarantees to the SBI against all claims in respect of guarantees furnished by them to the Italian suppliers of plant and machinery.	6%	1,94,99	5,73	No	Nil	
55.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., Hardwar.	(*i*) For payment of all dues to M/s. Prommashexport Moscow.	Nil	1,03,56,80	65,10,45	No	Nil	
		(*ii*) For payment of all dues in respect of Central Forge Foundry Plant to M/s .SA. F.C., France.	Nil	86,58	13,00	No	Nil	
56.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., Switchgear Unit, Hyderabad.	(*i*) For payment of all claims for the purchase agreement entered into with M/s. Eredich Gamtti Metalli	Nil	83,46	—	No	Nil	
		(*ii*) Counter guarantee to State Bank of Hyderbad against all claims in respect of guarantee furnished by them to the Italian Suppliers M/s Nuovo Pigone, Italy	Nil	12,49,77	5,27,03	No	Nil	
		(*iii*) In favour of M/s ASEA Sweden for promissory notes under purchase agreement for supply of components and test equipments etc.	Nil	3,97,88	16,61	No	Nil	
57.	Sen Raleigh Ltd.	(*i*) For cash credit facility with the SBI and purchase of generating sets	Nil	2,80,00	2,80,00	No	Nil	

	(*ii*) Guarantee given in favour of IRCI for obtaining loan.	Nil	3,70,00	3,70,00	No	Nil	
58. Instrumentation Ltd., Kota.	No	3%	10,33,12	3,88,11	No	Nil	In terms of deferred payment contracts with Soviet Suppliers for the year.
59. Credit institutions (305 in number) under the Credit Guarantee Scheme for Small Scale Industries.	Losses, if any, in respect of eligible loans and advances made by credit institutions under the scheme, upto 75% (90% in the case of technician entrepreneurs, artisans, and village and cottage industries) of the amount in default, or the amount guaranteed, whichever is less.	—	As may be applicable to credit institutions within the prescribed limits	31,58,26,22 (as on 30th September, 1979)	No	5,51,04* (as on 30th September, 1979)	*out of this 93,02 recovered
60. Jessop & Co. Ltd., Calcutta.	(i) To SBI for clean cash credit facilities.	16% Minimum	5,50,00	5,50,00	No	Nil	
	(ii) To Punjab National Bank for clean cash credit facilities.	17%	1,00,00	1,00,00	No	Nil	
61. Scooters India Ltd., Lucknow.	(*i*) Cash credit facilities to Indian Overseas Bank.	Nil	2,00,00	2,00,00	No	Nil	
	(*ii*) T.D.F. loan from Industrial Development Bank	Nil	53,80	53,80	No.	Nil	
62. Hind Cycles Limited	Default guarantee	15%	79,00	78,11	No.	Nil	
63. Ancillary Industries Forgings (P) Ltd., Ancillary Industries and Cranks (P) Ltd Ancillary Industries Lugs (P) Ltd.	(i) For repayment of loans etc. from IRCI	Nil	10,00	10,00	No	Nil	
	(ii) For cash credit facilities given by the United Bank of India	Nil	28,00	28,00	No	Nil	
64. Bharat Brakes and Valves Ltd., Calcutta.	Counter guarantee for sanction of cash credit limit of Rs. 30 lakhs.	Nil	30,00	30,00	No	Nil	
65. Bharat Wagon and Engineering Co., Ltd.	For free supply of steel and advance and 'on account' payments, against Railway contracts.	—	65,60	65,60	No	Nil	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
66.	Sen and Pandit Industries Ltd.	(*i*) Guarantee given in favour of IRCI for obtaining loans.	Nil	27,00	27,00	No	Nil	
		(*ii*) Cash Credit facility with SBI.	Nil	55,00	55,00	No	Nil	
67.	Burn Standard Co. Ltd.	Performance Guarantee for fulfilment of Vietnam contract in favour of Projects & Equipment Corporation of India.	Nil	52,00	52,00	No	Nil	
68.	Jute Corporation of India, Calcutta.	(*i*) 33⅓ % margin of cash credit accommodation of Rs. 52 crores from SBI for internal jute procurement.	Nil	51,97,15	17,32,38	No	Nil	
		(*ii*) To SBI for clean cash credit limit for internal jute procurement.	Nil	50,00	50,00	No	Nil	
69.	Dalhousie Jute Co. Ltd.	Guarantee to the extent of 80% of actual losses which Industrial Finance Corporation may incur in realisation of dues, e.g. principal, interest etc.	8½% with a rebate of ½% for punctual payments including subsidy of 1% from Central Government.	42,40	3,67	No	Nil	
70.	Union Jute Co. Ltd.	(*i*) -do-	-do-	40,00	35,95	No	Nil	
		(ii) -do-	9½ % with a rebate of 1/2 % for punctual payments including subsidy of 1% from Central Government.	28,80	46,80	No	Nil	
71.	Auckland Jute Co. Ltd.	(i) To the extent of 80% of actual losses which IFC may incur in realisation of dues. e.g. principal and interest etc.	8½% with a rebate ½% for punctual payments including subsidy of 1% from Central Government	36,00	9,00	No	Nil	
		(ii) -do-	11½% with a rebate of 2% for punctual payments	36,00	31,92	No	Nil	
72	Khardah Co. Ltd.	-do-	(i) 8½% with a rebate of ½% for punctual payments including subsidy of 1% from Central Government.	16,20	3,98	No	Nil	

	(ii) Cash credit facilities by the Central Bank of India.		2,93,00	1,77,07	Stocks hypothecated	Nil
73, Fort Gloster Industries Ltd	-do-	9% with a rebate of ¼% for punctual payments including subsidy of 1% from Central Government.	35,20	8,80	No	Nil
74. Neilimarla Jute Co. Ltd.	-do-	-do-	78,40	80,00	No	Nil
75. Empire Jute Co. Ltd.	-do-	11¼% with a rebate of 2% for punctual payments.	57,52	80,93	No	Nil
76. Katihar Jute Mills Ltd.	To the extent of 80% of actual losses which Industrial Finance Corporation may incur in realisation of dues.	12% with a rebate of 2% for punctual payments.	25,00	45,44	No	Nil
77. Cement Corporation of India Limited.	Guarantee to finance the capital expenditure for the Neemuch (M.P.) Cement Project of the Corporation in respect of :—					
	(i) Industrial Development Bank of India.	9% to 11%	4,00,00	4,00,00	No	Nil
	(ii) Industrial Finance Corporation.	—do—	3,00,00	3,00,00	No	Nil
	(iii) General Insurance Corporation of India.	12%	2,00,00	2,00,00	No	Nil
	(iv) Life Insurance Corporation of India	—do—	2,00,00	2,00,00	No	Nil
78. Hindustan Salts Limited Jaipur	Guarantee to the raising of cash credit upto Rs. 25 lakhs by the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur.	Nil	25,00	Nil	No	Nil
79. Sambhar Salts Limited, Jaipur	Guarantee to the raising of cash credit upto Rs. 10 lakhs by the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur.	Nil	10,00	5,21	No	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
80.	National Company Ltd.	Towards working capital provided by SBI	13½%	2,95,30	2,76,62	No	Nil	
	MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (सूचना श्रौर प्रसारण मंत्रालय)							
81.	Film Finance Corporation, Bombay.	Guarantee for repayment of loan taken by the Corporation from the Motion Picture Export Association of America contained in a Tripartite agreement.	Nil	1,00,00	1,00,00	No	Nil	
82.	Children's Film Society, Bombay.	—do—	Nil	70,00	70,00	No	Nil	
	MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE & COMPANY AFFAIRS (विधि न्याय श्रौर कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय)							
83.	Bird and Company Ltd.	Counter guarantee dated 18-8-1977 to Chartered Bank.	Nil	1,00,00	1,00,00	No	Nil	
	MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICAL AND FERTILIZERS, (पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय)							
84.	Cochin Refineries Ltd.	(*i*) For punctual payment of principal and interest and protection of all other rights of foreign lender, the first National City Bank, New York.	Nil	13,10,22	2,91,16	No	Nil	
		(*ii*) For due and punctual payment of dues of the State Electricity Board in respect of energy, etc. supplied by it to the Refineries.	Nil	8,00	4,37	No	Nil	
		(*iii*) For cash credit facility or accommodation by SBI, Travancore.	Nil	4,00,00	2,13,27	No	Nil	
85.	Madras Refineries Ltd.	In respect of Agreement dated 20-12-66 between Madras Refineries Ltd. and certain U.S. banks	5½%	16,46,36	Nil.	No	Nil	
86.	Oil and Natural Gas Commission.	Deferred payment in respect of accepted drafts.	6%	4,01,32	18,25	No	Nil	

87. Indian Oil Corporation (Refineries Division).	Counter-guarantee to SBI against guarantees for payment of all drafts drawn.	5.25 %	9,67,99	1,75,33	No	Nil
88. Indian Petro-Chemical Corporation Ltd., Baroda	(*i*) Counter-guarantee to SBI for deferred payment in favour of Montedison/Techniment, S.P.A. Milano, Italy.	Nil	8,05,28	2,92,32	No	Nil
	(*ii*) Counter-guarantee to SBI for deferred payment in favour of Zerson, West Germany.	Nil	38,00	36,69	No	Nil
89. Bridge and Roof Co. (India) Ltd.	For cash credit facilities given by SBI for working capital.	Nil	2,95,00	2,54,92	No	Nil
90. Biecco Lawrie Ltd.	(*i*) To cover term loans and cash credit facilities given by Grindlays Bank Ltd.	Nil	1,30,00	1,18,00	No	Nil
	(*ii*) To cover bill discounting cash credit facilities given by United Bank of India.	Nil	1,21,00	1,01,00	No	Nil
91. Bongaigaon Refinery and Petro-chemicals Ltd.	Indemnity for Railway freight credit facilities.	—	10,00 (revolving)	10,00 (revolving)	No	Nil
92. Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd.						
(*i*) Haldia Reactor Internals	For 92% payment under contract with M/s. Tecnimont	6%	85,38	50,50	No	Nil
(*ii*) Barauni and Namrup Expansion Projects	Payment for supplies made by M/s. Montecatini and Tecnimont.	6%	2,99,80	1,90,04	No	Nil
93. Fertiliser Corporation of India Ltd.						
(i) Sindri Unit	Counter guarantee to SBI for deferred payments to suppliers in respect of the phosphoric and sulphuric acid plants.	2.5%	1,42,45	65,51	No	Nil
(ii) Ramagundam and Talcher Projects.	Counter-guarantee to SBI for deferred payments to suppliers in the projects.	5.90% to 6%	27,81,12	10,48,39	No.	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
94.	M/s. Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.,	(*i*) Counter-guarantee to SBI, Cochin for deferred payments to M/s. Societa Italiana Impianti for the payment of bills of exchange covering principal and interest @5.75% in respect of equipment for Ammonia Plant imported for Cochin Fertilizer Project.	5.75%	10,31,42	Nil	No	Nil	The net amount due is shown under Col 6.
		(*ii*) Counter-guarantee to SBI, Cochin for deferred payments to M/s. Montecatini Edison S. p.a. for the payment of bills of exchange covering principal and interest @ 5.75% in respect of equipment for Urea Plant imported for Cochin Fertilizer Project.	5.75%	5,73,13	Nil	No	Nil	
		(*iii*) Counter-guarantee to SBI, Cochin for deferred payment to M/s. Nuovo Pignon for the payment of bills of exchange covering principal and interest @ 6% including credit insurance charges in respect of equipment imported for the conversion and purification section of the Cochin Fertilizer Project.	6%	1,65,51	Nil	No	Nil	
95.	Madras Fertilizers, Ltd.	For availing of the facility of credit notes for payments of railway freight and other dues.	Nil	19,00	Nil	No	Nil	
96.	Balmer Lawrie and Co. Ltd.	(*i*) To cover Term Loan facility given by Bank of Baroda, Dubai for meeting part of capital cost.	10%	43,00	31,06	No	Nil	
		(*ii*) To cover overdraft facility given by Bank of Baroda, Dubai for supplementary working cost.	10%	42,00	29,76	No	Nil	

97. Bengal Immunity Company Ltd.	(*i*) For working capital assistance by IRCI	8½%	20,00	20,00	No	Nil	
	(*ii*) —do— by United Bank of India	12½%	75,00	50,66	No	Nil	
98. Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceuticals Works Ltd.	(i) Assistance by IRCI for working capital and that for essential repairs, maintenance/replacement of Panihati and Maniktala works.	Nil	75,00	75,00	No	Nil	
	(ii) Working Capital Assistance by United Bank of India.	Nil	90,00	90,00	No	Nil	
99. Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers	Guaranteeing 90% value of the equipment and interest thereon under contract with M/s. Sram Pragatti Italy for Trombay Urea Plant.	7%	7,72,79	7,74,78	No	Nil	
100. M/s. National Fertilizer Limited.	For repayment of loan from General Insurance Corporation and other Insurance Companies.	10½%	10,00,00	Nil	No	Nil	

MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (रेल मंत्रालय)

101. Futwah Islampur Light Rly. Co. (Pvt.) Ltd.	The amount of guarantee is limited to make up the net receipts of the company upto 3½% per annum on its paid up share capital. When the net receipts of the Company exceed 5% of its paid up share capital, per annum, such excess is divided equally between Government and the Company.	3½%	11,50	11,50	No	14,15	This line is at present worked by the Company.
102. Ahmadpur Katwa Rly. Co. Ltd. (Private Co.)	do.	3½%	17,24	17,24	No	Nil	The lines are worked by the Central Government through the agency of Railway Admiinistion.
103. Bankura Damodar River Rly. Co. (Private) Limited	do.	3½%	34,00	34,00	No	1,19	
104. Chaparmukh Silghat Railway Co. (Pvt.) Ltd.	do.	3½%	31,00	31,00	No	Nil	
105. Kathakal Lala Bazar Railway Co. (Pvt.) Ltd.	do.	3½%	8,91	8,91	No	Nil	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
106.	Central Provinces Railway Co. Ltd.	If the net earnings do not yield a dividend of 5% on the paid up capital of the Company, the shortfall is made good by Government by way of rebate limited to the net earnings derived by the Central Railway from the traffic inter-changed with the Company. If the net earnings of the Company exceed 5%, the excess amount is equally divided between Government and Company.	5%	94,00	94,00	No	Nil	The line is worked by the Central Government through the agency of Railway Administration.
107.	Rail India Technical and Economic Services Ltd.	For over draft facilities by Indian Bank, New Delhi.	Nil	60,00	60,00	No	Nil	
	MINISTRY OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय)							
108.	Delhi State Cooperative Bank Ltd.	(*i*) For repayment of principal and payment of interest in respect of debentures floated.	2½% below the bank rate	80,00	—	No	Nil	
		(*ii*) For repayment of principal and payment of interest in respect of short and medium term bank credits	2% below bank rate	1,20,00	39,08	No	Nil	
109.	The Pondicherry State Cooperative Central Land Development Bank Ltd.	For repayment of principal and payment of interest in respect of debentures floated.	5.75% to 9%	55,91,04	1,14,73	No	Nil	
110.	The Pondicherry State Cooperative Bank Ltd. Pondicherry.	(i) For repayment of principal and payment of interest in respect of short and medium term bank credits.	1½% to 2% below bank rate	1,18,00	53,81	No	Nil	
		(ii) For repayment of principal and payment of interest in respect of short and medium term bank credits.	2½% below bank rate	80,00	51,00	No	Nil	

	(iii) Do.	3% below bank rate	1,40,00	1,09,50	No	Nil
111. The Goa State Cooperative Bank Ltd.	(i) For repayment of principal and payment of interest in respect of short and medium term credits	1½% below bank rate.	14,00	40	No	Nil
	(ii) Do.	3% below bank rate.	15,00	..	No	Nil
	(iii) Do.	2% below bank rate.	75,00	25,00	No	Nil
112. The Andaman and Nicobar State Cooperative Bank Ltd.	Do.	1½% to 2% below bank rate.	24,74	6,36	No	Nil

MINISTRY OF SUPPLY & REHABILITATION (पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय)

113. Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Ltd. Calcutta	For working capital loan	12½%	60,00	60,00	No	Nil

MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय)

114. Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.	For loans obtained by the Corporation from various sources.	3% to 5¾%	13,63,16	26,16	No	Nil
115. Mogul Lines Limited	(i) Purchase of Oil Tanker Vessel M.T. 'Shakti' constructed and delivered by M/s Bremer Vulkan Shipyard, West Germany (extent of guarantee 60.5%)	8½%	22,42,99	12,61,68	No	Nil
	(ii) Cash credit facility with State Bank of India.	17½%	4,00,00	2,45,95	No	Nil
116. Cochin Shipyard Ltd. Cochin	Cash Credit for working capital.	16½%	6,00,00	6,00,00	No	Nil
117. Calcutta Port Trust.	To finance foreign exchange component of the Plan Project 294IN.	5½%	16,35,99	8,15,42	No	Nil
118. Visakhapatnam Port Trust.	(*i*) For 90% of the contract value against 150 tonne floating crane Dutch Credit. (*ii*) For the supply, construction and installation of one Bucket Wheel Reclaimer-West German Credit and Visakhapatnam Port Trust Bonds 1984 and floatation of debenture loan.	5¾ %to 6%	5,66,29	5,00,82	No	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
119.	Mormugao Port Trust.	Repayment of loans after 12 years (interest payment every 6 months)	5¾%	3,30,00	3,30,00	No	Nil	
120.	Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd. (C.I.W.T.C.)	Of cash credit account liabilities of River Steam Navigation Company with the SBI transferred to CIWTC by Calcutta High Court and also fresh credit facilities.	9% to 15½%	1,30,00 (Includes a clean advance of 40,00).	*1,89,70	No	Nil	*includes 1,00,77 of interest

MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
121.	Steel Authority of India Limited (Rourkela Steel Plant)	(*i*) For meeting expenditure on foreign operational personnel (Agreement dated 25-1-62)	2% to 3% on outstanding loans	8,94,90	1,82,56	No	Nil	
		(*ii*) Full and timely payment of the Company's payment obligations under various foreign credits.	3% interest and ¼% commitment charges on undisbursed loans	2,04,35,13	4,06,81	No	Nil	
122.	Steel Authority of India Ltd (Bokaro Steel Limited)	Against deferred payment for equipment	Nil	3,62,40	2,09	No	Nil	
123.	Hindustan Copper Ltd.	Counter guarantee given to SBI	4% above S.B.I. advance rate with a minimum of 13%	17,71	17,71	No	Nil	

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (विज्ञान और शिल्प विज्ञान विभाग)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
124.	National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur (CSIR)	(*i*) Deferred payment guarantee (Italian Suppliers Credit) for purchase of stainless steel retorts.	6%	11,49	*Nil	No	Nil	*Last instalment fell due on 30-1-79
		(*ii*) -do- Vacuum Pumps	6%	14,21	1,15	No	Nil	
125.	Regional Research Laboratory Hyderabad (CSIR)	-do- (French Credit) for purchase of Coal Gasification Plant	5¼%	43,83	*	No	Nil	*Last instalment fell due on 15-2-1978.
126.	National Aeronautical Laboratory, Bangalore (CSIR)	-do- (Canadian Credit) for 4' × 4' wind Tunnel Project	6%	2,91,32	50,60	No	Nil	

MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (पर्यटन ग्रौर नागर विमानन मंत्रालय)

127.	Air India	(i) Repayment of principal and payment of interest on 3½% Air India International Corporation Bonds 1953-54.	3½%	1	1	No	Nil	
		(ii) For repayment of principal, payment of interest etc. against various foreign loans,	8% to 8¾%	1,12,47,87	39,59,59	No	Nil	
128.	Indian Airlines.	(i) Repayment of principal and interest on 3½% IAC Bonds, 1953—58.	3½%	2,62,31 (*plus* interest)	1,38,00 (*plus* interest)	No	Nil	
		(ii) For due and punctual payment of principal and interest on promissory notes executed by I.A.C. favouring Export/Import Bank of U.S.A., Boeing Co., Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co. and S.B.I. New York for purchase of aircraft.	6 % to 8% (Exim Bank and Boeing Co.) and ¾% to 1¼ % over prime/Euro Dollar rate (M.H.T. and S.B.I.)	41,08,61	14,18,63	No	Nil	
		(iii) For punctual payment of principal and interest of the loan raised towards purchase of 3 Air bus A 300 B2 aircraft and the related spares.	Nil	82,17,82	51,49,34	No	Nil	
129.	International Airports Authority of India.	Counter guarantee to the SBI for guaranteeing performance of the Authority in the New Ghat Airport Project in Libya.	Nil	3,81,00	3,81,00	No	Nil.	

MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (निर्माण ग्रौर ग्रावास मंत्रालय)

130.	National Building Construction corporation Ltd.	(i) Guarantee against cash credit.	13½%	4,00,00	2,75,22	No	Nil	
		(ii) Bank Guarantee against performance Bond.	Nil	*4,00,00	4,80,50	No	Nil	*Enhancement to Rs. 6 crores under consideration.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
131.	Delhi Development Authority. (DDA)	(*i*) Against loan from LIC to finance DDA's development plans.	6¾% to 8½%	12,12,00	8,55,94	No	Nil	
		(*ii*) For repayment of principal and payment of interest on debenture bonds floated by D.D.A.	5¾%	1,00,01	1,00,01	No	Nil	
		(*iii*) For loans from the Housing and Urban Development Corporation.	6½%	10,67,07	2,34,83	No	Nil	
		(*iv*) For loan from GIC and its subsidiaries.	8½%	6,00,00	5,60,25	No	Nil	
		(*v*) For securing debenture.	6¼%	10,00,00	10,00,00	No	Nil	
132.	Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd.	For repayment of principal and payment of interest on debentures issued.	5¾% to 6%	58,07,00 (*plus* interest)	58,07,00 (*plus* interest)	No	Nil	
		DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (परमाणु उर्जा विभाग)						
133.	M/s. K S B Pumps Ltd. Bombay.	Guarantee in favour of ICICI Ltd.	Nil	1,10,17	1,10,17	No	Nil	

Abbreviations used in the Annexure —

SBI — State Bank of India.
RBI — Reserve Bank of India.
IFCI — Industrial Finance Corporation of India.
IDBI — Industrial Development Bank of India.
LIC — Life Insurance Corporation of India.
GIC — General Insurance Corporation.
UTI — Unit Trust of India.
USAID — United States Agency for International Development.
NFL — National Fertilizer Limited.
IFPO — Indian Frigate Project Organisation.
IBRD — International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.
ICICI — Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India.
IRCI — Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India.
CCIE — Chief Controller of Imports and Exports.
CSIR — Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.
ARDC — Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation.

ANNEXURE VIII

Statement showing grants-in-aid exceeding Rs. 5 lakhs (recurring) or Rs. 10 lakhs (non-recurring) sanctioned to private institutions/organisations/individuals during the year 1978-79.

(Amount of grant in thousands of Rupees)

Name of the institution/ organisation/individual	Recurring	Non-recurring	Purpose of the grant
1	2	3	4
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय)			
1. National Dairy Development Board, Anand.	..	53,91	For expenditure on the establishment of Planning Cell in the Board.
2. Animal Welfare Board, Madras	7,17	..	For expenditure in connection with animal welfare
3. Damodar Valley Corporation	1,24,61	..	For soil conservation works in the catchments of Damodar Valley; for training in soil conservation.
4. National Council for Cooperative Training, New Delhi.	1,29,00	..	For activities approved by the Government of India.
5. National Cooperative Union of India, New Delhi.	30,68	..	
6. National Co-operative Development Corporation.	..	5,40,00	For strengthening national co-operatives for the purpose of National Cooperative Development Corporation Act.
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति एवं सहकारिता मंत्रालय)			
7. Plastics and Linoleum Export Promotion Council, Bombay.	8,12	..	For financing the administrative expenditure and expenditure incurred on approved projects.
8. Wool and Woollens Export Promotion Council, New Delhi.	6,63	..	
9. Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council, Bombay	13,73	..	
10. Leather Export Promotion Council, Madras.	6,35	..	
11. Indian Cotton Mills Federation, Bombay.	48,67,24	..	Cash compensatory support to exporters of cotton textiles.
12. Tea Board	55,00	..	For Tea Replantation Subsidy Scheme.
13. Chemicals and Allied Product Export Promotion Council, Calcutta.	16,12	..	For financing the administrative expenditure and expenditure on approved projects.
14. Engineering Export Promotion Council, Calcutta.	77,00	..	
15. Basic Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals and Cosmetic Export Promotion Council, Bombay.	12,32	..	
16. Finished Leather and Leather Manufactures Export Promotion Council, Kanpur.	14,40	..	
17. Indian Institute of Packaging, Bombay	14,54	..	
18. Export Inspection Council	22,91	..	
19. Trade Development Authority, New Delhi.	60,00		
20. Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, New Delhi.	36,14	..	
21. Handloom Export Promotion Council, Madras.	6,31	..	
22. Indian Standards Institution	75,00	55,00	Recurring grant to cover the deficit on the maintenance of the Indian Standards Institution; non-recurring grant for developmental activities like construction of testing laboratories, equipment etc.
23. National Co-operative Consumers' Federation	11,49	..	To cover 75% of the expenditure on consultancy and Promotional Cell
24. Silk and Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council, Bombay	7,78	..	Administrative expenditure on approved projects.
25. Federation of Indian Export Organisations, New Delhi.	6,48	..	
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (रक्षा मंत्रालय)			
26. Indian Institute of Technology, Madras	..	17,33	For research and training schemes.
27. Indian Institute of Sciences, Bangalore	..	15,27	For research and training schemes.
28. Indian Institute of Sciences, Bangalore	..	20,18	For research in aeronautics.
29. Institute of Defence Studies and Analysis, New Delhi.	..	10,49	To meet pay and allowances of officers and staff.

1	2	3	4
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय)			
30. P.S.G. College of Technology, Coimbatore.	9,50	..	To meet expenditure on development of post graduate courses.
31. Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute, New Delhi.	16,00	..	To promote research and study in India in the field of humanity and social sciences by qualified scholars from Canada Universities and Colleges, to acquire library materials in India and create chairs in Indian in Canadian Universities and colleges.
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (विदेश मंत्रालय)			
32. Indian Council for Cultural Relations.	83,33	..	For promotion of cultural relations with foreign countries.
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (वित्त मंत्रालय)			
33. Indian Institute of Public Administration.	20,67	..	To cover administrative expenditure.
34. Indian Investment Centre	67,68	..	
35. Unit Trust of India	10,00	..	
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मत्रालय)			
36. All India Institute of Speech and Hearing, Mysore	16,80	..	To meet normal receurring expenditure of the Institute.
37. Kasturba Medical College, Sewagram, Wardha	35,00	..	To meet 50% of the annual recurring expenditure on the Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Medical Science.
38. National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro-Sciences, Bangalore.	58,00	..	To meet the normal recurring expendi- of the Institute.
39. National Institute of Homeopathy, Calcutta.	14,41	..	For the maintenance of the Institute.
40. Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi	5,24,00	..	For maintenance and development.
41. Chittaranjan National Cancer Research Centre, Calcutta.	40,47	..	For maintenance and development.
42. Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha, New Delhi.	1,58,52	..	To meet the recurring expenditure on maintenance of the Council and to undertake research in Ayurveda and Siddha.
43. Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine, New Delhi.	10,13	..	To meet recurring expenditure on maintenance of the Council and to undertake research in Unani medicines.
44. Central Council for Research in Homeopathy, New Delhi	6,41	..	To meet recurring expenditure on maintenance of the Council and to undertake research in Homeopathy.
45. National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur.	12,00	..	To provide education and to conduct research of a higher order at under-graduate as well as post-graduate levels.
46. Cancer Institute, Madras.	..	20,00	For maintenance, construction of buildings and for Equipment.
47. Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy	9,50	..	For maintenance of Headquarters and for release of grants to various organisations engaged in promotion of Yoga and Naturopathy.
48. Central Research Institute of Yoga (including Vishvayatan Yogasharam).	11,50	..	For maintenance and expansion.
49. T.B. Association of India . .	15,81	..	For maintenance of New Delhi T.B. Centre (Rs. 8.50 lakhs) and Lala Ram Sarup T.B. Hospital Mahrauli, New Delhi (Rs. 7.31 lakhs).
50. Employees State Insurance Corporation, New Delhi.	7,00	..	Implementation of ILO and UNFPA projects relating to Family Welfare Programmes.
51. National Institute of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi	36,65	..	Research and training in the field of health and family welfare.
52. Indian Institute of Population Studies, Bombay.	15,99	..	Training and research in demography.
53. International Population Research Centre, Calcutta	6,00	..	For conducting research on various aspects of population and family welfare.
54. Central Drugs Research Institute, Lucknow	11,12	..	For medical research in regard to family welfare.

1	2	3	4
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (गृह मंत्रालय)			
55. Indian Red Cross Society, New Delhi	8,33	..	Running of one hospital and 10 sub-centres in Tehri-Garhwal area; running of one hospital and 7 Sub centres in Jaunsar Bawar area; running of one hospital and 3 sub-centres in Nainital Supervisory Unit of the Maternity and Child Welfare Bureau, Dehra Dun; staff at Head-quarters and Tribal Welfare Schemes in Almora and Pithoragarh.
56. Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh, New Delhi.	7,36	..	For running the training centres, Agricultural Extension scheme and Life Membership scheme etc.
57. Ramakrishna Mission Ashram, Cheerapunji.	7,48	..	For running schools and maintenance of school buildings and school buses etc.
58. Harijan Sevak Sangh, Delhi . .	10,34	..	Propaganda for removal of untouchability; Bhangi Kasht Mukti Works; residential school for sweepers' children; book money for destitute and very poor Harijans; medical aid to T.B. patients and other casual help, etc.
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (उद्योग मंत्रालय)			
59. National Institute of Designs, Ahmedabad.	26,42	..	To cover administrative expenses and development work in the field of designs in industry etc.
60. National Productivity Council, New Delhi.	64,90	..	To cover expenses on productivity movement.
61. Small Industry Extension Training Institute, Hyderabad.	23,62	35,30	To meet promotional and administrative expenses.
62. Institute for Design of Electrical Measuring Instruments, Bombay.	15,50	..	To meet running expenses etc.
63. Central Institute of Tool Design, Hyderabad.	24,32	..	
64. Asian Productivity Organisation.	12,08	..	Annual Contribution.
65. United Nation's Industrial Development Organisation.	80,80	..	Annual Contribution.
66. National Council for Cooperative Training.	..	13,77	Subsidy to meet running expenses etc.
67. All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Cooperative Society Ltd.	..	43,39	Towards rebate on sale of handloom cloth.
68. Central Machine Tool Institute.	55,00	93,75	To meet running expenses.
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय)			
69. Samachar	22,18	..	For meeting the payments due to P&T Department and amount due to foreign news agencies etc.
70. United News of India, Hindustan Samachar and Samachar Bharati.	9,97	..	On account of differential of salary and allowances and also bonus, gratuity, provident fund owing to increase in scales of pay of the employees.
71. Press Trust	13,83	..	To cover administrative expenditure.
72. Children's Film Society . . .	7,50	20,65	To promote the Children's Film movement in the country by purchase and production of films for distribution and exhibition.
73. Film and Television Institute of India.	50,00	61,98	To provide training facilities in the art of craft of film making for cinema and TV and also to provide facilities for in—service training for AIR personnel; maintenance grant.
74. Indian Institute of Mass Communication	19,76	..	For meeting recurring expenditure connected with the administration of the Institute consistent with it aims and objectives as laid down in the Memorandum of Association of the Society and non-recurring expenditure of a contingent nature for normal functioning of the Institute.

1	2	3	4
MINISTRY OF LABOUR (श्रम मंत्रालय)			
75. Central Board for Workers' Education, Nagpur.	1,50,00	..	To cover administrative expenditure.
76. National Labour Institute, New Delhi	17,79	..	
MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय)			
77. Indian Law Institute	6,00	..	For promoting and conducting research in law.
78. Central Wakf Council . . .	30,00	..	For the purpose of advancing loans to the State Wakf Boards and the Dargah Khawaja Saheb Committees for the development of their urban Wakf properties.
MINISTRY OF PLANNING (योजना मंत्रालय)			
79. Institute of Applied Manpower Research, New Delhi.	28,82	..	To cover administrative expenditure, and expenditure on maintenance and development.
80. Universities and other miscellaneous Institutions.	..	10,31	
81. Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta.	3,61,63	..	
Do.	..	3,48,80	
MINISTRY OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय)			
82. National Institute of Community Development, Hyderabad.	36,83	..	For administration and other expenditure of the Institute.
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय)			
83. Mineral Exploration Corporation .	4,00,00	..	For mineral exploratory work on behalf of Government.
84. Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd. . .	30,00	..	For implementation of Science and Technology Programme.
85. Hindustan Zinc Ltd. . . .	34,00	..	
86. Hindustan Copper Ltd. . . .	93,00	..	
87. Bharat Gold Mines Ltd. . .	10,56,61	..	
MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (पर्यटन और नगर विमानन मंत्रालय)			
88. Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, Poona.	45,75	..	To cover administrative expenditure.
89. Indian Institute of Astro-physics, Bangalore.	1,62,38	..	
90. Indian Institute of Geomagnetism, Colaba, Bombay.	27,18	..	
MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय)			
91. Rajghat Samadhi Committee . .	5,48	..	For administration and control of samadhi.
92. Central Buildings Research Institute, Roorkee.	84,24	..	For administrative expenditure.
DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग)			
93. Tata Institute of Fundamental Research	3,53,56	62,42	Assistance for research and development activities in the various fields of nuclear science and mathematics.
94. Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics .	57,83	16,21	Assistance for research and development work in the fields of Electron Microscopy, Spectroscopy, Molecular Biology, Nuclear Motivation etc.
95. Tata Memorial Centre . . .	1,77,12	74,57	Assistance for carying out basic and Applied research in cancer and running of the Tata Memorial Hospital.
96. Atomic Energy Education Society .	22,39	..	Assistance for running the schools in the Department of Atomic Energy Townships at Bombay and Hyderabad.
97. Kendriya Vidyalaya at Kalpakkam (Tamil Nadu).	8,76	..	For running the school at Tarapur Atomic Power Station site.
DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (अन्तरिक्ष विभाग)			
98. Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad.	1,07,80	51,30	For promotion of research in space sciences and allied fields.
DELHI ADMINISTRATION (दिल्ली प्रशासन)			
99. Non-Government Secondary Schools.	7,68,52	..	Educational grants
100. Non-Government institutions of higher learning.	19,20	..	
101. Social Welfare Institutions . .	8,71	..	For Social Welfare purposes
102. Harijans	8,88	..	Financial assistance for purchases of buses.
103. Primary agricultural Societies and banks	15,18	..	For special bad debt reserve.

MGIPRRND—S/69 M of Fin./80—TSS-I—27-1-81—300.

11

Summary of Demands for Grants for 1980-81

JJ

अनुदानों की मांगों का सारांश, 1980-81

SUMMARY OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1980-81

भूमिका

NOTE

संविधान के अनुच्छेद 113 की धारा (2) में यह अपेक्षित है कि वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण (बजट) में सम्मिलित, भारत की समेकित निधि में से किए जाने वाले व्यय के वे अनुमान, जो इस निधि पर 'भारित' नहीं होते, अनुदानों की मांगों के रूप में लोक-सभा की स्वीकृति के लिए प्रस्तुत किए जाएं। जहां किसी मंत्रालय/विभाग के अधीन कई अलग-अलग सेवाएं हों वहां प्रत्येक मुख्य सेवा के संबंध में अनुदानों की एक अलग मांग प्रस्तुत की जाए। प्रत्येक मांग में प्रायः एक सेवा के लिए आवश्यक धनराशि की कुल व्यवस्था दिखाई जाती है अर्थात् इसमें राजस्व खाते का व्यय, पूंजी खाते का व्यय और उस सेवा के लिए दिए जाने वाले उधार दिखाए जाते हैं। यद्यपि भारत की समेकित निधि पर 'भारित' व्यय के अनुमानों के लिए संसद की स्वीकृति लेना आवश्यक नहीं होता, लेकिन संविधान के अनुच्छेद 113 की धारा (1) के अनुसार ऐसे व्यय के बारे में संसद के दोनों सदनों में से किसी भी सदन में बहस की जा सकती है। इसलिए अनुदान की मांग में अगर किसी ऐसे खर्च की व्यवस्था होती है जो भारत की समेकित निधि पर 'भारित' होता है तो उसे मोटे अक्षरों में दिखाया जाता है। जहां किसी सेवा के लिए यह व्यवस्था भारत की समेकित निधि पर पूरी तरह 'भारित' होती है जैसे ब्याज संदाय और ऋण की वापसी तो उसे मांग से पृथक विनियोग के रूप में दिखाया जाता है हालांकि उसके लिए कोई स्वीकृति नहीं मांगी जाती।

2. संसद में वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण के साथ जो अनुदानों की मांगें और विनियोग प्रस्तुत किए गए हैं वे प्रत्येक मंत्रालय/विभाग के लिए अलग-अलग खंडों में होते हैं। लेकिन इस सारांश में 1980-81 के लिए अनुदानों की मांगों और विनियोगों की पूरी सूची दी गई है जिसमें राजस्व खाते और उधारों सहित पूंजी खाते के अन्तर्गत "स्वीकृत" और "भारित" के अधीन प्रत्येक मांग और विनियोग के सामने की गई व्यवस्था की कुल राशि दिखाई गई है।

3. मांगों में मंत्रालयों या विभागों के जो संदर्भ हैं वह उन मंत्रालयों या विभागों के हैं, जिस रूप में वे 9 जून 1980 के तत्काल पूर्व विद्यमान थे और उस तारीख को या उसके बाद उनके बारे में यह समझा जाएगा कि यह संदर्भ समय-समय पर पुनर्गठित संबद्ध मंत्रालयों या विभागों के लिए हैं।

Clause (2) of article 113 of the Constitution requires that so much of the estimates of expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India included in the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) as are not 'charged' on the Fund shall be submitted in the form of Demands for Grants for the vote of the Lok Sabha. Where a Ministry/Department is in charge of a number of distinct Services, a separate Demand for Grant for each of the major Services is presented. Each Demand normally includes the total provisions required for a Service, that is to say expenditure on Revenue Account, as well as expenditure on Capital Account (including loans) for that Service. Although the estimates of expenditure 'charged' on the Consolidated Fund of India are not required to be voted by Parliament, clause (1) of article 113 of the Constitution permits discussion thereon in either House of Parliament. Accordingly, a Demand for Grant also shows, distinctly in italics, the provision for expenditure, if any, 'charged' on the Consolidated Fund of India in relation to the Service represented by the Demand. Where the provision for a Service is entirely for expenditure 'charged' on the Consolidated Fund of India, for example, Interest Payments and Repayment of Debt, a separate Appropriation, as distinct from a Demand, is presented, although no vote is sought thereon.

2. The Demands for Grants and the Appropriations presented to Parliament along with the Annual Financial Statement are in separate volumes for each Ministry/Department. This Summary, however, gives at one place a complete list of the Demands for Grants and Appropriations for 1980-81, showing against each the total amount of the provision, separately under Revenue Account and Capital Account (including loans) as well as 'voted' and 'charged'.

3. References to Ministries or Departments in the Demands are to such Ministries or Departments as existed immediately before the 9th June, 1980 and shall, on or after that date, be construed as references to the appropriate Ministries or Departments as reconstituted from time to time.

अनुदानों की मांगों
का
सारांश

SUMMARY
OF
DEMANDS FOR GRANTS
1980-81

(हज़ार रुपए)
(Amount in thousands of Rupees)

बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1979-80		संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1979-80					बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1980-81		
राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	मांग संख्या मांग से संबंधित सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र	No. of Demand Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates		राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total
				कृषि मंत्रालय	MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE				
2,52,06	..	2,40,82	..	1. कृषि और सहकारिता विभाग स्वीकृत	1. Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	. Voted	2,84,87	..	2,84,87
10	..	*5*	..	भारित		. *Charged*	*10*	..	*10*
2,52,16	..	2,40,87	..	जोड़		TOTAL	2,84,97	..	2,84,97
111,65,66	646,07,95	69,22,93	894,33,42	2. कृषि स्वीकृत	2. Agriculture	. Voted	91,12,87	1003,58,83	1094,71,70
..	*122,65,40*	40	*133,44,19*	भारित		. *Charged*	..	*187,15,40*	*187,15,40*
111,65,66	768,73,35	69,23,33	1027,77,61	जोड़		TOTAL	91,12 87	1190,74,23	1281,87,10
28,81,22	30,83,65	17,19,10	11,28,16	3. मीन उद्योग स्वीकृत	3. Fisheries	. Voted	19,30,59	20,61,00	39,91,59
..	*22,50*	..	..	भारित		. *Charged*	..	..	..
28,81,22	31,06,15	17,19,10	11,28,16	जोड़		TOTAL	19,30,59	20,61,00	39,91,59

(हजार रुपए)
(Amount in thousands of Rupees)

बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1979-80		संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1979-80		मांग संख्या	मांग से संबंधित सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र	No. of Demand	Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates	बजट अनुमान, Budget Estimate, 1980-81		
राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital					राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total
				4. पशु पालन और डेरी विकास		4. Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development . . .				
77,56,17	23,65,95	96,30,90	22,03,27		स्वीकृत		Voted .	132,54,95	23,99,93	156,54,88
20	*82,75*	*20*	*45,25*		भारित		*Charged*	*20*	*7,00*	*7,20*
77,56,37	24,48,70	96,31,10	22,48,52		जोड़		TOTAL	132,55,15	24,06,93	156,62,08
37,41,77	4,73,99	12,12,52	53,73	5. वन	स्वीकृत	5. Forest . . .	Voted	20,99,53	73,50	21,73,03
..	*6,18,00*	..	*2,89,00*		भारित		*Charged*	..	*4,10,50*	*4,10,50*
37,41,77	10,91,99	12,12,52	3,42,73		जोड़		TOTAL	20,99,53	4,84,00	25,83,53
16,96,00	47,60,25	17,70,02	38,69,25	6. सहकारिता	स्वीकृत	6. Cooperation	Voted	26,23,00	52,35,25	78,58,25
..	*6,59,75*	..	*7,47,25*		भारित		*Charged*	..	*5,59,75*	*5,59,75*
16,96,00	54,20,00	17,70,02	46,16,50		जोड़		TOTAL	26,23,00	57,95,00	84,18,00
572,74,34	47,42,90	610,33,13	40,10,74	7. खाद्य विभाग	स्वीकृत	7. Department of Food	Voted	616,14,05	47,03,08	663,17,13
3,10	*80,00*	*3,60*	*65,00*		भारित		*Charged*	*10,60*	*51,00*	*61,60*
572,77,44	48,22,90	610,36,73	40,76,74		जोड़		TOTAL	616,24,65	47,54,08	663,78,73
10,20	..	32,77	1,97	8. कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा विभाग	स्वीकृत	8. Department of Agricultural Research and Education	Voted	19,82	..	19,82
87,80,98	..	73,90,47	..	9. भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् को अदायगियां	स्वीकृत	9. Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research .	Voted	95,79,90	..	95,79,90

(हज़ार रुपए)
(Amount in thousands of Rupees)

बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1979-80		संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1979-80		मांग संख्या मांग से संबंधित सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र	No. of Demand Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1980-81		
राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital				राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total
				सिंचाई मंत्रालय	MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION				
32,75,09	7,62,52	26,59,08	4,67,03	10. सिंचाई मंत्रालय स्वीकृत	10. Ministry of Irrigation . .	Voted	32,39,31	9,39,50	41,78,81
..	*23,55,00*	..	*19,40,00*	**भारित**		*Charged*	..	*28,56,00*	*28,56,00*
32,75,09	31,17,52	26,59,08	24,07,03	जोड़		TOTAL	32,39,31	37,95,50	70,34,81
				वाणिज्य मंत्रालय	MINISTRY OF COMMERCE				
1,34,96	..	1,44,71	...	11. वाणिज्य मंत्रालय स्वीकृत	11. Ministry of Commerce	Voted .	1,65,91	..	1,65,91
371,47,68	336,02,40	396,99,82	38,42,78	12. विदेश व्यापार तथा निर्यात उत्पादन स्वीकृत	12. Foreign Trade and . Export Production	Voted .	409,40,13	65,21,00	474,61,13
126,82,73	55,89,40	105,29,03	66,15,90	11. वस्त्र, हथकरघा और हस्तशिल्प उद्योग स्वीकृत	13. Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts	Voted	113,26,49	62,35,95	175,62,44
..	*13,97,50*	*7,00*	*11,50,00*	भारित		*Charged*	..	*11,55,00*	*11,55,00*
126,82,73	69,86,90	105,36.03	77,65,90	जोड़		TOTAL	113,26,49	73,90,95	187,17,44
				नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय	MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES				
13,51,87	5,27,00	17,66,17	3,96,40	14. नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय स्वीकृत	14. Ministry of Civil Supplies	Voted .	10,57,91	5,89,75	16,47,66
..	*3,49,00*	..	*2,78,00*	**भारित**		*Charged*	..	*2,63,69*	*2,63,69*
13,51,87	8,76,00	17,66,17	6,74,40	जोड़		TOTAL	10,57,91	8,53,44	19,11,35
				संचार मंत्रालय	MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS				
2,47,70	13,18,00	1,91,26	12,88,00	15. संचार मंत्रालय स्वीकृत	15. Ministry of Communications	Voted	2,53 16	9,97,00	12,50,16
13,40,62	10,06,82	12,58,61	11,77,04	16. विदेश संचार सेवा स्वीकृत	16. Overseas Communications Service .	Voted	16,87,81	26,91,32	43,79,13

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बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1979-80 राजस्व Revenue	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1979-80 पूंजी Capital	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1979-80 राजस्व Revenue	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1979-80 पूंजी Capital	मांग संख्या मांग से संबंधित सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र		No. of Demand	Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1980-81 राजस्व Revenue	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1980-81 पूंजी Capital	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1980-81 जोड़ Total
700,99,70	..	726,16,45	..	17. डाक-तार—कार्यकरण व्यय	स्वीकृत	17.	Posts and Telegraphs—Working Expenses	Voted	826,04,54	..	826,04,54
30	..	*30*	..		भारित			*Charged*	*50*	..	*50*
701,00,00	..	726,16,75	..		जोड़			TOTAL	826,05,04	..	826,05,04
258,57,78	..	216,10,78	..	17. डाक-तार — सामान्य राजस्व को लाभांश, प्रारक्षित निधि में विनियोग और सामान्य राजस्व से उधारों की वापसी	स्वीकृत	18.	Posts and Telegraphs—Dividend to General Revenues, Appropriations to Reserve Funds and Repayment of Loans from General Revenues.	Voted	220,21,44	..	220,21,44
..	403,86,16	...	361,36,81	19. डाक-तार पर पूंजी परिव्यय	स्वीकृत	19.	Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs	Voted	..	451,58,75	451,58,75
..	..	..	..		भारित			*Charged*	..	*1,00*	*1,00*
..	403,86,16	..	361,36,81		जोड़			Total	..	451,59,75	451,59,75
				रक्षा मंत्रालय			MINISTRY OF DEFENCE				
100,78,78	63,88,90	108,10,03	59,77,90	20. रक्षा मंत्रालय	स्वीकृत	20.	Ministry of Defence	Voted	119,10,66	93,92,80	213,03,46
..	*7,44*	..	*7,44*		भारित			*Charged*	..	*1,81,16*	*1,81,16*
100,78,78	63,96,34	108,10,03	59,85,34		जोड़			TOTAL	119,10,66	95,73,96	214,84,62
1895,70,50	..	1969,31,34	..	21. रक्षा सेवाएं—सेना	स्वीकृत	21.	Defence Services—Army . . .	Voted	2158,34,67	..	2158,34,67
15,50	..	*28,00*	..		भारित			*Charged*	*70,00*	..	*70,00*
1895,86,00	..	1969,59,34	..		जोड़			TOTAL .	2159,04,67	..	2159,04,67
210,36,50	..	212,59,00	..	22. रक्षा सेवाएं—नौ सेना	स्वीकृत	22.	Defence Services—Navy . .	Voted	216,54,60	..	216,54,60
1,50	..	*1,50*	..		भारित			*Charged*	*1,50*	..	*1,50*
210,38,00	..	212,60,50	..		जोड़			TOTAL .	216,56,10	..	216,56,10

अनुदानों की मांगों का सारांश, 1980-81

SUMMARY OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1980-81

(हज़ार रुपए)
(Amount in thousands of Rupees)

बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1979-80		संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1979-80		मांग संख्या	मांग से संबंधित सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र		No. of Demand / Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1980-81		
राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital						राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total
				23.	रक्षा सेवाएं—वायु सेना		23. Defence Services—Air Force .				
661,79,00	..	832,44,70	..			स्वीकृत		Voted	866,48,20	..	866,48,20
2,00	..	*2,00*	..			भारित		*Charged*	*2,00*	..	*2,00*
661,81,00	..	832,46,70	..			जोड़		TOTAL .	866,50,20	..	866,50,20
				24.	रक्षा सेवाएं—पेंशन		24. Defence Services—Pensions .				
176,99,50	..	192,41,28	..			स्वीकृत		Voted	228,51,78	..	228,51,78
50	..	*80*	..			भारित		*Charged*	*60*	..	*60*
177,00,00	..	192,42,08	..			जोड़		TOTAL .	228,52,38	..	228,52,38
				25.	रक्षा सेवाओं पर पूंजी परिव्यय		25. Capital Outlay on Defence Services .				
..	295,45,00	..	263,52,05			स्वीकृत		Voted	..	326,47,00	326,47,00
..	*30,00*	..	*1,00,00*			भारित		*Charged*	..	*1,00,00*	*1,00,00*
..	295,75,00	..	264,52,05			जोड़		TOTAL .	..	327,47,00	327,47,00
					शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्रालय		MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE				
1,90,89	..	1,84,74	..	26.	शिक्षा विभाग	स्वीकृत	26. Department of Education . . .	Voted	1,97,94	..	1,97,94
221,59,53	89,15	208,64,58	90,40	27.	शिक्षा	स्वीकृत	27. Education . .	Voted	238,06,63	5,35,40	243,42,03
..	*4,00,00*	..	*4,00,00*			भारित		*Charged*	..	*4,01,00*	*4,01,00*
221,59,53	4,89,15	203,64,58	4,90,40			जोड़		TOTAL	238,06,63	9,36,40	247,43,03

(हज़ार रुपए)
(Amount in thousands of Rupees)

बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1979-80		संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1979-80		मांग संख्या	मांग से संबंधित सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र	No. of Demand	Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates		बजट अनुमान, Budget Estimate, 1980-81		
राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital						राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total
11,91,21	..	10,73,89	..	28.	संस्कृति विभाग स्वीकृत	28.	Department of Culture	Voted	12,26,20	..	12,26,20
6,96,48	..	6,81,50	..	29.	पुरातत्व स्वीकृत	29.	Archaeology	Voted	7,04,00	..	7,04,00
					ऊर्जा मंत्रालय		MINISTRY OF ENERGY				
56,09,67	381,30,09	48,95,90	337,20,98	30.	ऊर्जा मंत्रालय स्वीकृत	30.	Ministry of Energy	Voted	65,96.27	539,81,54	605,77,81
..	*12,44,00*	..	*9,12,94*		भारित			*Charged*	..	*10,84,49*	*10,84,49*
56,09,67	393,74,09	48,95,90	346,33,92		जोड़			TOTAL	65,96,27	550,66,03	616,62,30
					विदेश मंत्रालय		MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS				
124,99,75	16,65,13	123,49,75	42,63,13	31.	विदेश मंत्रालय स्वीकृत	31.	Ministry of External Affairs . . .	Voted	137,66,47	19,37,17	157,03,64
25	..	*25*	..		भारित			*Charged*	*25*	..	*25*
125,00,00	16,65,13	123,50,00	42,63,13		जोड़			TOTAL .	137,66,72	19,37,17	157,03,89
					वित्त मंत्रालय		MINISTRY OF FINANCE				
35,04,29	1,35,00	36,01,82	30,00	32.	वित्त मंत्रालय स्वीकृत	32.	Ministry of Finance	Voted	37,96,39	1,41,40	39,37,79
40	..	*40*	..		भारित			*Charged*	*40*	..	*40*
35,04,69	1,35,00	36,02,22	30,00		जोड़			TOTAL	37,96,79	1,41,40	39,38,19
38,68,24	5,10,00	31,56,58	5,10,00	33.	सीमा शुल्क स्वीकृत	33.	Customs . .	Voted	40,81,66	6,25,00	47,06,66
45	..	*45*	..		भारित			*Charged*	*45*	..	*45*
38,68,69	5,10,00	31,57,03	5,10,00		जोड़			TOTAL	40,82,11	6,25,00	47,07,11
49,19,37	..	49,09,74	..	34.	संघ उत्पाद शुल्क स्वीकृत	34.	Union Excise Duties	Voted	52,86,93	..	52,86,93
2,01	..	*4,08*	..		भारित			*Charged*	*3,54*	..	*3,54*
49,21,38	..	49,13,82	..		जोड़			TOTAL .	52,90,47	..	52,90,47

अनुदानों की मांगों का सारांश, 1980-81

SUMMARY OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1980-81

(हज़ार रुपए)
(Amount in thousands of Rupees)

बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1979-80		संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1979-80		मांग संख्या मांग से संबंधित सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र		No. of Demand Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1980-81		
राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital					राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total
50,95,22	..	51,68,56	..	35. आय पर कर, सम्पदा शुल्क, धन कर और दानकर	स्वीकृत	35. Taxes on Income, Estate Duty, Wealth Tax and Gift Tax . .	Voted	56,08,13	..	56,08,13
2,23	..	*2,23*	..		भारित		*Charged*	*2,33*	..	*2,33*
50,97,45	..	51,70,79	..		जोड़		TOTAL .	56,10,46	..	56,10,46
18,62,33	1,12,05	17,55,40	65,76	36. स्टाम्प	स्वीकृत	36. Stamps . . .	Voted	19,71,08	1,02,42	20,73,50
65,20,00	..	65,20,00	..	37. लेखापरीक्षा	स्वीकृत	37. Audit . . .	Voted	67,42,82	..	67,42,82
1,12,10	..	*1,16,62*	..		भारित		*Charged*	*1,23,84*	..	*1,23,84*
66,32,10	..	66,36,62	..		जोड़		TOTAL	68,66,66	..	68,66,66
40,74,73	23,32,28	39,89,30	19,01,59	38. करेंसी, सिक्का निर्माण और टकसाल	स्वीकृत	38. Currency, Coinage and Mint. .	Voted	44,51,30	24,35,74	68,87,04
41,50,00	..	60,01,30	..	39. पेंशन	स्वीकृत	39. Pensions .	Voted	67,23,96	..	67,23,96
50,00	..	*56,82*	..		भारित		*Charged*	*59,14*	..	*59,14*
42,00,00	..	60,58,12	..		जोड़		TOTAL .	67,83,10	..	67,83,10
42,07,45	99,45	41,02,91	39,78	40. अफीम और एल्केलाइड कारखाने	स्वीकृत	40. Opium and Alkaloid Factories .	Voted	30,85,72	87,07	31,72,79
1	..	*1*	..		भारित		*Charged*	*1*	..	*1*
42,07,46	99,45	41,02,92	39,78		जोड़		TOTAL.	30,85,73	87,07	31,72,80

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बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1979-80		संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1979-80		मांग संख्या मांग से संबंधित सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र		No. of Demand Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1980-81		
राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital					राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total
				41. राज्यों की सरकारों को अन्तरण		41. Transfers to State Governments .				
713,23,80	..	991,30,80	..		स्वीकृत		Voted	970,88,16	..	970,88,16
2653,04,00	*1881,89,20*	*2792,54,00*	*2482,77,20*		भारित		*Charged*	*2984,41,00*	*2632,26,00*	*5616,67,00*
3366,27,80	1881,89,20	3783,84,80	2482,77,20		जोड़		TOTAL	3955,29,16	2632,26,00	6587,55,16
				विनियोग— ब्याज संदाय		*Appropriation—Interest Payments*				
2161,27,27	..	*2206,23,49*	..		भारित		*Charged*	*2597,63,53*	..	*2597,63,53*
				42. वित्त मंत्रालय का अन्य व्यय		42. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance . .				
170,09,61	356,37,14	194,27,11	325,97,24		स्वीकृत		Voted	1262,71,32	900,07,32	2162,78,64
2,37	*3,00,00*	*2,19*	*1,30,00*		भारित		*Charged*	*4,07*	*3,00,00*	*3,04,07*
170,11,98	359,37,14	194,29,30	327,27,24		जोड़		TOTAL	1262,75,39	903,07,32	2165,82,71
..	75,58,00	..	102,36,16	43. सरकारी सेवकों आदि को उधार	स्वीकृत	43. Loans to Government Servants, etc.	Voted	..	82,00,82	82,00,82
..	*23703,88,81*	..	*23051,04,50*	विनियोग— ऋण की वापसी	भारित	*Appropriation—Repayment of Debt.*	*Charged*	..	*26988,23,54*	*26988,23,54*
				स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय		MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE				
1,00,53	..	99,52	..	44. स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय	स्वीकृत	44. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	Voted	1,08,02	..	1,08,02
				45. चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य		45. Medical and Public Health . .				
210,54,33	71,29,03	147,84,63	68,55,24		स्वीकृत		Voted	169,74,66	72,84,53	242,59,19
..	*3,00*	..	..		भारित		*Charged*	..	*3,00*	*3,00*
210,54,33	71,32,03	147,84,63	68,55,24		जोड़		TOTAL	169,74,66	72,87,53	242,62,19
127,53,32	1,00	124,22,95	..	46. परिवार कल्याण	स्वीकृत	46. Family Welfare	Voted	155,09,66	..	155,09,66

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बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1979-80		संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1979-80		मांग संख्या	मांग से संबंधित सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र		No. of Demand	Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1980-81		
राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital							राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total
					गृह मंत्रालय			MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS				
2,68,67	..	3,22,13	..	47.	गृह मंत्रालय	स्वीकृत	47.	Ministry of Home Affairs . . .	Voted	3,26,56	..	3,26,56
..	..	*1*	..			**भारित**			*Charged*	..	..	..
2,68,67	..	3,22,14	..			जोड़			TOTAL	3,26,56	..	3,26,56
1,23,97	..	1,14,91	..	48.	मंत्रिमण्डल	स्वीकृत	48.	Cabinet . .	Voted	1,32,03	..	1,32,03
8,10,41	..	8,25,07	..	49.	कार्मिक और प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग	स्वीकृत	49.	Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms	Voted	8,89,32	..	8,89,32
5	*1,10,00*	*8*	*1,10,00*			**भारित**			*Charged*	*5*	*1,10,00*	*1,10,05*
8,10,46	1,10,00	8,25,15	1,10,00			जोड़			TOTAL	8,89,37	1,10,00	9,99,37
231,46,39	11,05,86	237,68,79	9,89,00	50.	पुलिस	स्वीकृत	50.	Police . . .	Voted	265,60,15	9,89,00	275,49,15
1,05	*11,51,00*	*1,05*	*10,01,00*			**भारित**			*Charged*	*2,61*	*1,00*	*3,61*
231,47,44	22,56,86	237,69,84	19,90,00			जोड़			TOTAL	265,62,76	9,90,00	275,52,76
8,13,14	..	7,87,26	..	51.	जनगणना	स्वीकृत	51.	Census	Voted	19,67,68	..	19,67,68

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बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1979-80		संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1979-80		मांग संख्या	मांग से संबंधित सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र		No. of Demand	Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates		बजट अनुमान, Budget Estimate, 1980-81		
राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital							राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total
				52.	गृह मंत्रालय का अन्य व्यय		52.	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs .				
191,43,94	95,05,46	194,48,94	93,53,58			स्वीकृत			Voted	322,38,94	100,58,31	422,97,25
87,89,33	*1,04,09*	*87,89,33*	*97,49*			भारित			*Charged*	*88,66,83*	*1,22,25*	*89,89,08*
279,33,27	96,09,55	282,38,27	94,51,07			जोड़			TOTAL	411,05,77	101,80,56	512,86,33
149,05,74	96,80,17	157,40,39	86,34,44	53.	दिल्ली	स्वीकृत	53.	Delhi . .	Voted	171,87,42	98,84,50	270,71,92
62,38	*2,00,00*	*76,89*	*3,52,58*			भारित			*Charged*	*79,42*	*1,70,00*	*2,49,42*
149,68,12	98,80,17	158,17,28	89,87,02			जोड़			TOTAL	172,66,84	100,54,50	273,21,34
23,84,63	11,09,89	25,26,38	10,33,71	54.	चण्डीगढ़	स्वीकृत	54.	Chandigarh .	Voted	28,73,37	15,77,03	44,50,40
78,32	*6,00*	*84,14*	*31,00*			भारित			*Charged*	*86,56*	*35,00*	*1,21,56*
24,62,95	11,15,89	26,10,52	10,64,71			जोड़			TOTAL	29,59,93	16,12,03	45,71,96
28,39,96	18,31,95	27,06,26	15,22,13	55.	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	स्वीकृत	55.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Voted	30,81,88	19,17,74	49,99,62
8	..	*8*	..			भारित			*Charged*	*8*	..	*8*
28,40,04	18,31,95	27,06,34	15,22,13			जोड़			TOTAL	30,81,96	19,17,74	49,99,70
2,65,85	2,53,49	2,59,29	2,85,61	56.	दादरा और नागर हवेली	स्वीकृत	56.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli .	Voted	3,06,01	3,62,72	6,68,73
5,89,87	2,47,29	5,30,95	1,64,63	57.	लक्षद्वीप	स्वीकृत	57.	Lakshadweep	Voted	7,55,88	1,79,37	9,35,25

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बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1979-80		संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1979-80		मांग संख्या	मांग से संबंधित सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र	No. of Demand	Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1980-81		
राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital						राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total
				उद्योग मंत्रालय			MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY				
4,09,04	..	4,70,54	..	58. उद्योग मंत्रालय	स्वीकृत	58.	Ministry of Industry	Voted	3,28,83	..	3,28,83
21,16,00	254,03,80	18,39,01	254,10,14	59. उद्योग	स्वीकृत	59.	Industries .	Voted	29,37,60	280,08,93	309,46,53
52,17,09	3,00,70	32,16,84	1,88,00	60. ग्राम और लघु उद्योग	स्वीकृत	60.	Village and Small Industries	Voted	29,01,44	2,14,00	31,15,44
5,00,00	*10,93,52*	*83,00*	*3,26,00*		भारित			*Charged*	*5,00,00*	*4,00,00*	*9,00,00*
47,17,09	13,94,22	32,99,84	5,14,00		जोड़			TOTAL	34,01,44	6,14,00	40,15,44
				सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय			MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING				
85,91	..	90,86	..	61. सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय	स्वीकृत	61.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	Voted	90,60	..	90,60
20,63,73	1,97,66	18,64,23	2,07,00	62. सूचना और प्रचार	स्वीकृत	62.	Information and Publicity .	Voted	22,76,51	2,16,68	24,93,19
..	..	*7*	..		भारित			*Charged*	..	..	..
20,63,73	1,97,66	18,64,30	2,07,00		जोड़			TOTAL	22,76,51	2,16,68	24,93,19
69,18,83	20,95,51	65,32,72	11,68,29	63. प्रसारण	स्वीकृत	63.	Broadcasting .	Voted	73,43,89	15,19,67	88,63,56
..	*5*	..	*24*		भारित			*Charged* .	..	..	..
69,18,83	20,95,56	65,32,72	11,68,53		जोड़			TOTAL .	73,43,89	15,19,67	88,63,56

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बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1979-80		संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1979-80		मांग संख्या	मांग से संबंधित सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र	No. of Demand	Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1980-81		
राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital					राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total
				श्रम मंत्रालय		MINISTRY OF LABOUR				
				64. श्रम मंत्रालय		64. Ministry of Labour				
85,00	..	82,82	..		स्वीकृत		Voted	88,16	..	88,16
..	..	*53*	..		**भारित**		*Charged*	..	..	..
85,00	..	83,35	..		जोड़		TOTAL	88,16	..	88,16
				65. श्रम और रोजगार		65. Labour and Employment .				
58,98,09	15,75	52,53,44	12,20		स्वीकृत		Voted	64,82,52	15,75	64,98,27
25	..	*25*	..		**भारित**		*Charged*	*25*	..	*25*
58,98,34	15,75	52,53,69	12,20		जोड़		TOTAL .	64,82,77	15,75	64,98,52
				विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय		MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS				
12,78,12	1,00	42,71,44	1,00	66. विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय	स्वीकृत	66. Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs . . .	Voted	26,57,53	1,00	26,58,53
				67. न्याय प्रशासन		67. Administration of Justice . . .				
39,27	..	46,10	..		स्वीकृत		Voted	71,18	..	71,18
84,77	..	*93,71*	..		**भारित**		*Charged*	*1,05,45*	..	*1,05,45*
1,24,04	..	1,39,81	..		जोड़		TOTAL	1,76,63	..	1,76,63

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बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1979-80		संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1979-80		मांग संख्या मांग से संबंधित सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र	No. of Demand Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1980-81		
राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital				राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total
				पट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय	MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS				
1,13,31	..	1,03,68	..	68. पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय स्वीकृत	68. Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers	Voted	1,08,39	..	1,08,39
141,69,21	100,11,37	141,64,71	91,72,75	69. पैट्रोलियम और पेट्रो-रसायन उद्योग स्वीकृत	69. Petroleum and Petro-Chemicals Industries	Voted	90,57,14	102,22,74	192,79,88
312,93,91	338,31,59	332,28,99	376,31,59	70. रसायन और उर्वरक उद्योग स्वीकृत	70. Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries	Voted	178,34,91	324,54,08	502,88,99
				योजना मंत्रालय	MINISTRY OF PLANNING				
2,41	..	2,41	..	71. योजना मंत्रालय स्वीकृत	71. Ministry of Planning	Voted	3,92	..	3,92
15,72,76	..	12,55,17	..	72. सांख्यिकी स्वीकृत	72. Statistics	Voted	16,68,27	..	16,68,27
6,43,69	..	4,12,71	..	73. योजना आयोग स्वीकृत	73. Planning Commission	Voted	5,05,04	..	5,05,04
				ग्रामीण पुनिर्माण मंत्रालय	MINISTRY OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION				
415,63,28	101,67,67	546,03,28	101,68,44	74. ग्रामीण पुनिर्माण मंत्रालय स्वीकृत	74. Ministry of Rural Reconstruction	Voted	553,34,45	84,96,70	638,31,15
6	*2,50,00*	*6*	..	भारित		*Charged*	*6*	..	*6*
415,63,34	104,17,67	546,03,34	101,68,44	जोड़		TOTAL	553,34,51	84,96,70	638,31,21
				नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय	MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT				
3,13,32	..	3,21,89	..	75 नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय स्वीकृत	75. Ministry of Shipping and Transport	Voted	3,43,98	..	3,43,98
10	..	..	..	भारित		*Charged*	*10*	..	*10*
3,13,42	..	3,21,89	..	जोड़		TOTAL	3,44,08	..	3,44,08
118,63,91	111,35,64	118,84,90	106,28,88	76. सड़क स्वीकृत	76. Roads	Voted	120,01,40	113,84,88	233,86,28
25	*11,70,00*	*15*	*10,84,92*	भारित		*Charged*	*25*	*10,73,00*	*10,73,25*
118,64,16	123,05,64	118,85,05	117,13,80	जोड़		TOTAL	120,01,65	124,57,88	244,59,53
65,55,39	229,18,70	62,24,21	178,53,65	77. पत्तन, दीप-स्तम्भ और नौवहन स्वीकृत	77. Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	Voted	68,03,97	203,49,86	271,53,83
4	*6,12,40*	*3*	*2,43,23*	भारित		*Charged*	*4*	*2,01,50*	*2,01,54*
65,55,43	235,31,10	62,24,24	180,96,88	जोड़		TOTAL	68,04,01	205,51,36	273,55,37

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राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	राजस्व Revenue	पंजी Capital					राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total
1,40,00	16,38,75	49,07	21,03,94	78. सड़क और अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन	स्वीकृत	78. Road and Inland Water Transport	Voted	1,47,32	40,75,45	42,22,77
..	*2,37,70*	..	*63,25*		भारित		*Charged*	..	*77,80*	*77,80*
1,40,00	18,76,45	49,07	21,67,19		जोड़		TOTAL	1,47,32	41,53,25	43,00,57
				समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय		MINISTRY OF SOCIAL WELFARE				
54,01,15	53,00	59,82,63	53,00	79. समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय	स्वीकृत	79. Ministry of Social Welfare	Voted	70,89,67	93,00	71,82,67
				इस्पात, खान और कोयला मंत्रालय		MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND COAL				
14,97,52	348,40,89	13,55,52	390,40,89	80. इस्पात विभाग	स्वीकृत	80. Department of Steel	Voted	21,09,55	487,32,90	508,42,45
..	*14,40,50*	..	*12,40,50*		भारित		*Charged*	..	*4,40,30*	*4,40,30*
14,97,52	362,81,39	13,55,52	402,81,39		जोड़		TOTAL	21,09,55	491,73,20	512,82,75
52,11,06	67,76,93	48,73,13	66,65,83	81. खान विभाग	स्वीकृत	81. Department of Mines	Voted	56,09,29	95,63,00	151,72,29
50	*60,00*	*2,86*	*44,00*		भारित		*Charged*	*3,20*	*40,00*	*43,20*
52,11,56	68,36,93	48,75,99	67,09,83		जोड़		TOTAL	56,12,49	96,03,00	152,15,49
48,96,75	579,57,68	80,42,17	369,64,16	82. कोयला विभाग		82. Department of Coal	Voted	108,32,86	559,55,91	667,88,77
				पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय		MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION				
22,78	..	24,65	..	83. पूर्ति विभाग	स्वीकृत	83. Department of Supply	Voted	25,06	..	25,06
7,48,70	..	7,38,83	..	84. पूर्ति और निपटान	स्वीकृत	84. Supplies and Disposals	Voted	7,90,14	..	7,90,14
..	...	*1,20*	..		भारित		*Charged*	*55*	..	*55*
7,48,70	..	7,40,03	..		जोड़		TOTAL .	7,90,69	..	7,90,69
24,80,00	12,73,90	22,00,92	10,17,91	85. पुनर्वास विभाग	स्वीकृत	85. Department of Rehabilitation	Voted	24,54,06	10,15,75	34,69,81
1,10	*10,51,10*	*1,72*	*9,94,50*		भारित		*Charged*	*1,20*	*10,93,80*	*10,95,00*
24,81,10	23,25,00	22,02,64	20,12,41		जोड़		TOTAL	24,55,26	21,09,55	45,64,81
				पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय		MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION				
54,71	..	54,69	..	86. पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय	स्वीकृत	86. Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation	Voted	61,67	..	61,67
20,10,68	2,96,48	18,80,76	2,56,07	87. मौसम विज्ञान	स्वीकृत	87. Meteorology .	Voted	17,49,38	6,63,72	24,13,10
27,48,75	41,25,63	27,19,15	30,03,40	88 विमानन	स्वीकृत	88. Aviation .	Voted	33,92,85	59,52,50	93,45,35
50	*4,00*	*10*	*4,00*		भारित		*Charged*	*20*	*4,00*	*4,20*
27,49,25	41,29,63	27,19,25	30,07,40		जोड़		Total	33,93,05	59,56,50	93,49,55

अनुदानों की मांगों का सारांश 1980-81

SUMMARY OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1980-81

(हज़ार रुपए)
(Amount in thousands of Rupees)

बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1979-80		संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1979-80		मांग संख्या मांग से संबंधित सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र	No. of Demand Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1980-81		
राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital				राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total
5,05,12	10,46,11	4,54,03	9,44,65	89. पर्यटन स्वीकृत	89. Tourism	Voted	5,08,55	7,54,73	12,63,28
				निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय	MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING				
1,26,59	..	1,17,00	..	90. निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय स्वीकृत	90. Ministry of Works and Housing	Voted	1,30,30	..	1,30,30
94,39,09	29,02,89	111,29,96	23,54,52	91. लोक निर्माण स्वीकृत	91. Public Works	Voted	110,65,97	29,96,35	140,62,32
30	*15,00*	*58*	*15,00*	भारित		*Charged*	*5*	*15,00*	*15,05*
94,39,39	29,17,89	111,30,54	23,69,52	जोड़		TOTAL	110,66,02	30,11,35	140,77,37
82,17,00	..	65,95,75	..	92. जल पूर्ति और मल निकासी स्वीकृत	92. Water Supply and Sewerage	Voted	109,98,00	..	109,98,00
19,75,90	54,95,51	18,80,08	47,05,22	93. आवास और नगर विकास स्वीकृत	93. Housing and Urban Development	Voted	22,10,60	54,24,76	76,35,36
76,25	*43,20,93*	*76,25*	*8,17,74*	भारित		*Charged*	*87,15*	*25,13,70*	*26,00,85*
20,52,15	98,16,44	19,56,33	55,22,96	जोड़		TOTAL	22,97,75	79,38,46	102,36,21
41,16,45	..	35,31,83	..	94. लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण स्वीकृत	94. Stationery and Printing	Voted	44,89,22	..	44,89,22
4	..	*4*	..	भारित		*Charged*	*8*	..	*8*
41,16,49	..	35,31,87	..	जोड़		TOTAL	44,89,30	..	44,89,30
				परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग	DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY				
54,05	..	54,05	..	95. परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग स्वीकृत	95. Department of Atomic Energy	Voted	63,54	..	63,54
92,80,91	75,64,55	81,25,84	73,35,05	96. परमाणु ऊर्जा अनुसंधान, विकास और औद्योगिक परियोजनाएं स्वीकृत	96. Atomic Energy Research, Development and Industrial Projects	Voted	96,71,35	89,61,67	186,33,02

(हजार रुपए)
(Amount in thousands of Rupees)

बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1979-80		संशोधित अनुमान, Revised Estimate, 1979-80		मांग संख्या	मांग से संबंधित सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र	No. of Demand	Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates		बजट अनुमान, Budget Estimate, 1980-81		
राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital						राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total
64,05,21	56,47,36	57,15,13	56,47,36	97.	न्यूक्लीय विद्युत योजनाएं स्वीकृत	97.	Nuclear Power Schemes	Voted	59,00,16	64,37,68	123,37,84
					इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स विभाग		DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS				
12,02,90	6,64,10	11,01,07	6,82,00	98.	इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स विभाग स्वीकृत	98.	Department of Electronics	Voted	11,34,59	6,49,50	17,84,09
					विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग		DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY				
32,71,72	1,10,00	27,04,79	1,10,00	99.	विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग स्वीकृत	99.	Department of Science and Technology . .	Voted	35,82,52	1,05,00	36,87,52
22,05,00	..	21,80,00	..	100.	भारतीय सर्वेक्षण स्वीकृत	100.	Survey of India . .	Voted	25,92,99	..	25,92,99
..	..	..	..		**भारित**			*Charged*	*28*	..	*28*
22,05,00	..	21,80,00	..		जोड़			TOTAL	25,93,27	..	25,93,27
51,16,07	..	50,16,07	..	101.	वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् को अनुदान स्वीकृत	101.	Grants to Council of Scientific and Industrial Research . . .	Voted	54,15,07	..	54,15,07
					अन्तरिक्ष विभाग		DEPARTMENT OF SPACE				
41,45,67	32,64,24	39,63,90	25,59,47	102.	अन्तरिक्ष विभाग स्वीकृत	102.	Department of Space .	Voted	40,77,83	56,03,31	96,81,14
..	..	..	*15,94*		**भारित**			*Charged*	..	..	..
41,45,67	32,64,24	39,63,90	25,75,41		जोड़			TOTAL .	40,77,83	56,03,31	96,81,14

(हज़ार रुपए)
(Amount in thousands of Rupees)

बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1979-80		संशोधित अनुमान, Revised Estimate, 1979-80		मांग संख्या मांग से संबंधित सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र	No. of Demand	Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1980-81		
राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital					राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total
				संसद, संसद कार्य विभाग, राष्ट्रपति और उप-राष्ट्रपति के सचिवालय और संघ लोक सेवा आयोग		PARLIAMENT, DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SECRETARIATS OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT AND UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION				
5,47,22	..	4,51,90	..	103. लोक सभा स्वीकृत	103.	Lok Sabha . . .	Voted .	6,39,24	..	6,39,24
1,18	..	*1,18*	..	भारित			*Charged*	*1,26*	..	*1,26*
5,48,40	..	4,53,08	..	जोड़			TOTAL .	6,40,50	..	6,40,50
2,11,37	..	2,08,00	..	104. राज्य सभा स्वीकृत	104.	Rajya Sabha . .	Voted .	2,19,15	..	2,19,15
85	..	*85*	..	भारित			*Charged* .	*85*	..	*85*
2,12,22	..	2,08,85	..	जोड़			TOTAL .	2,20,00	..	2,20,00
25,11	..	22,85	..	105. संसद कार्य विभाग स्वीकृत	105.	Department of Parliamentary Affairs .	Voted .	23,37	..	23,37
71,98	..	*66,28*	..	विनियोग—राष्ट्रपति का कर्मचारि वृन्द, गृह और भत्ते भारित		*Appropriation—Staff, Household and Allowances of the President* . . .	*Charged*	*72,90*	..	*72,90*
5,58	..	5,58	..	106. उप-राष्ट्रपति का सचिवालय स्वीकृत	106.	Secretariat of the Vice-President . .	Voted .	6,29	..	6,29
3,08,94	..	*2,87,74*	..	विनियोग—संघ लोक सेवा आयोग भारित		*Appropriation—Union Public Service Commission* . . .	*Charged* .	*2,87,39*	..	*2,87,39*
10326,09,46	5660,30,73	10911,15,57	5211,33,24	स्वीकृत			Voted .	12788,63,07	6801,81,26	19590,44,33
4916,02,61	*25902,18,64*	*5096,72,57*	*25792,33,16*	भारित			*Charged*	*5685,80,87*	*29944,35,88*	*35630,16,75*

(हज़ार रुपए)

(Amount in thousands of Rupees)

बजट अनुमान, Budget Estimate, 1979-80		संशोधित अनुमान, Revised Estimate, 1979-80		मांग संख्या	मांग से संबंधित सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र	No. of Demand	Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates.	बजट अनुमान, Budget Estimate, 1980-81		
राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital					राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total
15242,12,07	31562,49,37	16007,88,14	31003,66,40	जोड़			TOTAL	18474,43,94	36746,17,14	55220,61,08
17321,15,26	30834,13,55	18022,45,10	30327,65,85		(क) बजट विवरण में दिखाया गया व्यय		(*a*) Expenditure shown in the Budget Statement . . .	20852,18,94	35706,61,03	56558,79,97
388,04,28	1127,27,82	406,12,60	1073,40,55		वसूलियों की रकम जिसे खातों में व्यय में से घटा दिया जाता है		Amount of recoveries shown in reduction of Expenditure	446,67,24	1521,56,11	1968,23,35
17709,19,54	31961,41,37	18428,57,70	31401,06,40		जोड़		TOTAL .	21298,86,18	37228,17,14	58527,03,32
2467,07,47	398,92,00	2420,69,56	397,40,00		घटाइए—रेलवे व्यय		*Deduct*—Railway Expenditure . .	2824,42,24	482,00,00	3306,42,24
15242,12,07	31562,49,37	16007,88,14	31003,66,40		जोड़		TOTAL	18474,43,94	36746,17,14	55220,61,08

MGIPRRND—S/40 M of Fin./80—Sec. I—16-6-80—1700

12

The Appropriation (No. 3) Act, 1980

रजिस्ट्री सं० डी-(डी)-72

REGISTERED No. D-(D)-72

भारत का राजपत्र
The Gazette of India

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इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।
Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS
(Legislative Department)

New Delhi, the 31st July, 1980/*Sravana* 9, 1902 (*Saka*)

The following Act of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 31st July, 1980, and is hereby published for general information:—

THE APPROPRIATION (No. 3) ACT, 1980

No. 43 OF 1980

[31st *July*, 1980]

An Act to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1980-81.

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Thirty-first Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Appropriation (No. 3) Act, 1980. **Short title.**

2. From and out of the Consolidated Fund of India there may be paid and applied sums not exceeding those specified in column 3 of the Schedule amounting in the aggregate [inclusive of the sums specified in column 3 of the Schedule to the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1980] to the sum of fifty-five thousand two hundred and twenty crores, sixty-one lakhs and eight thousand rupees towards defraying the several charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year 1980-81, in respect of the services specified in column 2 of the Schedule. **Issue of Rs 55220, 61,08,000 out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the year 1980-81.** 11 of 1980.

Appropriation.

3. The sums authorised to be paid and applied from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India by this Act shall be appropriated for the services and purposes expressed in the Schedule in relation to the said year.

Construction of references to Ministries and Departments in the Schedule.

4. References to Ministries or Departments in the Schedule are to such Ministries or Departments as existing immediately before the 9th June, 1980, and shall, on or after that date, be construed as references to the appropriate Ministries or Departments as reconstituted from time to time.

THE SCHEDULE

(*See* sections 2, 3 and 4)

1	2		3		
			Sums not exceeding		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Department of Agriculture and Co-operation . .	Revenue	2,84,87,000	*10,000*	2,84,97,000
2	Agriculture . .	Revenue	91,12,87,000	..	91,12,87,000
		Capital	1003,58,83,000	*187,15,40,000*	1190,74,23,000
3	Fisheries . .	Revenue	19,30,59,000	..	19,30,59,000
		Capital	20,61,00,000	..	20,61,00,000
4	Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development .	Revenue	132,54,95,000	*20,000*	132,55,15,000
		Capital	23,99,93,000	*7,00,000*	24,06,93,000
5	Forest . . .	Revenue	20,99,53,000	..	20,99,53,000
		Capital	73,50,000	*4,10,50,000*	4,84,00,000
6	Co-operation .	Revenue	26,23,00,000	..	26,23,00,000
		Capital	52,35,25,000	*5,59,75,000*	57,95,00,000
7	Department of Food	Revenue	616,14,05,000	*10,60,000*	616,24,65,000
		Capital	47,03,08,000	*51,00,000*	47,54,08,000
8	Department of Agricultural Research and Education .	Revenue	19,82,000	..	19,82,000
9	Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research	Revenue	95,79,90,000	..	95,79,90,000
10	Ministry of Irrigation	Revenue	32,39,31,000	..	32,39,31,000
		Capital	9,39,50,000	*28,56,00,000*	37,95,50,000
11	Ministry of Commerce	Revenue	1,65,91,000	..	1,65,91,000
12	Foreign Trade and Export Production .	Revenue	409,40,13,000	..	409,40,13,000
		Capital	65,21,00,000	..	65,21,00,000
13	Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts .	Revenue	113,26,49,000	..	113,26,49,000
		Capital	62,35,95,000	*11,55,00,000*	73,90,95,000
14	Ministry of Civil Supplies . .	Revenue	10,57,91,000	..	10,57,91,000
		Capital	5,89,75,000	*2,63,69,000*	8,53,44,000
15	Ministry of Communications .	Revenue	2,53,16,000	..	2,53,16,000
		Capital	9,97,00,000	..	9,97,00,000
16	Overseas Communications Service .	Revenue	16,87,81,000	..	16,87,81,000
		Capital	26,91,32,000	..	26,91,32,000

1	2		3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Sums not exceeding		
			Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
17	Posts and Telegraphs—Working Expenses	Revenue	826,04,54,000	*50,000*	826,05,04,000
18	Posts and Telegraphs—Dividend to General Revenues, Appropriation to Reserve Funds and Repayment of Loans from General Revenues .	Revenue	220,21,44,000	..	220,21,44,000
19	Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs .	Capital	451,58,75,000	*1,00,000*	451,59,75,000
20	Ministry of Defence .	Revenue Capital	119,10,66,000 93,92,80,000	 *1,81,16,000*	119,10,66,000 95,73,96,000
21	Defence Services—Army . .	Revenue	2158,34,67,000	*70,00,000*	2159,04,67,000
22	Defence Services—Navy . .	Revenue	216,54,60,000	*1,50,000*	216,56,10,000
23	Defence Services—Air Force .	Revenue	866,48,20,000	*2,00,000*	866,50,20,000
24	Defence Services—Pensions . .	Revenue	228,51,78,000	*60,000*	228,52,38,000
25	Capital Outlay on Defence Services .	Capital	326,47,00,000	*1,00,00,000*	327,47,00,000
26	Department of Education . .	Revenue	1,97,94,000	..	1,97,94,000
27	Education . .	Revenue Capital	238,06,63,000 5,35,40,000	.. *4,01,00,000*	238,06,63,000 9,36,40,000
28	Department of Culture	Revenue	12,26,20,000	..	12,26,20,000
29	Archaeology .	Revenue	7,04,00,000	..	7,04,00,000
30	Ministry of Energy .	Revenue Capital	65,96,27,000 539,81,54,000	.. *10,84,49,000*	65,96,27,000 550,66,03,000
31	Ministry of External Affairs . .	Revenue Capital	137,66,47,000 19,37,17,000	*25,000* ..	137,66,72,000 19,37,17,000
32	Ministry of Finance .	Revenue Capital	37,96,39,000 1,41,40,000	*40,000* ..	37,96,79,000 1,41,40,000
33	Customs . .	Revenue Capital	40,81,66,000 6,25,00,000	*45,000* ..	40,82,11,000 6,25,00,000
34	Union Excise Duties .	Revenue	52,86,93,000	*3,54,000*	52,90,47,000
35	Taxes on Income, Estate Duty, Wealth Tax and Gift Tax .	Revenue	56,08,13,000	*2,33,000*	56,10,46,000
36	Stamps . .	Revenue Capital	19,71,08,000 1,02,42,000	.. ..	19,71,08,000 1,02,42,000

1	2		3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Sums not exceeding		
			Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
37	Audit . . .	Revenue	67,42,82,000	*1,23,84,000*	68,66,66,000
38	Currency, Coinage and Mint .	Revenue	44,51,30,000	..	44,51,30,000
		Capital	24,35,74,000		24,35,74,000
39	Pensions . . .	Revenue	67,23,96,000	*59,14,000*	67,83,10,000
40	Opium and Alkaloid Factories . .	Revenue	30,85,72,000	*1,000*	30,85,73,000
		Capital	87,07,000	..	87,07,000
41	Transfers to State Governments .	Revenue	970,88,16,000	*2984,41,00,000*	3955,29,16,000
		Capital	..	*2632,26,00,000*	2632,26,00,000
	CHARGED—*Interest Payments* . .	Revenue	..	*2597,63,53,000*	2597,63,53,000
42	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	Revenue	1262,71,32,000	*4,07,000*	1262,75,39,000
		Capital	900,07,32,000	*3,00,00,000*	903,07,32,000
43	Loans to Government Servants, etc.	Capital	82,00,82,000		82,00,82,000
	CHARGED—*Repayment of Debt* . .	Capital	..	*26988,23,54,000*	26988,23,54,000
44	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare .	Revenue	1,08,02,000	..	1,08,02,000
45	Medical and Public Health . .	Revenue	169,74,66,000	..	169,74,66,000
		Capital	72,84,53,000	*3,00,000*	72,87,53,000
46	Family Welfare .	Revenue	155,09,66,000	..	155,09,66,000
47	Ministry of Home Affairs . .	Revenue	3,26,56,000	..	3,26,56,000
48	Cabinet . .	Revenue	1,32,03,000	..	1,32,03,000
49	Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms .	Revenue	8,89,32,000	*5,000*	8,89,37,000
		Capital	..	*1,10,00,000*	1,10,00,000
50	Police . . .	Revenue	265,60,15,000	*2,61,000*	265,62,76,000
	..	Capital	9 89,00,000	*1,00,000*	9,90,00,000
51	Census . . .	Revenue	19,67,68,000	..	19,67,68,000
52	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs .	Revenue	322,38,94,000	*88,66,83,000*	411,05,77,000
		Capital	100,58,31,000	*1,22,25,000*	101,80,56,000
53	Delhi . . .	Revenue	171,87,42,000	*79,42,000*	172,66,84,000
		Capital	98,84,50,000	*1,70,00,000*	100,54,50,000

1	2		3		
			Sums not exceeding		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
54	Chandigarh . .	Revenue	28,73,37,000	86,56,000	29,59,93,000
		Capital	15,77,03,000	35,00,000	16,12,03,000
55	Andaman and Nicobar Islands . .	Revenue	30,81,88,000	8,000	30,81,96,000
		Capital	19,17,74,000	..	19,17,74,000
56	Dadra and Nagar Haveli . .	Revenue	3,06,01,000	..	3,06,01,000
		Capital	3,62,72,000	..	3,62,72,000
57	Lakshadweep .	Revenue	7,55,88,000	..	7,55,88,000
		Capital	1,79,37,000	..	1,79,37,000
58	Ministry of Industry	Revenue	3,28,83,000	..	3,28,83,000
59	Industries . .	Revenue	29,37,60,000	..	29,37,60,000
		Capital	280,08,93,000	..	280,08,93,000
60	Village and Small Industries . .	Revenue	29,01,44,000	5,00,00,000	34,01,44,000
		Capital	2,14,00,000	4,00,00,000	6,14,00,000
61	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting . .	Revenue	90,60,000	..	90,60,000
62	Information and Publicity . .	Revenue	22,76,51,000	..	22,76,51,000
		Capital	2,16,68,000	..	2,16,68,000
63	Broadcasting . .	Revenue	73,43,89,000	..	73,43,89,000
		Capital	15,19,67,000	..	15,19,67,000
64	Ministry of Labour	Revenue	88,16,000	..	88,16,000
65	Labour and Employment . .	Revenue	64,82,52,000	25,000	64,82,77,000
		Capital	15,75,000	..	15,75,000
66	Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs .	Revenue	26,57,53,000	..	26,57,53,000
		Capital	1,00,000	..	1,00,000
67	Administration of Justice . .	Revenue	71,18,000	1,05,45,000	1,76,63,000
68	Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers . . .	Revenue	1,08,39,000	..	1,08,39,000
69	Petroleum and Petro-chemicals Industries	Revenue	90,57,14,000	..	90,57,14,000
		Capital	102,22,74,000	..	102,22,74,000
70	Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries .	Revenue	178,34,91,000	..	178,34,91,000
		Capital	324,54,08,000	..	324,54,08,000
71	Ministry of Planning	Revenue	3,92,000	..	3,92,000

1	2		3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Sums not exceeding		
			Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
72	Statistics . .	Revenue	16,68,27,000	..	16,68,27,000
73	Planning Commission	Revenue	5,05,04,000	..	5,05,04,000
74	Ministry of Rural Reconstruction .	Revenue	553,34,45,000	6,000	553,34,51,000
		Capital	84,96,70,000	..	84,96,70,000
75	Ministry of Shipping and Transport .	Revenue	3,43,98,000	10,000	3,44,08,000
76	Roads	Revenue	120,01,40,000	25,000	120,01,65,000
		Capital	113,84,88,000	10,73,00,000	124,57,88,000
77	Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping .	Revenue	68,03,97,000	4,000	68,04,01,000
		Capital	203,49,86,000	2,01,50,000	205,51,36,000
78	Road and Inland Water Transport	Revenue	1,47,32,000	..	1,47,32,000
		Capital	40,75,45,000	77,80,000	41,53,25,000
79	Ministry of Social Welfare . .	Revenue	70,89,67,000	..	70,89,67,000
		Capital	93,00,000	..	93,00,000
80	Department of Steel	Revenue	21,09,55,000	..	21,09,55,000
		Capital	487,32,90,000	4,40,30,000	491,73,20,000
81	Department of Mines	Revenue	56,09,29,000	3,20,000	56,12,49,000
		Capital	95,63,00,000	40,00,000	96,03,00,000
82	Department of Coal	Revenue	108,32,86,000	..	108,32,86,000
		Capital	559,55,91,000	..	559,55,91,000
83	Department of Supply	Revenue	25,06,000	..	25,06,000
84	Supplies and Disposals	Revenue	7,90,14,000	55,000	7,90,69,000
85	Department of Rehabilitation .	Revenue	24,54,06,000	1,20,000	24,55,26,000
		Capital	10,15,75,000	10,93,80,000	21,09,55,000
86	Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation	Revenue	61,67,000	..	61,67,000
87	Meteorology . .	Revenue	17,49,38,000	..	17,49,38,000
		Capital	6,63,72,000	..	6,63,72,000
88	Aviation . .	Revenue	33,92,85,000	20,000	33,93,05,000
		Capital	59,52,50,000	4,00,000	59,56,50,000
89	Tourism . .	Revenue	5,08,55,000	..	5,08,55,000
		Capital	7,54,73,000	..	7,54,73,000
90	Ministry of Works and Housing .	Revenue	1,30,30,000	..	1,30,30,000

1	2		3		
			Sums not exceeding		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
91	Public Works . .	Revenue Capital	110,65,97,000 29,96,35,000	*5,000* *15,00,000*	110,66,02,000 30,11,35,000
92	Water Supply and Sewerage . .	Revenue	109,98,00,000	..	109,98,00,000
93	Housing and Urban Development .	Revenue Capital	22,10,60,000 54,24,76,000	*87,15,000* *25,13,70,000*	22,97,75,000 79,38,46,000
94	Stationery and Printing . .	Revenue	44,89,22,000	*8,000*	44,89,30,000
95	Department of Atomic Energy . . .	Revenue	63,54,000	..	63,54,000
96	Atomic Energy Research, Development and Industrial Projects . .	Revenue Capital	96,71,35,000 89,61,67,000	.. ..	96,71,35,000 89,61,67,000
97	Nuclear Power Schemes . .	Revenue Capital	59,00,16,000 64,37,68,000	.. ..	59,00,16,000 64,37,68,000
98	Department of Electronics . . .	Revenue Capital	11,34,59,000 6,49,50,000	.. ..	11,34,59,000 6,49,50,000
99	Department of Science and Technology .	Revenue Capital	35,82,52,000 1,05,00,000	.. ..	35,82,52,000 1,05,00,000
100	Survey of India	Revenue	25,92,99,000	*28,000*	25,93,27,000
101	Grants to Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	Revenue	54,15,07,000	..	54,15,07,000
102	Department of Spac	Revenue Capital	40,77,83,000 56,03,31,000	.. ..	40,77,83,000 56,03,31,000
103	Lok Sabha . .	Revenue	6,39,24,000	*1,26,000*	6,40,50,000
104	Rajya Sabha . .	Revenue	2,19,15,000	*85,000*	2,20,00,000
105	Department mentary A .	venue	23,37,000	..	23,37,000
	CHARGED—*Staff, Household and Allowances of the President*	Revenue	..	*72,90,000*	72,90,000

1	2	3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes	Sums not exceeding		
		Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
106	Secretariat of the Vice-President . Revenue	6,29,000	..	6,29,000
	CHARGED—*Union Public Service Commission* . . Revenue	..	*2,87,39,000*	2,87,39,000
	TOTAL . .	19590,44,33,000	*35630,16,75,000*	55220,61,08,000

R. V. S. PERI SASTRI,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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13

Plan Budget for 1980-81

आयोजना बजट
PLAN BUDGET

आयोजना बजट

PLAN BUDGET
1980-81

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आयोजना बजट, 1980-81

प्रस्तावना

इस पुस्तिका में 1980-81 की केन्द्रीय आयोजना की बड़ी-बड़ी परियोजनाओं, कार्यक्रमों और स्कीमों के लिए बजट में की गई व्यवस्थाओं का ब्यौरा दिया गया है। वास्तविक आंकड़ों का संबंध, जहां कहीं वे दिए गए हों, केवल बजट में की गई व्यवस्थाओं से नहीं, बल्कि समूचे आयोजना परिव्यय से है, जिसमें इस क्षेत्र के सरकारी उपक्रमों द्वारा जुटाए गए आन्तरिक साधनों और बजट में की गई व्यवस्थाओं के अलावा अन्य साधन भी शामिल हैं। आयोजना में शामिल की गई परियोजनाओं, कार्यक्रमों और स्कीमों के लिए की गई व्यवस्थाओं का और अधिक विस्तृत ब्यौरा और इनकी सफलताएं कार्य बजटों में दी जाएंगी, जो अलग-अलग मंत्रालयों/विभागों द्वारा प्रस्तुत किए जाएंगे, जिनमें विकास से संबंधित व्यय का विवरण होगा।

इस पुस्तिका के विवरण I में केन्द्रीय आयोजना के लिए विकास के क्षेत्रों के अनुसार बजट में की गई व्यवस्था का सार दिया गया है। विवरण II में, इस व्यवस्था का विकास शीर्षों के अनुसार और विस्तार से ब्यौरा दिया गया है। विवरण III में, केन्द्रीय आयोजना के परिव्यय के लिए मंत्रालयों/विभागों के अनुसार बजट में की गई व्यवस्था का सारांश दिया गया है। विवरण IV में इस परिव्यय का विभिन्न परियोजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों और स्कीमों के अनुसार ब्यौरा दिया गया है।

राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की आयोजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता की जो व्यवस्था की गई है, उसका ब्यौरा विवरण V में दिया गया है, जबकि विवरण VI में दिल्ली जैसे बिना विधानसभा के प्रत्येक संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के लिए विकास के मुख्य शीर्षों के अनुसार परिव्यय का ब्यौरा दिया गया है।

आयोजना के लिए 1979-80 के बजट में की गई व्यवस्था के मुकाबले 1980-81 के बजट में की गई व्यवस्था इस प्रकार है :—

(करोड़ रुपए)

	बजट अनुमान 1979-80	बजट अनुमान 1980-81
1. केन्द्रीय आयोजना के लिए बजट व्यवस्था	4808*	5,322
2. राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की आयोजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता .	2300*	3,094
3. आयोजना के लिए बजट में कुल व्यवस्था	7108	8,416
4. केन्द्रीय आयोजना के लिए अतिरिक्त बजट साधन	1604	2,018
5. कुल केन्द्रीय आयोजना परिव्यय (1+4)	6412*	7,340

सामान्य सेवाएं

इस क्षेत्र के लिए व्यवस्था मुख्यतः स्टाम्प, करेंसी, सिक्का-निर्माण और टकसाल से संबंधित उपक्रमों (9.89 करोड़ रुपए), कार्यालयों की इमारतों के निर्माण (3.09 करोड़ रुपए) और भारत सरकार के मुद्रणालयों के सुधार (2.50 करोड़ रुपए) के लिए है।

सामाजिक तथा सामुदायिक सेवाएं

(i) शिक्षा (88.47 करोड़ रुपए)

यह परिव्यय मुख्य रूप से इन मदों के लिए है :—

(क) **स्कूली शिक्षा** (8.25 करोड़ रुपए) : जिसमें शिक्षा की दृष्टि से पिछड़े राज्यों के 6-14 वर्ष के बालक/बालिकाओं की गैर-औपचारिक शिक्षा के लिए 5.50 करोड़ रुपए शामिल हैं;

(ख) **विश्वविद्यालय और उच्च शिक्षा** (32.72 करोड़ रुपए) : जिसमें 31.50 करोड़ रुपए विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के लिए हैं;

(ग) **प्रौढ़ शिक्षा** (19.85 करोड़ रुपए) : जिसमें 13 करोड़ रुपए ग्रामीण प्रयोजनमूलक साक्षरता परियोजनाओं के लिए और 5.30 करोड़ रुपए प्रौढ़ शिक्षा कार्यक्रम चलाने के लिए स्वयंसेवी संगठनों को देने के लिए हैं;

(घ) **छात्रवृत्तियां** (1.85 करोड़ रुपए) ;

(ङ) **खेल, खेलकूद, शारीरिक शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवाएं** (3.20 करोड़ रुपए);

(च) **भाषाओं का विकास** (4.16 करोड़ रुपए) : जिसमें 1.25 करोड़ रुपए क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में विश्वविद्यालय स्तर की पुस्तकें तैयार करने के लिए, 1 करोड़ रुपए हिन्दी को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए तथा 1.25 करोड़ रुपए संस्कृत के विकास के लिए हैं; तथा

(छ) **तकनीकी शिक्षा** (17.50 करोड़ रुपए) : जिसमें 7 करोड़ रुपए भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थानों के लिए, 3.5 करोड़ रुपए अनुदान के रूप में विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के तकनीकी शिक्षा के विकास के लिए, 3 करोड़ रुपए पालिटेकनिक और इंजीनियरी कालेजों के सुधार के लिए; 2.80 करोड़ रुपए क्षेत्रीय इंजीनियरी कालेजों के लिए तथा 1.80 करोड़ रुपए भारतीय प्रबन्ध संस्थानों के लिए हैं।

(ii) कला और संस्कृति (6.08 करोड़ रुपए) : इसमें अभिलेखागारों और संग्रहालयों के लिए 3.09 करोड़ रुपए, तथा भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण, सार्वजनिक पुस्तकालयों तथा ललित कला और संस्कृति के संवर्धन के अन्य कार्यक्रमों के लिए 3.94 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है।

(iii) वैज्ञानिक सेवाएं और अनुसंधान (141.44 करोड़ रुपए) : यह परिव्यय कृषि, सिंचाई, बिजली आदि जैसे क्षेत्रों में वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के सम्मिलित परिव्यय के अलावा है। मुख्य व्यवस्था निम्नलिखित कार्यों के लिए की गई है।

(क) **विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग** (26.73 करोड़ रुपए) : इसके अन्तर्गत मुख्य रूप से नेशनल रिमोट सेंसिंग एजेंसी (2.25 करोड़ रुपए); समुद्र विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी एजेंसी (4.50 करोड़ रुपए); चुम्बकीय जल अनुसंधान कार्यक्रम (3 करोड़ रुपए); ऊर्जा के नए साधनों का विकास (2.25 करोड़ रुपए) विज्ञान और इंजीनियरी में बहुशास्त्रीय अनुसंधान (2.50 करोड़ रुपए), भारतीय सर्वेक्षण (1.64 करोड़ रुपए) तथा वैज्ञानिक संस्थानों को सहायता देने के लिए (4.25 करोड़ रुपए) की व्यवस्था की गई है।

(ख) **वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद** (25.64 करोड़ रुपए) : यह व्यवस्था मुख्य रूप से आधारभूत और अनुप्रयुक्त किस्म का वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान करने वाली राष्ट्रीय प्रयोगशालाओं और अनुसंधान संस्थाओं के लिए है।

(ग) **परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग** (33.50 करोड़ रुपए) : यह रकम मुख्यतः भाभा परमाणु अनुसंधान केन्द्र में परमाणु ऊर्जा के अनुसंधान और विकास, प्रौद्योगिकी और रिएक्टर अनुसंधान केन्द्र, कल्पक्कम में फास्ट ब्रीडर टैस्ट रिएक्टर से सम्बद्ध अनुसंधान और विकास, कलकत्ता की परिवर्तनीय ऊर्जा साइक्लोट्रान परियोजना और

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*केन्द्र-प्रायोजित आयोजना स्कीमों के लिए परिव्यय और वित्त पोषण के प्रबन्धों में परिवर्तन के परिणामस्वरूप 1979-80 की केन्द्रीय आयोजना के लिए बजट समर्थन की राशि घटाकर 4411 करोड़ रुपए कर दी गई थी और राज्यों की आयोजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता की राशि बढ़ाकर 2697 करोड़ रुपए कर दी गई। संशोधित केन्द्रीय आयोजना परिव्यय 6015 करोड़ रुपए था।

PLAN BUDGET 1980-81

INTRODUCTION

This document highlights the budgetary provisions for major projects, programmes and schemes included in the Central Plan for 1980-81. Physical data, wherever given, are relatable not merely to the budgetary allocations but to the entire Plan outlay inclusive of internal resources generated by the public sector undertakings and other extra budgetary resources. A more detailed explanation of the provisions for Plan projects, programmes and schemes and their related performance will be available in the Performance Budgets which will be separately presented by the Ministries/Departments dealing with developmental expenditure.

Statement I of the document gives a summary of the budgetary support for the Central Plan by sectors of development, of which a further break up by heads of development is given in Statement II. Statement III gives a summary of the budgetary support for the Central Plan outlay by Ministries/Departments. The distribution of this outlay among different projects, programmes and schemes is given in Statement IV.

Statement V gives the broad particulars of the provisions for Central assistance for States' and Union Territories' Plans, while Statement VI shows the outlay for each of the Union Territories without legislature, like Delhi, by major heads of development.

Plan provisions included in the Budget for 1980-81, compared to those in the Budget 1979-80 are as shown below :—

(Rs. in crores)

	Budget 1979-80	Budget 1980-81
1. Budgetary support for Central Plan	4,808*	5,322
2. Central assistance for States' and Union Territories' Plan	2,300*	3,094
3. Total Plan Provision in the Budget	7,108	8,416
4. Extra budgetary resources for the Central Plan	1,604	2,018
5. Total Central Plan outlay (1+4)	6,412*	7,340

GENERAL SERVICES

The provisions under this sector mainly relate to undertakings connected with stamps, currency, coinage and mints (Rs. 9.89 crores), construction of office buildings (Rs. 3.09 crores) and improvement of Government of India Press (Rs. 2.50 crores).

SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

(i) Education (Rs. 88.47 crores)

The outlay is mainly for :

(a) *School Education* (Rs. 8.25 crores) including Rs. 5.50 crores for non formal education of children in the age group 6—14 in educationally backward states ; (b) *University and higher education* (Rs. 32.72 crores) including 31.50 crores for the University Grants Commission; (c) *Adult Education* (Rs. 19.85 crores) including Rs. 13 crores for rural functional literacy projects and Rs. 5.30 crores for voluntary organisations for conducting adult education programmes ; (d) *Scholarships* (Rs. 1.85 crores); (e) *Games, sports, physical education and youth services* (Rs. 3.20 crores) ; (f) *Development of languages* (Rs. 4.16 crores) including Rs. 1.25 crores for production of books in regional languages at University level, Rs. 1 crore for promotion of Hindi and Rs. 1.25 crores for development of Sanskrit; and (g) *Technical education* (Rs. 17.50 crores) including Rs. 7 crores for Indian Institutes of Technology Rs. 3.5 crores for grants to UGC for development of technical education Rs. 3 crores for improvement of polytechnics' and engineering colleges ; Rs. 2.80 crores for Regional Engineering Colleges and Rs. 1.80 crores for Indian Institutes of Management.

(ii) Art and Culture (Rs. 6.08 crores)

The provisions include Rs. 3.09 crores for archives and museums, and Rs. 3.94 crores for Archaelogical Survey of India, public libraries and other programmes for promotion of fine arts and culture.

(iii) Scientific Services and Research (Rs. 141.44 crores)

This outlay is exclusive of provisions for scientific research included in sectors like agriculture, irrigation, power etc. The main provisions are :

(a) *Department of Science and Technology (Rs. 26.73 crores)* the provisions are mainly for National Remote Sensing Agency (Rs. 2.25 crores); Ocean Science and Technology Agency (Rs. 4.50 crores); magnato hydro dynamics research programme (Rs. 3 crores) ; development of new energy sources (Rs. 2.25 crores) ; multi-disciplinary research in science and engineering (Rs. 2.50 crores), Survey of India (Rs. 1.64 crores) and assistance to scientific institutions (Rs. 4.25 crores).

(b) *Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (Rs. 25.64 crores)* : The provision is mainly for national laboratories and institutes engaged in fundamental and applied research.

(c) *Department of Atomic Energy (Rs. 33.50 crores)* : The provision is mainly for continuing research and development technologies involved in the atomic energy programmes at the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, research and development work relating to fast breeder test reactors and thorium technology at the Reactor Research Centre, Kalpakkam, variable energy cyclotron projects at Calcutta and research in nuclear physics and irradiation of biological and agricultural products.

(d) *Department of Space (Rs. 30.87 crores)* : The provisions include Rs. 9.67 crores for development of rocket technology and satellite launch capabilities, Rs. 8.96 crores for satellite development, Rs. 2.81 crores for space applications, Rs. 4.85 crores for

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*Consequent on changes in the outlays and financing arrangements for Centrally Sponsored Plan schemes, the budgetary support for Central Plan in 1979-80 was reduced to Rs. 4411 crores and Central assistance for States' Plans was increased to Rs. 2697 crores. Modified Central Plan outlay was Rs. 6015 crores.

न्यूक्लीय भौतिकी, जैविक तथा कृषि उत्पादों में किरणन के अनुसंधान खर्च के लिए है ।

(घ) **अन्तरिक्ष विभाग (30.87 करोड़ रुपए)** : इस व्यवस्था में राकेट प्रौद्योगिकी तथा उपग्रह प्रक्षेपण क्षमताओं के विकास के लिए 9.67 करोड़ रुपए, उपग्रह विकास के लिए 8.96 करोड़ रुपए, अन्तरिक्ष अनुप्रयोग के लिए 2.81 करोड़ रुपए, श्री हरिकोटा में प्रक्षेपण परीक्षण तथा पूर्ति संबंधी सुविधाओं के लिए 4.85 करोड़ रुपए तथा अन्तरिक्ष विज्ञान और केन्द्रीय प्रबन्ध से संबंधित विविध योजनाओं के लिए 4.58 करोड़ रुपए शामिल हैं ।

उपग्रह प्रक्षेपण यान (एस० एल० वी०) की दूसरी प्रयोगात्मक उड़ान, जिसमें आर० एस०—1 का आदि रूप भी होगा, 1980 की दूसरी छमाही में होने की आशा है। इस उड़ान के पश्चात और विकासात्मक उड़ानें भरी जाएंगी। एरियन यात्री पेलोड प्रयोग अन्तरिक्ष यान के अक्टूबर 1980 में अंतरिक्ष में छोड़े जाने की संभावना है। दूसरे भूमंडल निरीक्षण उपग्रह भास्कर II के 1981 में अंतरिक्ष में छोड़े जाने की संभावना है ।

(ङ) **इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग (11.50 करोड़ रुपए)** : यह व्यवस्था मुख्य रुप से राष्ट्रीय सूचना केन्द्र, क्षेत्रीय संगणक केन्द्रों, विशेष संघटकों तथा सामग्री के उत्पादन के लिए प्रायोगिक संयंत्रों, मानकीकरण, परीक्षण और किस्म नियन्त्रण, इलेक्ट्रानिकी के क्षेत्र में प्रौद्योगिकी विकास तथा राष्ट्रीय राडार परिषद् और रक्षा परियोजनाओं के लिए की गई है।

(च) **मौसम विज्ञान (12.25 करोड़ रुपए)** : यह परिव्यय मुख्यत: मौसम विज्ञान, भूकंप विज्ञान, ऋतु विज्ञान, तूफान की चेतावनी आदि से सम्बन्धित योजनाओं के लिए है । इस व्यवस्था में 'इन्सेट' परियोजना के मौसम विज्ञान सम्बन्धी अनुप्रयोग के लिए 4.96 करोड़ रुपए तथा मोनेक्स परियोजना के शेष लेनदेनों के लिए 2.50 करोड़ रुपए शामिल हैं ।

(iv) चिकित्सा (25.45 करोड़ रुपए)

इस परिव्यय में 4.30 करोड़ रुपए चिकित्सा की एलोपैथी से भिन्न पद्धतियों के लिए, 1.60 करोड़ रुपए केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के लिए, 9.25 करोड़ रुपए चिकित्सा शिक्षा के पुनरभिविन्यास के लिए तथा 1.20 करोड़ रुपए कैंसर अनुसंधान के लिए हैं ।

(v) परिवार कल्याण (140 करोड़ रुपए)

परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम को बराबर उच्च प्राथमिकता दी जा रही है और इसका लक्ष्य जन्म दर को नीचे लाना है । इस उद्देश्य को पूरा करने के लिए गर्भ-निरोध करने वाले युगलों की संख्या का व्यावहारिक लक्ष्य 2.595 करोड़ से बढ़ा कर 4 करोड़ रखा गया है । 1980-81 के परिव्यय में 17.50 करोड़ रुपए उत्तर प्रदेश और कर्नाटक में चलाई जा रही प्रथम 'भारत जनसंख्या परियोजना' के अनुरूप 12 राज्यों के लगभग 48 चुने हुए पिछड़े जिलों में मातृ तथा शिशु स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं, परिवार नियोजन तथा स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं के सुदृढ़ीकरण के लिए और 5.44 करोड़ रुपए कुपोषण के कारण रक्त की कमी और विटामिन 'ए' की कमी के कारण अंधता को रोकने तथा रोग निरोधक योजनाओं के लिए रखे गए हैं । इसके अलावा, 30 जिला स्तर के अस्पतालों तथा 50 उप जिला अस्पतालों में प्रसवोत्तर कार्यक्रम का विस्तार करने, ग्रामीण परिवार कल्याण केन्द्रों के लिए 185 वाहनों के संभरण, तथा जिला परिवार कल्याण कार्यालयों में दृश्य-श्रव्य एककों की तथा प्रसवोत्तर केन्द्रों की स्थापना की भी व्यवस्था की गई है । ग्रामीण उपकेन्द्र चलाने के लिए वर्ष 1980-81 की आयोजना में महिला स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ताओं के प्रशिक्षण पर पहले से अधिक जोर दिया जाएगा । ये उप-केन्द्र प्रति 5000 ग्रामीण जनसंख्या के लिए एक केन्द्र के हिसाब से खोले जाने हैं जिन के लिए इन महिला स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ताओं की आवश्यकता होगी । दाइयों के प्रशिक्षण पर भी पहले से अधिक जोर दिया गया है ।

(vi) लोक स्वास्थ्य (84.55 करोड़ रुपए)

यह परिव्यय मुख्यत: संचारी रोगों और अन्य रोगों के नियंत्रण के राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रमों के लिए है जिनमें राष्ट्रीय मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम (44.50 करोड़ रुपए) और आंखों की बीनाई की खराबियों तथा अंधता नियंत्रण (3.00 करोड़ रुपए) प्रमुख हैं। अन्य नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम हैं : गलगण्ड, फीलपांव, कुष्ठरोग, हैजा, चेचक, क्षयरोग और रतिजन्य रोग ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं (19.40 करोड़ रुपए) बहुद्देश्यीय कार्यकर्ताओं को प्रशिक्षण और रोजगार (5.09 करोड़ रुपए) तथा भारतीय चिकित्सा अनुसंधान परिषद् के लिए (4.89 करोड़ रुपए) की व्यवस्था की गयी है ।

(vii) **जलपूर्ति और सफाई (101.48 करोड़ रुपए)** : इस परिव्यय में तेजी से चलाए जाने वाले जलपूर्ति कार्यक्रम के लिए 100 करोड़ रुपए समस्या मूलक गांवों में जलपूर्ति की व्यवस्था करने के लिए 85 करोड़ रुपए और सूखे से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में कुओं की खुदाई के लिए रिग प्राप्त करने के लिए 15 करोड़ रुपए और जल और वायु प्रदूषण रोकने और नियंत्रण करने के लिए 1.45 करोड़ रुपए की राशि शामिल है । आशा है कि 1980-81 के अन्त तक 35000 और गांव सुरक्षित जल पूर्ति के अन्तर्गत आ जाएंगे ।

(viii) **आवास (54.79 करोड़ रुपए)** : इसमें केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के लिए रिहायशी मकानों के निर्माण के लिए 25.10 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है जिसमें से महत्वपूर्ण शहरों में सरकार के कम आमदनी वाले कर्मचारियों के लिए 11400 मकानों के निर्माण का काम पूरा करने के लिए 16.45 करोड़ रुपए की राशि रखी गई है । इसके अलावा केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को मकान बनाने के लिए अग्रिम देने के लिए 15 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है । अन्य व्यवस्थाओं में आवास और नगर विकास निगम में निवेश के लिए 8 करोड़ रुपए और दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण को मकानों के निर्माण के लिए ऋण देने के लिए 4.33 करोड़ रुपए की राशि शामिल है ।

(ix) **नगर विकास (21.37 करोड़ रुपए)** : इस परिव्यय में मध्यम और छोटे नगरों के सम्पूर्ण नगर विकास कार्यक्रम के लिए राज्य सरकारों को सहायता देने के लिए 20 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है । इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकारों द्वारा चुने गए मध्यम और छोटे कस्बों/नगरों के विकास की परिकल्पना की गई है । इस कार्यक्रम का वित्त प्रबंध करने के लिए राज्य सरकारें/स्थानीय एजेंसियां अपने हिस्से के रुप में 20 करोड़ रुपए की और व्यवस्था करेंगी ।

(x) **सूचना तथा प्रचार (4.95 करोड़ रुपए)** : इसमें फिल्म माध्यम और सूचना संबंधी विकास और सुधार के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है । ग्रामीण तथा पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में नए क्षेत्रीय प्रचार एकक खोलने का प्रस्ताव है । इसके अतिरिक्त मिजोरम, अन्दमान तथा श्रीनगर के दूरस्थ तथा अंतस्थ क्षेत्रों में विकास सम्बन्धी विषय-वस्तु पर आधारित प्रदर्शनियां आयोजित करने के लिए क्षेत्रीय तथा चलते-फिरते एककों की स्थापना का भी प्रस्ताव है । फिल्म प्रभाग, ग्रामीण दर्शकों के लिए 16 मि०मी० की फिल्मों का उत्पादन कार्य प्रारंभ करने की व्यवस्था कर रहा है । अन्य स्कीमों में बाल फिल्मों का संवर्धन शामिल है ।

(xi) **प्रसारण (13.87 करोड़ रुपए)** : इसमें वर्ष के दौरान ध्वनि प्रसारण के लिए 7.80 करोड़ रुपए तथा दूरदर्शन के लिए 6.07 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था सम्मिलित है ।

launch test and supply facilities at Sriharikota and Rs. 4.58 crores for miscellaneous schemes of space sciences and central management.

The second exeprimental flight of SLV carrying the proto model of RS—1 is expected to take place in the later half of 1980, followed by development flights. The APPLE spacecraft is expected to be launched in October, 1980. The second satellite for earth observation, Bhaskara—II is scheduled to be launched in 1981.

(e) *Department of Electronics* (*Rs.* 11.50 *crores*) : The provision is mainly for the schemes of National Information Centre, regional computer centres, pilot plants for production of special components and materials, standardisation, testing and quality control, technological development in the field of electronics and National Radar Council and Defence projects.

(f) *Meteorology* (*Rs.* 12.25 *crores*) : The outlay is mainly for schemes relating to meteorology, seismology, climatology, cyclone warning etc. The provisions include Rs. 4.96 crores for meteorological application of INSAT project, and Rs. 2.50 crores for residual transactions of Monex project.

(iv) Medical (Rs. 25.45 crores)

The outlay includes Rs. 4.30 crores for systems of medicine other than Allopathy, Rs. 1.60 crores for Central Government Health Scheme, Rs. 9.25 crores for reorientation of medical education and Rs. 1.20 crores for cancer research.

(v) Family Welfare (Rs. 140 crores)

Family Welfare Programme continues to be accorded high priority and its aim is to bring down the birth rate. For achieving this objective, the operational goal will be to increase the number of couples protected against conception from 25.95 million to 40 millions. The outlays for 1980-81 include Rs. 17.50 crores for strengthening of maternity and child health and family planning and health facilities in about 48 selected backward districts of 12 States on the lines of the first India Population Project carried out in Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka and Rs. 5.44 crores for scheme of immunisation and prophylaxis against nutritional anaemia and control of blindness due to Vitamin 'A' deficiency. Provision has also been made for extension of the post partum programme to 30 district level hospitals and 50 sub-divisional hospitals, procurement of 185 vehicles for rural family welfare centres, post partum centres and audio-visual units at the district family welfare bureaus. Greater emphasis will also be laid in the Plan for 1980-81 for training of female health workers who are needed for the rural sub-centres which are to be opened at the rate of one for every 5,000 population and for training of indigenous dais.

(vi) Public Health (Rs. 84.55 crores)

The outlay is mainly for national programmes for the control of communicable diseases and other diseases, of which the most important are the National Malaria Eradication Programme (Rs. 44.50 crores) and prevention of visual impairment and control of blindness (Rs. 3.00 crores). The other control programmes cover goitre, filaria, leprosy, cholera, smallpox, T.B. and sexually transmitted diseases. Provisions have also been made for Community Health Services in Rural Areas (Rs. 19.40 crores), training and employment of multipurpose workers (Rs. 5.09 crores), and Indian Council of Medical Research (Rs. 4.89 crores).

(vii) Water Supply and Sanitation (Rs. 101.48 crores)

The outlay includes a provision of Rs. 100 crores for accelerated rural water supply programme. (Rs. 85 crores for providing water supply to problem villages and Rs. 15 crores for procurement of rigs for boring wells in drought affected areas) and Rs. 1.45 crores for prevention and control of water and air pollution. It is expected that by the end of 1980-81, 35,000 more villages will be covered with protected water supply.

(viii) Housing (Rs. 54.79 crores)

The provision for construction of residential accommodation for Central Government employees, is Rs. 25.10 crores, of which Rs. 16.45 crores are for completion of 11,400 houses for low paid Government employees in important cities. Besides Rs. 15 crores are provided for house building advances to Government employees. Other provisions include Rs. 8 crores for investment in Housing and Urban Development Corporation and Rs. 4.33 crores loans to the Delhi Development Authority for construction of houses.

(ix) Urban Development (Rs. 21.37 crores)

The outlay includes Rs. 20 crores for assistance to State Governments for integrated urban development programme of medium and small towns. The programme envisages development of medium and small towns/cities to be identified by State Governments. The State Governments/Local agencies will provide another Rs. 20 crores as their share for financing the programme.

(x) Information and Publicity (Rs. 4.95 crores)

The provisions is for improvement and development of information and films media. New field publicity units are proposed to be opened in rural and backward areas. Setting up field and mobile units for taking exhibitions on developmental themes to interior and remote areas particularly in Mizoram, Andaman and Srinagar are also proposed. Films Division is setting up facilities to undertake production of 16 mm films for rural audiences. Other schemes include promotion of children's films.

(xi) Broadcasting (Rs. 13.87 crores)

The provision includes Rs. 7.80 crores for sound broadcasting and Rs. 6.07 crores for television.

ध्वनि प्रसारण की स्कीमों में सहायक केन्द्रों का मूल कार्यक्रम केन्द्रों में परिवर्तन करने तथा जिन क्षेत्रों में अब तक प्रसारण केन्द्र नहीं हैं, वहां उनकी स्थापना करने की व्यवस्था सम्मिलित है । वाराणसी, रांची, संबलपुर, कोयंबत्तूर, धारवाड़ तथा ग्वालियर में स्थायी स्टूडियो का निर्माण किया जा रहा है । दिल्ली तथा शिलांग में अधिक शक्ति वाले ट्रांसमीटरों की स्थापना की जा रही है ।

दूरदर्शन के अन्तर्गत मद्रास, कलकत्ता तथा लखनऊ के केन्द्रों के लिए अतिरिक्त उपस्करों के संभरण के अलावा जयपुर तथा हैदराबाद में स्टूडियो की इमारतों के निर्माण के लिए भी व्यवस्था की गई है । त्रिवेंद्रम, बंगलौर तथा अहमदाबाद के नए केन्द्रों के लिए स्टूडियो उपस्करों के लिए भी आर्डर दिया जाना है । आसनसोल, मदुरै तथा पणजी में तीन नए दूरदर्शन रिले केन्द्रों की स्थापना का भी प्रस्ताव है ।

(xii) श्रम और रोजगार (8.31 करोड़ रुपए) : बंधुआ मजदूरों के पुनर्वास के लिए 3 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है । शिक्षुता प्रशिक्षण योजनाओं और स्वनियोजन व उद्यमवृत्ति स्कीम तथा कौशल जांच प्रणाली के आधुनिकीकरण की दो नई स्कीमों के लिए भी समुचित व्यवस्था की गई है । इस क्षेत्र की अन्य आयोजना स्कीमों में खान बचाव सुविधाओं का विस्तार तथा आधुनिकीकरण, कार्यकुशलता के विभिन्न स्तरों पर दस्तकारों तथा पर्यवेक्षकों के प्रशिक्षण, महिलाओं के लिए व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम तथा गोदी श्रमिकों के लिए आवास व्यवस्था सम्मिलित है ।

(xiii) पुनर्वास (31 करोड़ रुपए) : यह परिव्यय मुख्यतः भूतपूर्व पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आए विस्थापितों (16.34 करोड़ रुपए), श्रीलंका बर्मा, युगांडा और वियतनाम से लौटे प्रवासियों (7.72 करोड़ रुपए) और 1971 के भारत-पाक युद्ध से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों के विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के पुनर्वास (6.75 करोड़ रुपए) के लिए है। दण्डकारण्य परियोजना के अन्तर्गत 1980-81 के दौरान 4350 परिवारों को फिर से बसाने की संभावना है । इसके अतिरिक्त 731 परिवारों को पश्चिम बंगाल से बाहर कृषि कार्यों तथा कृषि से भिन्न कार्यों में खपाये जाने की भी प्रत्याशा है । श्रीलंका तथा बर्मा से लौटे 7100 प्रवासी परिवारों को पुनर्वास सहायता दी जाएगी । भारत-पाक युद्ध से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों से विस्थापित 4500 परिवारों को भी वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान पुनर्वास स्थलों पर भेज दिए जाने की संभावना है ।

(xiv) पिछड़ी जातियों का कल्याण (38.26 करोड़ रुपए) : इस परिव्यय का एक बड़ा भाग अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के छात्रों के लिए मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्तियों (20 करोड़ रुपए) तथा अनुसूचित जाति वित्तीय विकास निगमों (12 करोड़ रुपए) के लिए है । इस राशि में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के विकास के लिए राज्यों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को दी जाने वाली सहायता की व्यवस्था शामिल नहीं है और अनुसूचित जातियों तथा पिछड़ी जातियों के लिए आयोजना के विशेष अंग के रूप में 100 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था भी शामिल नहीं है ।

(xv) समाज कल्याण (35.48 करोड़ रुपए) : इस परिव्यय में एकीकृत शिशु विकास के लिए 5.44 करोड़ रुपए, कामकाजी महिलाओं के होस्टलों के लिए 2.75 करोड़ रुपए, प्रौढ़ महिलाओं की प्रयोजनमूलक साक्षरता के लिए 2.37 करोड़ रुपए, शिशु गृहों/दिन में देखभाल के केन्द्रों के लिए 1.75 करोड़ रुपए, विकलांगों की शिक्षा तथा रोजगार के लिए 1.65 करोड़ रुपए तथा सामाजिक-आर्थिक सेवाओं के लिए 2.25 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था सम्मिलित है। वर्ष 1979-80 में शुरू की गई पोषाहार स्कीम के अन्तर्गत खाद्य पदार्थों की व्यवस्था करने के लिए 10 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं

(i) आयोजना तंत्र (1.42 करोड़ रुपए) : इस परिव्यय में मुख्यतः राज्यों में आयोजना तंत्र को सुदृढ़ बनाने और आयोजना प्रक्रिया को सुविधा-जनक बनाने के लिए आंकड़े इकट्ठे करने आदि का अध्ययन करने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

(ii) निर्यात संवर्धन (0.99 करोड़ रुपए) : यह व्यवस्था सान्ताक्रुज इलेक्ट्रानिक निर्यात उत्पादन क्षेत्र के लिए की गई हैं जहां 32 एककों में उत्पादन हो रहा है ।

(iii) सहकारिता (86.36 करोड़ रुपए) : इस परिव्यय में 18 करोड़ रुपए भूमि विकास बैंकों के ऋणपत्रों में निवेश के लिए, 8.40 करोड़ रुपए दैवी विपत्तियों की स्थिति में अल्पावधि ऋणों को मध्यावधि ऋणों में बदलने के लिए शीर्ष बैंकों के स्तर पर कृषि ऋण स्थिरीकरण निधि को सहायता देने के वास्ते राज्य सरकारों के लिए, 3.50 करोड़ रुपए अल्पविकसित राज्यों में सहकारी ऋण संस्थाओं को सहायता देने के लिए और 1.5 करोड़ रुपए मूल स्तर की पुनर्गठित ऋण संस्थाओं की संवर्ग निधि की सहायता स्कीम के लिए रखे गए हैं । इसके अलावा इन स्कीमों के लिए भी व्यवस्था की गई है : (क) विपणन, संसाधन और भण्डारण सहकारी समितियां (10.75 करोड़ रुपए), (ख) उपभोक्ता सहकारी समितियों का विकास (8.50 करोड़ रुपए), (ग) सहकारी उर्वरक परियोजनाएं (20 करोड़ रुपए), (घ) सहकारी कताई मिल और चीनी के कारखाने (6) करोड़ रुपए) और (ङ) सहकारी प्रशिक्षण और शिक्षा (2 करोड़ रुपए) । इसमें राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता विकास निगम की वित्तीय स्थिति को मजबूत करने के लिए भी 5.95 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

(iv) सांख्यिकी (6.44 करोड़ रुपए) : इस परिव्यय में इनके लिए व्यवस्था की गई है : (1) 3.24 करोड़ रुपए केन्द्रीय सांख्यिकी संगठन के लिए जिसमें 3.10 करोड़ रुपए आर्थिक गणना और सर्वेक्षण की स्कीम के लिए, (2) 1.15 करोड़ रुपए आंकड़े संसाधन सुविधाओं को बढ़ाने और उनके आधुनिकीकरण से संबंधित राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण संगठन के सामाजिक आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण और उसकी अन्य सम्बद्ध स्कीमों के लिए, (3) 1.05 करोड़ रुपए संगणक केन्द्र की स्कीमों के लिए जिसमें 50 लाख रुपए बड़े आकार का संगणक खरीदने के लिए हैं और (4) 1 करोड़ रुपए भारतीय सांख्यिकी संस्थान कलकत्ता को अनुदान देने के लिए हैं ।

भावी जनगणना के लिए मकानों की सूची तैयार करने के साथ अगली आर्थिक गणना 1980 में करने का प्रस्ताव है । अगली गणना में फसल भिन्न उद्यमों के अलावा, फसल उत्पादन और बागानों को छोड़कर कृषि उद्यमों को पहली बार शामिल किया जाएगा ।

कृषि तथा संबद्ध सेवाएं

कृषि (242.71 करोड़ रुपए)

(क) अनुसंधान और शिक्षा (42.44 करोड़ रुपए) : इस राशि की व्यवस्था कृषि और उससे संबंद्ध क्षेत्रों में अनुसंधान तथा शिक्षा के लिए भारतीय

The schemes under sound broadcasting include upgrading of auxiliary centres into programme originating stations and setting up of new broadcasting stations in uncovered pockets. Permanent studios are being constructed at Varanasi, Ranchi, Sambalpur, Coimbatore, Dharwar and Gwalior. High power transmitters are being set up in Delhi and Shillong.

Under television, besides procurement of additional equipment for the Centres at Madras, Calcutta and Lucknow, provision has been made for construction of studio buildings at Jaipur and Hyderabad. Studio equuipment for the new Centres at Trivandrum, Bangalore and Ahmedabad is also to be ordered. Three new TV relay centres at Asansol, Madurai and Panaji are also proposed to be set up.

(xii) Labour and Employment (Rs. 8.31 crores)

A provision of Rs. 3 crores has been made for rehabilitation of bonded labour. Adequate provisions have also been made for schemes of apprenticeship training including two new schemes of modernisation of skill testing system and self employment-cum-entrepreneurship scheme. Other Plan schemes in this sector include modernisation and expansion of mines rescue services, training of craftsmen and supervisors at different levels of skills, vocational training programmes for women and dock labour housing.

(xiii) Rehabilitation (Rs. 31 crores)

The outlay is mainly for resettlement of displaced persons from former East Pakistan (Rs. 16.34 crores), repatriates from Sri Lanka, Burma, Uganda and Vietnam (Rs. 7.72 crores) and rehabilitation of persons displaced from areas affected by Indo-Pak conflict 1971 (Rs. 6.75 crores). Under Dandakaranya Project, 4350 families are expected to be resettled in 1980-81. Besides, 731 families are expected to be resettled in agricultural and non-agricultural operations outside West Bengal. 7100 families of repatriates from Sri Lanka and Burma will be provided resettlement assistance. 4500 families of persons displaced from areas affected by Indo Pak conflict are also expected to be moved to rehabilitation sites in 1980-81.

(xiv) Welfare of Backward Classes (Rs. 38.26 crores)

Bulk of the outlay is for post-matric scholarships for students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Rs. 20 crores) and for Financial Development Corporation for Scheduled Castes (Rs. 12 crores). This does not include the provision made for assistance to States and Union territories for uplift of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Rs. 100 crores for special component plan for Scheduled Castes and backward classes.

(xv) Social Welfare (Rs. 35.48 crores)

This includes Rs. 5.44 crores for integrated child development services, 2.75 crores for hostels for working women, Rs. 2.37 crores for functional literacy for adult women, Rs. 1.75 crores for creches day-care centres, Rs. 1.65 crores for education and employment of handicapped and Rs. 2.25 crores for socio economic programmes. An allocation of Rs. 10 crores has been made for food for nutrition scheme which was started in 1979-80.

GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES

(i) Panning Machinery (Rs. 1.42 crores) :

The outlay is mainly for strengthening of planning machinery in States, studies data collection etc. to facilitate planning process.

(ii) Export Promotion (Rs. 0.99 crore) :

The provision is for Santa Cruz Electronic Export Processing Zone, where 32 units are in production.

(iii) Cooperation (Rs. 86.36 crores) :

The outlay includes Rs. 18 crores for investment in debentures of land development banks; Rs. 8.40 crores for assistance to State Governments for agricultural credit stabilisation fund at the level of apex bank for conversion of short-term loans into medium term loans in the event of natural calamities; Rs. 3.50 crores for assistance to co-operative credit institutions in underdeveloped States; and Rs. 1.5 crores for the scheme of assistance for the Cadre Fund for re-organised base level credit institutions. Provision has also been made for schemes relating to (a) marketing, processing and storage co-operatives (Rs. 10.75 crores), (b) development of consumer co-operatives (Rs. 8.50 crores), (c) co-operative fertiliser projects (Rs. 20 crores), (d) co-operative spinning mills and sugar factories (Rs. 6 crores) and (e) co-operative training and education (Rs. 2 crores). There is also provision of Rs. 5.95 crores for strengthening the financial position of National Cooperative Development Corporation.

(iv) Statistics (Rs. 6.44 crores) :

The outlay includes a provision of (i) Rs. 3.24 crores for Central Statistical Organisation including Rs. 3.10 crores for the Scheme of economic census and surveys, (ii) Rs. 1.15 crores for the socio-economic surveys and other allied schemes of the National Sample Survey Organisation and to augment and modernise the data processing facilities. (iii) Rs. 1.05 crores for the schemes of Computer Centre, including Rs. 50 lakhs for the acquisition of a large-size computer and (iv) Rs. 1 crore for grants to the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta.

It is proposed to conduct the next economic census in 1980 in conjunction with the house listing operation of the ensuing population census. Besides non agricultural enterprises, agricultural enterprises other than crop production and plantation will be covered for the first time in the next census.

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES

Agriculture (Rs. 242.71 crores) :

(a) Research and Education (Rs. 42.44 crores).—This provision is mainly for assistance to the Indian

कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् और उसकी अनुसंधान संस्थाओं को सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए की गई है ।

(ख) कृषि विस्तार और प्रशिक्षण (1.57 करोड़ रुपए) यह राशि मुख्य रूप से प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रमों के विस्तार कार्यक्रमों तथा कृषि संबंधी उच्च प्रौद्योगिकी का किसानों में प्रचार के लिए है ।

(ग) कृषि अर्थ शास्त्र और सांख्यिकी (3.89 करोड़ रुपए) : इस राशि की व्यवस्था कृषि आर्थिक अनुसंधान, सर्वेक्षण तथा अध्ययन, कृषि गणना, कृषि सांख्यिकी के संग्रह समय पर प्रमुख फसलों के क्षेत्र और उत्पादन से संबंधित अनुमानों की सूचना देने आदि पर होने वाले खर्च के लिए है ।

(घ) कृषि के काम आने वाली वस्तुएं (10.73 करोड़ रुपए) इस परिव्यय में राष्ट्रीय बीज परियोजना के अंतर्गत बीजों के विकास के लिए 1.54 करोड़ रुपए और खाद और उर्वरकों के विकास के लिए 5.14 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था है जिसमें बोरियों में बंद किए बिना जहाजों में खुले लाए गए उर्वरकों को उतारने, उठाने-धरने की परियोजना के लिए तथा उर्वरक रखने के गोदामों के निर्माण के लिए 3.85 करोड़ रुपए तथा पौधा संरक्षण उपायों के लिए 3.70 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

(ङ) फसल प्रधान कार्यक्रम (23.50 करोड़ रुपए)

इस राशि की व्यवस्था मुख्य रूप से कपास, जूट, दालों, तेलहन, नारियल, काजू आदि जैसी वाणिज्यिक फसलों के विकास के लिए, चावल, गेहूं तथा बाजरे के मिनिकट कार्यक्रमों के लिए की गई है।

(च) चकबन्दी (3 करोड़ रुपए) : यह व्यवस्था सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के कमान क्षेत्रों में कृषि जोतों की चकबन्दी के लिए है।

(छ) समन्वित ग्राम विकास (144.97 करोड़ रुपए): लघु कृषक विकास अभिकरण (55.98 करोड़ रुपए) : इस परिव्यय की व्यवस्था लघु कृषक विकास अभिकरणों को सहायता अनुदान देने के लिए की गई है जो ग्रामीण समाज के कमजोर वर्गों की आर्थिक दशा सुधारने के लिए 1818 ब्लाकों में स्थापित किए गए हैं, तथा इसमें 1093 लघु कृषक विकास अभिकरण ब्लाकों में समन्वित ग्राम विकास कार्यक्रम के क्रियान्वयन के लिए भी व्यवस्था शामिल की गई है।

सूखा आशंकित क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम (48.59 करोड़ रुपए) : इस कार्यक्रम का मुख्य उद्देश्य चुने हुए 74 जिलों के 557 ब्लाकों में भूमि और जल के साधनों का उचित उपयोग करने की नीति के अनुसार दीर्घकालिक आधार पर सूखे की समस्या को हल करना है। इसके अलावा सूखा आशंकित क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के 322 ब्लाकों में समन्वित ग्राम विकास कार्यक्रमों के लिए भी व्यवस्था की गई है।

संपूर्ण रोजगार के लिए क्षेत्रीय आयोजना (12.00 करोड़ रुपए): इस आयोजना का मुख्य उद्देश्य प्रत्येक वर्ष खंड स्तरीय आयोजना के माध्यम से विशेष कार्यक्रम क्षेत्रों के अलावा 300 खंडों में समन्वित ग्राम विकास कार्यक्रम को क्रियान्वित करना है।

कमान क्षेत्र विकास खंडों में समन्वित ग्राम विकास (15.00 करोड़ रुपए) : यह व्यवस्था कमान क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत आने वाले 585 खंडों में समन्वित ग्राम विकास कार्यक्रम को क्रियान्वित करने के लिए की गई है ।

(ज) भंडारण और भांडागारण (5.46 करोड़ रुपए) इसके अंतर्गत केन्द्रीय भांडागार निगम द्वारा भंडारों, गोदामों का निर्माण किए जाने के संबंध में बजट सहायता के रूप में 1.75 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है। निगम द्वारा 1980-81 के दौरान 5.70 करोड़ रुपए की अनुमानित लागत पर 3.5 लाख टन की अतिरिक्त भंडारण क्षमता के निर्माण किए जाने की आशा है। फार्म स्तर पर अनाज के भंडारण की वैज्ञानिक तकनीकों के संवर्धन के लिए भंडारण कार्यक्रमों के लिए 2.9 करोड़ रुपए की बजट व्यवस्था भी की गई है। प्रशिक्षण, प्रदर्शन तथा प्रचार के अलावा इन में 'अनाज बचाओ अभियान', अनाज भंडारण के लिए वैज्ञानिक कोठियों की पूर्ति तथा कीड़ों, कुंतकों तथा पक्षियों आदि के द्वारा फसल कटाई के बाद होने वाली क्षतियों को कम करने के तौर तरीकों का मूल्यांकन आदि शामिल हैं।

(i) कृषि विपणन (1.06 करोड़ रुपए) : यह व्यवस्था बाजार सर्वेक्षण तथा जांच, एगमार्क सुविधाओं को मजबूत बनाने तथा उद्यान उत्पाद के विपणन और संसाधन के लिए है।

(ii) लघु सिंचाई (10.45 करोड़ रुपए)

इस परिव्यय में मुख्य रूप से केन्द्रीय भूमिगत जल बोर्ड के लिए व्यवस्था है, जो देश में भूमिगत जल के साधनों की खोज, विकास और प्रबन्ध से संबंधित सभी पहलुओं की देखभाल करने वाला राष्ट्रीय स्तर का शीर्षस्थ वैज्ञानिक निकाय है। राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के भूमिगत तथा भूमितल जल संगठनों को सुदृढ़ बनाने के उद्देश्य से उन्हें सहायता देने के लिए 1 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था भी की गई है। इस व्यवस्था में छोटे और सीमान्तिक किसानों के लिए तथा 2—4 हैक्टेयर तक की कृषि भूमि वाले किसानों के लिए 7 करोड़ रुपए को आर्थिक सहायता भी शामिल है ।

(iii) भूमि और जल संरक्षण (13.72 करोड़ रुपए)

इसमें भूमि के कटाव को कम करने, मिट्टी के सम्मिलित तत्वों की रक्षा करने तथा जलाशयों में तलछट को रोकने के उद्देश्य से मुख्य नदी घाटी परियोजनाओं के जलग्रहण क्षेत्रों में भूमि और जल संरक्षण संबंधी उपाय करने के लिए 7.95 करोड़ रुपए; हिमालय क्षेत्र में एकीकृत भूमि एवं जल संरक्षण योजनाओं के लिए 2.25 करोड़ रुपए तथा भारतगंगा के मैदानी क्षेत्रों में बाढ़ की आशंका वाली नदियों के जलग्रहण क्षेत्रों में तथा बाढ़ तथा सूखे के नियंत्रण के लिए एकीकृत जल विभाजक रेखाओं के प्रबन्ध की आयोजना और परिवीक्षण की एक नई योजना के लिए 2.15 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

(iv) क्षेत्रीय विकास (45.40 करोड़ रुपए)

(क) कमान क्षेत्र विकास (37.40 करोड़ रुपए) : यह रकम देश के चुने हुए सिंचाई क्षेत्रों में समेकित क्षेत्र विकास कार्य के लिए निर्धारित की गई है। इस कार्यक्रम में खेतों में नहरें बनाना, नालियां बनाना, भूमि को समतल करना, भूमि को आकार देना, सर्वेक्षण का डिजाइन बनाना, योजनाएं बनाना तथा उन्हें कार्यान्वित करना व उनकी देखरेख करना जैसे कार्यक्रम शामिल हैं ।

(ख) रेगिस्तान विकास कार्यक्रम (8.00 करोड़ रुपए) यह राशि चुने हुए गर्म तथा ठंडे सूखे क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए है। यह कार्यक्रम इन क्षेत्रों की उर्वरता बढ़ाने तथा इन क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले लोगों को रोजगार सुलभ कराने व उनकी आय में वृद्धि से संबंधित है।

(v) खाद्य (42.02 करोड़ रुपए) खाद्य संसाधन की स्कीमों के परिव्यय में 3.73 करोड़ रुपए की राशि फल और सब्जी संसाधन के लिए है। इस योजना में सामुदायिक डिब्बाबन्दी तथा खाद्य परिरक्षण केन्द्रों के संचालन, खाद्य वस्तु निर्माण प्रौद्योगिकी तथा अनुप्रयुक्त पोषाहार संस्थाओं

Council of Agricultural Research and its research institutions for research and education in agricultural and allied fields.

(b) Agricultural Extension and Training (Rs. 1.57 crores).—The provision is mainly for training courses, extension programmes and dissemination of advanced farm technology to the farmers.

(c) Agricultural Economics and Statistics (Rs. 3.89 crores).—The provision is for agro-economic research; surveys and studies; agricultural census; collection of agricultural statistics; timely reporting of estimates of area and production of the principal crops etc.

(d) Agricultural inputs (Rs. 10.73 crores). The outlay includes Rs. 1.54 crores for seeds development under the National Seeds Project; Rs. 5.14 crores for development of manures and fertilizers including Rs. 3.85 crores for bulk fertiliser unloading and handling project and construction of fertiliser storage godowns and Rs. 3.70 crores for plant protection measures.

(e) Crop Oriented Programmes (Rs. 23.50 crores).—The provision is mainly for development of commercial crops like cotton, jute, pulses, oil seeds, coconut, cashewnut etc. and minikit programmes of rice, wheat and millets.

(f) Consolidation of holdings (Rs. 3 crores).—The provision is for consolidation of holdings in the command area of irrigation projects.

(g) Integrated Rural Development (Rs. 144.97 crores).—Small Farmers' Development Agencies (Rs. 55.98 crores) : This is meant for grant-in-aid to Small Farmers' Development Agencies set up in 1818 Blocks to improve the economic conditions of the weaker sections of the community and also includes provision for implementing the Integrated Rural Development Programme in 1093 SFDA blocks.

Drought Prone Area Programme (Rs. 48.59 crores).—The basic objective of the programme is to tackle the problem of drought on a long term basis by optimum utilisation of land and water resources in 557 blocks in 74 selected districts. Besides, provision has also been made for implementing the Integrated Rural Development programme in 322 DPAP blocks.

Area Planning for full employment (Rs. 12.00 crores).—This is meant for implementing the Integrated Rural Development programme in 300 blocks every year outside the special programme area through block level planning.

Integrated Rural Development in Command Area Development block (Rs. 15.00 crores).—This is meant for implementing the Integrated Rural Development programme in 585 blocks covered by the Command Area Development Programme.

(h) Storage and warehousing (Rs. 5.46 crores)—The provision includes Rs. 1.75 crores as budgetary support for construction of storage, godowns by the Central Warehousing Corporation which expects to build during 1980-81 additional capacity of 3.5 lakh tonnes at the estimated cost of Rs. 5.70 crores. Provision of Rs. 2.9 crores has also been made for farm level storage programmes for promotion of scientific techniques and storage of foodgrains at the farm level. Besides training demonstration and publicity these include save grain campaigns, supply of scientific storage bins and evaluation of methodology for reducing post-harvest losses of foodgrains through insects rodents, birds etc.

(i) *Agricultural Marketing* (*Rs.* 1.06 *crores*) : *The* provision is for market surveys and investigation, strengthening of Agmark facilities and marketing and processing of horiculture produce.

(ii) Minor Irrigation (Rs. 10.45 crores) :

The outlay is mainly for Central Ground Water Board which is the apex scientific body at the national level to look after all the aspects of exploration, development and management of ground water resources in the country. There is also a provision of Rs. 1 crore for giving assistance to the States and Union Teritories for strengthening of ground and surface water organisations. This also includes a subsidy of Rs. 7 crores for small and marginal farmers in areas not covered by special programmes and for farmers with 2—4 hectares of land.

(iii) Soil and Water Conservation (Rs. 13.72 crores):

The outlay includes a provision of Rs. 7.95 crores for undertaking soil and water conservation measures in catchment of major river valley projects with a view to reducing soil erosion, conserving soil mixture and preventing siltation in reservoirs; Rs. 2.25 crores for integrated soil and water conservation schemes in Himalayan region and Rs. 2.15 crores for a new scheme of integrated watershed management in the catchment of flood prone rivers in the Indo-gangetic plains and integrated watershed management planning and monitoring for flood and drought control.

(iv) Area Development (Rs. 45.40 crores) :

(a) Command Area Development (Rs. 37.40 crores).—The provision is for integrated area development work in selected irrigation commands in the country. The programme covers on-farm development such as construction of field channels, drains land levelling, land shaping, survey designing, preparation of plans and execution and supervision.

(b) Desert Development Programme (Rs. 8.00 crores).—This is for development of selected hot and cold arid zones by raising the productivity of those areas and increasing the income and employment opportunities of the population.

(v) Food Rs. 42.02 crores) :

The outlay for schemes of food processing including fruit and vegetable processing is Rs. 3.73 crores. The schemes include running of community canning and food preservation centres, assistance to Institute of

की सहायता, खाद्य शिल्प संस्थाओं की स्थापना, अनुसंधान, चीनी रसायन तथा प्रौद्योगिकी के संबंध में तकनीकी परामर्श और शिक्षा तथा धान से चावल निकालने वाली मिलों के आधुनिकीकरण की स्कीमें शामिल हैं।

3.92 करोड़ रुपए का यह परिव्यय सहायक खाद्य पोषाहार से संबंधित स्कीमों के अंतर्गत मुख्यतः बालाहार के उत्पादन के लिए है। ऐसी आशा की जाती है कि वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान 40,000 टन बालाहार का उत्पादन किया जाएगा। अन्य योजनाओं में दूध के स्थानापन्न उत्पादों का उत्पादन करने, खाद्य पदार्थों की पौष्टिकता बढ़ाने तथा सहायक व सुरक्षित खाद्यों की लोकप्रियता बढ़ाने की योजनाएं शामिल हैं।

खाद्यान्नों को रखने के लिए गोदामों के निर्माण के वास्ते भारतीय खाद्य निगम के लिए बजट सहायता के रूप में 33.60 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है। निगम द्वारा 1980-81 के दौरान अपनी भंडारण क्षमता में 5.86 लाख टन तक की वृद्धि कर लिए जाने की आशा है।

(vi) पशुपालन (18.93 करोड़ रुपए)

इस व्यवस्था में पशु प्रजनन कार्यक्रम, चारा उत्पादन, कुक्कुट पालन एवं जमाए हुए वीर्य से संबंधित प्रौद्योगिकी आदि जैसी बहुत सी पशुपालन योजनाएं शामिल हैं।

(vii) डेरी विकास (72.61 करोड़ रुपए)

यह परिव्यय मुख्य रूप से भरपूर दूध की दूसरी परियोजना के क्रियान्वयन के लिए भारतीय डेरी निगम को सहायता देने, 7 राज्यों में नई डेरी विकास परियोजनाओं तथा विश्व बैंक से सहायता-प्राप्त डेरी विकास परियोजनाओं की सहायता के लिए है।

(viii) मछली उद्योग विकास योजनाएं (33.76 करोड़ रुपए) :

इस परिव्यय की व्यवस्था समुद्री साधनों के अन्वेषाणात्मक सर्वेक्षण, गहरे समुद्र में मछली पकड़ने की संभावनाओं का पता लगाने तथा अन्तर्देशीय मछली उद्योग साधनों के विकास आदि के लिए की गई है। इस व्यवस्था में बड़े और छोटे पत्तनों में अवतारण तथा घाट लगाने की सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिए 6.34 करोड़ रुपए तथा नौवहन विकास निधि समिति को मछली पकड़ने वाले पोतों की खरीद के वित्तपोषण के लिए (1.25 करोड़ रुपए) शामिल हैं।

(ix) वनपालन (12.84 करोड़ रुपए)

यह परिव्यय मुख्य रूप से वन अनुसंधान संस्थान की अनुसंधान स्कीमों, वन साधनों के निवेशपूर्ण सर्वेक्षण तथा वन संबंधी तकनीकी सहायता परियोजना के लिए है। देश में ईंधन की लकड़ी की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए ईंधन की लकड़ी के जंगल लगाने की एक नई योजना के लिए 4.50 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है। वन्यजीव संरक्षण के लिए 2.80 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है, जिसमें केरल के मौन घाटी राष्ट्रीय उद्यान के विकास के लिए 50 लाख रुपए की राशि शामिल है।

(x) ग्राम विकास (347.32 करोड़ रुपए)

(क) राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम (340 करोड़ रुपए) : 1980-81 से प्रारम्भ किए जाने वाले इस कार्यक्रम में मौजूदा काम के बदले अनाज कार्यक्रम भी शामिल होगा, इस कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य मानवीय तथा भौतिक साधनों का पूर्ण उपयोग करना तथा अधिक से अधिक व्यक्तियों को उत्पादक क्रियाकलापों में लगाना है। इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत अनाज के रूप में मजदूरी की अदायगी के अलावा 70 करोड़ रुपए की नकद राशि खर्च होगी। इस कार्यक्रम में मुख्य रूप से, स्थायी तथा उत्पादक परिसम्पत्तियों के निर्माण पर जोर दिया गया है तथा इनके अंतर्गत 1980-81 में 85.90 करोड़ कार्यदिवसों का अतिरिक्त रोजगार मिलने की आशा है।

(ख) ग्रामीण बाजार (5.60 करोड़ रुपए) : यह व्यवस्था सामान्य रूप से ग्रामीण बाजारों के विकास के लिए की गई है तथा इसमें आदिवासी क्षेत्रों के लिए (3.00 करोड़ रुपए) तथा नियमित बाजारों के विकास के लिए (2.60 करोड़ रुपए) की राशि शामिल है।

(xi) कृषि वित्तीय संस्थाएं (109.20 करोड़ रुपए) :

यह व्यवस्था मुख्य रूप से कृषि पुनर्वित्त तथा विकास निगम को अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ से प्राप्त ऋणों से वित्तपोषित कृषि परियोजनाओं के लिए (100 करोड़ रुपए), गहरे समुद्र में मछली पकड़ने के जहाजों की प्राप्ति के लिए (4.5 करोड़ रुपए) तथा कमान क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम के लिए (2.50 करोड़ रुपए) और क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण विकास बैंक के लिए 2 करोड़ रुपए।

उद्योग और खनिज

(i) ग्राम और लघु उद्योग (144.79 करोड़ रुपए) :

इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत सम्मिलित व्यवस्थाएं इस प्रकार हैं :

खादी और ग्रामोद्योग का विकास —85.88 करोड़ रुपए: लघु उद्योग 29.46 करोड़ रुपए, जिसमें से 16.25 करोड़ रुपए जिला उद्योग केन्द्रों के लिए होंगे, रेशम कीट पालन का विकास 4.25 करोड़ रुपए, हथकरघा और बिजली करघा उद्योग 16.50 करोड़ रुपए और नारियल उद्योग 1.38 करोड़ रुपए।

(ii) मशीनरी और इंजीनियरिंग उद्योग (72.70 करोड़ रुपए) :

इस क्षेत्र के परिव्यय में (आन्तरिक साधनों से उपलब्ध 21 करोड़ रुपए की रकम के अलावा) भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड की विभिन्न चालू स्कीमों और विद्युत प्रणाली में बड़े आकार के एकक अर्थात् हरिद्वार में बड़े आकार की टर्बो जेनेरेटर स्कीम और तिरुचि में बायलर विस्तार स्कीम के लिए 43.40 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है। भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड द्वारा उपस्करों के उत्पादन का मूल्य 1980-81 के दौरान 775 करोड़ रुपए के स्तर तक पहुंच जाने की आशा है, यह वृद्धि 1979-80 की तुलना में 10 प्रतिशत अधिक होगी।

(आंतरिक साधनों से वित्तपोषित 20.89 करोड़ रुपए की रकम के अलावा) हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स लिमिटेड की चालू स्कीमों तथा इसके अनुसंधान और विकास कार्यक्रम के लिए 1.62 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है। वर्ष 1980-81 में 220.49 करोड़ रुपए के उत्पादन का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है, जबकि 1979-80 में 182.66 करोड़ रुपए के उत्पादन का अनुमान था और इस प्रकार यह वृद्धि 22 प्रतिशत बैठेगी।

परिव्यय के लिए जो अन्य मुख्य व्यवस्थाएं की गई हैं वे हैं : हिन्दुस्तान केबल्स 5.66 करोड़ रुपए ; भारत हेवी प्लेट ऐण्ड वैसल्स लि॰ 4.21 करोड़ रुपए, हेवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन लि॰ 3.70 करोड़ रुपए, स्कूटर्स इंडिया लि॰ 2.11 करोड़ रुपए, माइनिंग एण्ड एलाइड मशीनरी कारपोरेशन लि॰ 1.86 करोड़ रुपए, जैसप ऐण्ड कम्पनी लि॰ 1.76 करोड़ रुपए, भारत पम्प्स ऐण्ड कम्प्रेसर्स लि॰ 1.69 करोड़ रुपए, रिचर्डसन एण्ड क्रुडास 1.50 करोड़ रुपए और बर्न स्टैंडर्ड कम्पनी 1.46 करोड़ रुपए।

Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, setting up of Food Craft Institutes, research, technical advice and education in sugar chemistry and technology and modernisation of rice mills.

The outlay for nutrition of subsidiary food schemes is Rs. 3.92 crores which is mainly for production of Balahar. It is expected that 40,000 tonnes of Balahar will be produced in 1980-81. The other schemes include production of milk substitutes fortification of foodstuff; and popularisation of subsidiary and protected foods.

A provision of Rs. 33.60 crores has been made for budgetary support to the Food Corporation of India for construction of storage godowns. The Corporation is expected to add 5.86 lakh tonnes to the storage capacity in 1980-81.

(vi) Animal Husbandry (Rs. 18.93 crores) :

The provision covers a number of animal husbandry schemes like cattle breeding, forage production, poultry breeding, frozen semen technology etc.

(vii) Dairy Development (Rs. 72.61 crores) :

The outlay is mainly for assistance to the Indian Dairy Corporation for implementation of Operation Flood II project, new dairy development projects in 7 States and World Bank aided dairy development projects.

(viii) Fisheries Development (Rs. 33.76 crores) :

The outlay is for conducting exploratory surveys of marine resources, exploitation of deep sea fishing potentials, development of inland fisheries resources etc. The provision includes Rs. 6.34 crores for providing landing and berthing facilities at major and minor ports and Rs. 1.25 crores to Shipping Development Fund Committee for financing acquisition of fishing trawlers.

(ix) Forestry (Rs. 12.84 crores) :

The outlay is mainly for research schemes of the Forest Research Institute, preinvestment survey of forest resources, forestery technical assistance project. To meet the fuel wood requirements of the country, Rs. 4.50 crores have been provided for a new scheme fuel wood plantation. Provision of Rs. 2.80 crores has been made for preservation of wildlife which includes Rs. 50 lakhs for development of Silent Valley National Park in Kerala.

(x) Rural Development (Rs. 347.32 crores) :

(a) National Rural Employment Programme (Rs. 340 crores) :This programme which will be launched from 1980-81 will include the existing food for work programme. The programme will aim at fuller utilisation of human and material resources and larger number of people in productive activity. The programme will have a cash component of Rs. 70 crores in addition to payment of wages in the form of foodgrains. The main emphasis of the programme is on the creation durable, productive assets and is expected to provide additional employment of 85-90 crores man day in 1980-81.

(b) Rural markets (Rs. 5.60 crores).—The provision is for the development of rural markets in general and tribal areas (Rs. 3.00 crores) and development of regulated markets (Rs. 2.60 crores).

(xi) Agricultural Financial Institutions (Rs. 109.20 crores) :

The provision is mainly for budgetary support to Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation for agricultural projects financed from credit from International Development Association (Rs. 100 crores), acquisition deep sea fishing vessels (Rs. 4.5 crores) and command area development programme (Rs. 2.50 crores) and regional rural development banks (Rs. 2 crores).

INDUSTRY AND MINERALS

(i) Village and Small Industries (Rs. 144.79 crores) :

The provision includes Rs. 85.88 crores for development of khadi and village industries, Rs. 29.46 crores for small industries of which Rs. 16.25 crores would be for district industries centres, Rs. 4.25 crores for development of sericlupture, Rs. 16.50 crores for handloom and powerloom industries and Rs. 1.38 crores for coir industries.

(ii) Machinery and Engineering Industries (Rs. 72.70 crores) :

The outlay in this sector includes a provision of Rs. 43.40 crores (besides Rs. 21 crores available from Internal Resources) for Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. for its various continuing schemes and also for introducing larger unit sizes in power systems viz. large size turbo-generators scheme at Hardwar and boiler expansion scheme at Tiruchi. The value of production of equipment by Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd is expected to reach a level of Rs. 775 crores during 1980-81, a growth of over 10 per cent compared to 1979-80.

An outlay of Rs. 1.62 crores (besides, Rs. 20.89 crores to be financed from internal resources) has been provided for Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. for its continuing schemes and its research and development programme. The target of production during 1980-81 has been fixed at Rs. 220.49 crores against the estimated production of Rs. 182.66 crores in 1979-80 registering an increase of 22 per cent.

Other major outlays include Rs. 5.66 crores for Hindustan Cables, Rs. 4.21 crores for Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Ltd. Rs. 3.70 crores for Heavy Engg. Corporation Ltd., Rs. 2.11 crores for Scooters India Ltd. ,Rs. 1.86 crores for Mining and Allied Machinery Corpn., Rs. 1.76 crores for Jessop and Co. Ltd. Rs. 1.69 crores for Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd., Rs. 1.50 crores for Richardson and Cruddas, Rs. 1.46 crores for Burn Standard Co.

(iii) **पेट्रोलियम और पेट्रोरसायन (99.01 करोड़ रुपए)** : इस क्षेत्र का अनुमोदित आयोजना परिव्यय 836.92 करोड़ रुपए का है जिसमें से 737.91 करोड़ रुपए की पूर्ति बजट के अतिरिक्त अन्य साधनों से की जाएगी।

तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग के लिए निर्धारित 490.57 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय में से 294.44 करोड़ रुपए की राशि तट से दूर तेल के कार्यक्रमों और 189.20 करोड़ रुपए की रकम तटीय कार्यों के लिए है। सब से हाल के अनुमानों के अनुसार तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा 1979–80 में किया जाने वाला कच्चे तेल का उत्पादन 1 करोड़ टन से बढ़कर 1980-81 में 1.19 करोड़ टन हो जाने की आशा है, जिसमें तट से दूर से प्राप्त होने वाला 59 लाख टन कच्चा तेल शामिल है। आयल इंडिया लिमिटेड के लिए 30.10 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय निर्धारित किया गया है जिसमें निग्रू में तेल की खोज के लिए 2.02 करोड़ रुपए, महानदी अन्वेषण परियोजना के लिए 9.97 करोड़ रुपए, द्रवित पेट्रोलियम गैस (एल० पी० जी०) परियोजना के लिए 3 करोड़ रुपए और पूंजीगत उपस्करों और सुविधाओं के लिए 15 करोड़ रुपए की रकम शामिल है। आशा है कि यह कम्पनी 1980-81 के दौरान 28 लाख टन कच्चे तेल का उत्पादन करेगी। भारतीय तेल निगम के लिए 165.61 करोड़ रुपए का आयोजना परिव्यय निर्धारित किया गया है जिसमें मथुरा तेल शोधक कारखाने के लिए 35 करोड़ रुपए, गुजरात तेल शोधक कारखाने के एफ० सी० सी० यूनिट के लिए 22 करोड़ रुपए, सलाया-वीरगांव-कोयाली-मथुरा पाइप लाइन के लिए 23 करोड़ रुपए, मथुरा दिल्ली-अम्बाला-जालंधर पाइप लाइन के लिए 24 करोड़ रुपए और द्रवित पैट्रोलियम गैस विपणन सुविधाओं के लिए 15 करोड़ रुपए की रकम शामिल है। बोंगईगांव रिफाइनरी ऐण्ड पेट्रोकेमिकल्स लिमिटेड के लिए 33.56 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय का अनुमोदन किया गया है जिसमें तेल शोधक एकक के लिए 8.56 करोड़ रुपए तथा पेट्रोरसायन कम्प्लेक्स के लिए 25 करोड़ रुपए की रकम शामिल है। भारतीय पेट्रोरसायन निगम लिमिटेड का अनुमोदित परिव्यय 22.64 करोड़ रुपए है जिससे चालू परियोजनाएं अर्थात् आलफिस और उसके बाद के (डाउन स्ट्रीम) एककों, पोलिविनाइल क्लोराइड तथा एक्रीलेट् और डी० एम० टी० की विस्तार परियोजनाएं क्रियान्वित की जाएंगी। भारत पेट्रोलियम निगम लिमिटेड के लिए 18.12 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय का अनुमोदन किया गया है जिसमें बाम्बे हाई ऐसोसिएटेड गैस की द्रवित पैट्रोलियम गैस के विपणन के लिए 3.73 करोड़ रुपए, नवीकरण और प्रतिस्थापन और छोटी स्कीमों के लिए 8 करोड़ रुपए तथा आसवन यंत्र की रूकावट दूर करने और अतिरिक्त गौण संसाधन सुविधाएं स्थापित करने के लिए 3.60 करोड़ रुपए की रकम शामिल है। हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम निगम लिमिटेड के लिए 19.96 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय का अनुमोदन किया गया है जिसमें बाम्बे हाई की द्रवित गैस के विपणन के लिए 4.75 करोड़ रुपए, ल्यूबे तेल शोधक विस्तार के लिए 5.66 करोड़ रुपए और डिपुओं/टर्मिनलों पर अतिरिक्त सुविधाएं देने के लिए 7 करोड़ रुपए की रकम शामिल है। कोचीन रिफाइनरीज लिमिटेड के लिए 6.89 करोड़ रुपए के अनुमोदित परिव्यय में गौण संसाधन स्कीम के लिए 6 करोड़ रुपए की रकम शामिल है। मद्रास रिफाइनरीज के लिए 5.97 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है, जिसमें पैराफीन वैक्स संयंत्र के लिए 1.70 करोड़ रुपए और शोधन विस्तार के लिए 3.30 करोड़ रुपए की रकम शामिल है।

पेट्रोलियम विभाग के लिए 30.15 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है, जिसमें शोधन और विपणन परियोजनाओं के लिए 30.05 करोड़ रुपए और नई पेट्रोरसायन परियोजनाओं के लिए 10 लाख रुपए की रकम शामिल है।

आयोजना में इंजीनियर्स इंडिया लिमिटेड के लिए 3.40 करोड़ रुपए, लुब्रिजोल इंडिया लिमिटेड के लिए 1.84 करोड़ रुपए, इंडोबर्मा पेट्रोलियम कम्पनी लिमिटेड के लिए 2.78 करोड़ रुपए और ब्रिज एण्ड रूट कंपनी के लिए 1.41 करोड़ रुपए की रकम निर्धारित की गई है।

(iv) **रसायन (15.65 करोड़ रुपए)** : वर्ष 1980-81 में रसायन क्षेत्र के लिए 22.15 करोड़ रुपए का आयोजना परिव्यय रखा गया है, जिसमें से 6.50 करोड़ रुपए की राशि हिन्दुस्तान आर्गेनिक केमिकल्स (4 करोड़ रुपए) और हिन्दुस्तान इन्सेक्टिसाइड्स लि० (2.50 करोड़ रुपए) के आन्तरिक साधनों से प्राप्त हो जाएगी। यह व्यवस्था मुख्य रूप से विस्तार स्कीमों, फेनोल परियोजना शुरू करने और हिन्दुस्तान आर्गेनिक केमिकल्स लि० की अन्य लघु स्कीमों तथा मलाथियन, एंडोसल्फन, डी० डी० टी०, बी० जी० सी० ग्रेनुलेशन और हिन्दुस्तान इन्सेक्टिसाइड्स लि० की अन्य स्कीमों के लिए की गई है।

(v) **औषध और भेषज (30.61 करोड रुपए)** : वर्ष 1980-81 में इस क्षेत्र के वास्ते 30.61 करोड़ रुपए का आयोजना परिव्यय रखा गया है। इसके अन्तर्गत (i) चालू स्कीमों (ऋषिकेश स्थित ए० बी० पी० विस्तार, हैदराबाद स्थित एस० डी० पी० विस्तार, मुज्जफ्फरपुर स्थित निकोटिनामाइड परियोजना तथा गुड़गांव स्थित फार्मुलेशन एकक), मद्रास स्थित फार्मुलेशन संयंत्र तथा इंडियन ड्रग्स एण्ड फार्मास्युटिकल्स लिमिटेड के नवीकरण और प्रतिस्थापन आदि और (ii) चालू स्कीमों (पिम्परी स्थित एण्टिबायोटिक्स विस्तार तथा विटामिन 'सी' संयंत्र), पिम्परी स्थित फार्मुलेशन संयंत्र, महाराष्ट्र और कर्नाटक के संयुक्त क्षेत्रीय संयंत्र तथा हिन्दुस्तान एण्टिबायोटिक्स लिमिटेड के नवीकरण और प्रतिस्थापन आदि के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है। स्मिथ स्टेनिस्ट्रीट फार्मास्युटिकल्स की विस्तार स्कीम तथा इसके नवीकरण और प्रतिस्थापन के लिए 60 लाख रुपए की व्यवस्था है। बंगाल केमिकल्स एण्ड फार्मास्युटिकल्स वर्क्स लिमिटेड और बंगाल इम्युनिटी कं० लि० के लिए भी मुख्यतः नवीकरण और प्रतिस्थापन तथा नई स्कीमों के लिए क्रमशः 270 लाख रुपए और 100 लाख रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है।

(vi) **उर्वरक (230.79 करोड़ रुपए)** : वर्ष 1980-81 में उर्वरक क्षेत्र के लिए 266.48 करोड़ रुपए का आयोजना परिव्यय रखा गया है जिसमें से कुछ कम्पनियों के आन्तरिक साधनों से 35.69 करोड़ रुपए की राशि प्राप्त होने की आशा है। बजट में की गई व्यवस्था का बड़ा अंश फर्टिलाइजर कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया (54.76 करोड़ रुपए), राष्ट्रीय केमिकल्स एण्ड फर्टिलाइजर्स लि० (90.85 करोड़ रुपए), हिन्दुस्तान फर्टिलाइजर्स कारपोरेशन लि० (67.07 करोड़ रुपए) और फर्टिलाइजर ऐण्ड केमिकल्स ट्रावनकोर लि० (12.85 करोड़ रुपए) के लिए है। महाराष्ट्र में थालविशाट (69.50 करोड़ रुपए) और असम में नामरूप स्थित (18 करोड़ रुपए) विभिन्न चालू उर्वरक परियोजनाओं व गैस आधारित नए उर्वरक संयंत्रों के लिए भी व्यवस्था की गई है। नेशनल फर्टिलाइजर्स लिमिटेड (1 करोड़ रुपए), इसके अलावा 13.57 करोड़ रुपए की राशि आन्तरिक साधनों से पूरी की जाएगी। फर्टिलाइजर (पी० एण्ड डी०) इंडिया लि० (1 करोड़ रुपए) तथा फास्फेट्स एण्ड केमिकल्स लि० (2.16 करोड़ रुपए) के लिए भी व्यवस्था की गई है। नई फास्फोरसयुक्त उर्वरक परियोजनाओं के लिए (10 लाख रुपए) की सांकेतिक और विदेशों में उर्वरक परियोजनाओं में पूंजी निवेश के लिए 1 करोड़ रुपए की भी व्यवस्था की गई है।

(vii) **समुद्री जहाज निर्माण (12.80 करोड़ रुपए)** : इस परिव्यय में कोचीन शिपयार्ड के लिए 11.10 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था है जिसके 1980-81 में पूरा हो जाने की आशा है। जब यह शिप-यार्ड पूरा हो जाएगा तो इसकी जहाज निर्माण की क्षमता लगभग 1,50,000 टन भार और जहाजों की मरम्मत करने की 10 लाख रजिस्टर्ड टन भार की हो जाएगी। इसके साथ-साथ हिन्दुस्तान शिपयार्ड लि० के विकास कार्यक्रमों के लिए

(iii) Petroleum and Petrochemicals (Rs. 99.01 crores) :

The approved Plan outlay for this sector is Rs. 836.92 crores of which Rs. 737.91 crores will be met by extra-bugetary resources.

Out of the outlay of Rs. 490.57 crores for ONGC, an amount of Rs. 294.44 crores will be for offshore programmes and Rs. 189.20 crores for onshore operations. According to the latest assessment, production of crude oil by ONGC is expected to be stepped up from 10 million tonnes in 1979-80 to 11.90 million tonnes in 1980-81 inclusive of 5.9 million tonnes from offshore. The outlay of Rs. 30.10 crores for Oil India Limited is inclusive of Rs. 2.02 crores for exploration in Ningru, Rs. 9.97 crores for Mahanadi exploration project, Rs. 3 crores for LPG Project and Rs. 15 crores for capital equipment and facilities. This company is expected to produce 2.80 million tonnes of crude oil during 1980-81. The Plan outlay for Indian Oil Corporation is Rs. 165.61 crores inclusive of Rs. 35 crores for Mathura Refinery project, Rs. 22 crores for FCC unit at Gujarat Refinery, Rs. 23 crores for Salaya-Viramgam-Koyali-Mathura pipeline, Rs. 24 crores for Mathura-Delhi-Ambala-Jullundur pipeline and Rs. 15 crores for LPG Marketing facilities. For Bongaigaon Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited the outlay approved is Rs. 33.56 crores of which Rs. 8.56 crores is meant for the refinery units and Rs. 25 crores for petrochemicals complex. Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited with an approved outlay of Rs. 22.64 crores will implement the continuing projects namely, the olefins and down-stream units, polyvinyl chloride and acrylates and DMT expansion projects. For Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited, the outlay approved is Rs. 18.12 crores which includes Rs. 3.73 crores for marketing of LPG from Bombay High associated gas, Rs. 8 crores for renewals and replacements and minor schemes and Rs. 3.60 crores for debottlenecking of distiller and installation of additional secondary processing facilities. For Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, the outlay approved is Rs. 19.96 crores, which includes Rs. 4.75 crores for marketing of LPG from Bombay High gas, Rs. 5.66 crores for Lube Refinery Expansion and Rs. 7 crores for additional facilities at depots/terminals. The outlay approved for Cochin Refineries Liimted is Rs. 6.89 crores which includes Rs. 6 crores for secondary processing scheme. The provision for Madras Refineries Limited is Rs. 5.97 crores which includes Rs. 1.70 crores for paraffin wax plant and Rs. 3.30 crores for refinery expansion.

A sum of Rs. 30.15 crores has been provided for the Department of Petroleum of which Rs. 30.05 crores is intended for refining and marketing projects and Rs. 10 lakhs for new petrochemical projects.

Plan allocations include Rs. 3.40 crores for Engineers India Ltd, Rs. 1.84 crores for Lubrizol India Ltd. Rs. 2.78 crores for Indo Burma Petroleum Co. Ltd, and Rs. 1.41 crores for Bridge and Roof Co.

(iv) Chemicals (Rs. 15.65 crores) :

The Plan outlay for the Chemicals sector for the year 1980-81 is Rs. 22.15 crores, of which an amount of Rs. 6.50 crores will be available from the internal resources of Hindustan Organic Chemicals (Rs. 4.00 crores) and Hindustan Insecticides Limited (Rs. 2.50 crores). The provision is mainly for expansion schemes, the start of phenol project and other minor schemes of Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd., and for the malathion, endosulfan, DDT, BHC granulation, and other schemes of the Hindustan Insecticides Limited.

(v) Drugs and Pharmaceuticals (Rs. 30.61 crores) :

The Plan outlay for this sector for 1980-81 is Rs. 30.61 crores. The provisions are for (i) the continuing schemes (ABP expansion at Rishikesh, SDP expansion at Hyderabad, Nicotinamide project at Muzaffarpur and formulation unit at Gurgaon), formulation plant at Madras and renewals and replacements etc. of Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd., and (ii) continuing schemes (antibiotics expansion and Vitamin 'C' plant at Pimpri), formultion plant at Pimpri, joint sector plant in Maharashtra and Karnataka and renewals and replacements, etc. of Hindustan Antibiotics Limited. There is a provision of Rs. 60 lakhs for Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Ltd. for its expansion scheme and renewals and replacements. There are also provisions of Rs. 270 lakhs and Rs. 100 lakhs for Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceutical Works Limited and Bengal Immunity Company Ltd. respectively mainly for renewals and replacements and for new schemes.

(vi) Fertilizers (Rs. 230.79 crores) :

The Plan outlay for the fertilizer sector for the year 1980-81 is Rs. 266.48 crores of which an amount of Rs. 35.69 crores is expected to be met from the internal resources of some of the companies. The major portion of the Budget provision is for Fertilizer Corporation of India (Rs. 54.76 crores), Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited (Rs. 90.85 crores), Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited (Rs. 67.07 crores) and Fertilizer and Chemicals Tranvancore Limited (Rs. 12.85 crores). The provisions cover the various on-going fertilizer projects as well as new gas based fetilizer plants at Thal-Vaishet in Maharashtra (Rs. 69.50 crores) and at Namrup in Assam (Rs. 18.00 crores). There are also provisions for National Fertilizers Limited (Rs. 1 crore, besides Rs. 13.57 crores to be met from its internal resources), Fertilizer (P&D) India Ltd. (Rs. 1.00 crore) and Pyrites Phosphates and Chemicals Ltd. (Rs. 2.16 crores). A token provision of Rs. 10 lakhs for new starts of phosphatic fertilizers projects and of Rs. 1 crore for investments in fertilizers projects abroad has also been made.

(vii) Ship-building (Rs. 12.80 crores) :

The outlay includes Rs. 11.10 crores for Cochin Shipyard Ltd. which is expected to be fully completed in 1980-81. The shipyard when completed will have an annual capacity of about 1,50,000 DWT in shipbuilding and 1 million in GRT in ship repair, there is also a provision of Rs. 1.34 crores for the development programmes of Hindustan Shipyard Limited which are scheduled to be completed during the year and will raise its production capacity to 3 pioneer class ships per year. The Wet Basin Project of the shipyard for ship repair work is expected to be fully completed by the end of 1980.

जिनके इस वर्ष पूरा हो जाने की आशा है 1.34 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है। इससे इस शिपयार्ड की उत्पादन क्षमता बढ़कर प्रतिवर्ष पायनीयर श्रेणी के तीन जहाज बनाने की हो जाएगी। जहाजों की मरम्मत के लिए शिपयार्ड की गीली मूल परियोजना 1980 के अन्त तक पूरी हो जाने की आशा है।

(viii) दूर संचार और इलेक्ट्रानिकी उद्योग (16.35 करोड़ रुपए) : भारतीय टेलीफोन उद्योग के लिए बजट में 9.47 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था सहित कुल 12.87 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है। 57.53 करोड़ रुपए के मूल्य के पारेषण उपस्करों के अलावा वर्ष 1980-81 में कम्पनी के लिए 5.75 लाख टेलीफोन 65000 क्रासबार लाइनें, 2.30 लाख स्ट्रॉंगर लाइनें और 22000 इलेक्ट्रानिक पी० ए० बी० एक्स लाइनें बनाने का लक्ष्य रखा गया है।

हिन्दुस्तान टेलीप्रिंटर्स लि० के लिए 1.18 करोड़ रुपए की राशि निर्धारित की गई है। इसके अलावा बजट में 50 लाख रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है। इस कम्पनी द्वारा 1980-81 में 8000 टेलीप्रिंटर बनाए जाने की आशा है जबकि 1979-80 में 7166 टेलीप्रिंटर बनाए गए थे।

उपर्युक्त व्यवस्था में भारतीय इलेक्ट्रानिक्स निगम लि० के विस्तार कार्यक्रमों के लिए 1.5 करोड़ रुपए को रकम शामिल है। संगणक अनुरक्षण निगम, (कम्प्यूटर मेनटेनेंस कारपोरेशन), मे भी कंडक्टर्स, इलेक्ट्रानिकी व्यापार और प्रौद्यौगिकी विकास निगम आदि के लिए भी व्यवस्था की गई है।

(ix) कोयला और लिगनाइट (473.38 करोड रुपए) : कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड का अनुमोदित परिव्यय 353 करोड़ रुपए का है। आशा है कि कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड और इसकी सहायक कम्पनियां 1980-81 में 9.9 करोड़ टन कोयले का उत्पादन करेंगी, जबकि 1979-80 में 9.143 करोड़ टन का उत्पादन किया गया था। नेवली लिगनाइट कारपोरेशन के लिए 92.16 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय निर्धारित किया गया है जिसमें 630 मेगावाट की क्षमता के दूसरे बिजली घर का परिव्यय शामिल है। वर्ष 1980-81 में 50 लाख टन लिगनाइट के उत्पादन का लक्ष्य रखा गया है। सिंगरेनी कोयलिरीज कंपनी लिमिटेड के लिए जो केंद्रीय सरकार और आन्ध्र प्रदेश सरकार का संयुक्त उद्यम है, 25.48 करोड़ रुपए को व्यवस्था को गई है। वर्ष 1980-81 में कंपनी का 115 लाख टन के उत्पादन का लक्ष्य है जबकि 1979-80 में 93.8 लाख टन उत्पादन हुआ था।

(x) लोहा और इस्पात (493 करोड रुपए)

इस्पात क्षेत्र के लिए 803 करोड़ रूपए का आयोजना परिव्यय रखा गया है जिसमें से 310 करोड़ रुपए बजट भिन्न साधनों से पूरे किए जाएंगे।

बोकारो इस्पात संयंत्र के लिए 235.10 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है। इसमें पहले दौर की शेष अदायगियों के लिए 4 करोड़ रुपए, 40 लाख टन क्षमता विस्तार के लिए 200 करोड़ रुपए और शेष रकम धातु और मल से गोलियां बनाने के संयंत्र, मैघातुबुरू और किरीबुरू खनिज लौह परियोजनाओं और 47.5 लाख मैट्रिक टन क्षमता विस्तार के लिए वृद्धियों/परिवर्तनों तथा अग्रिम कार्रवाई के लिए है। संयंत्र का 17 लाख मैट्रिक टन क्षमता के विस्तार का दौर पूरा हो गया है। 40 लाख टन क्षमता विस्तार के दौर के अब दिसम्बर, 1981 तक पूरे हो जाने का लक्ष्य है, लेकिन कोल्ड रोलिंग मिल कम्प्लेक्स के मार्च 1983 तक तैयार होने की आशा है। फिर भी, 40 लाख टन क्षमता विस्तार सुविधा से मार्च, 1981 तक इस्पात के डलों का उत्पादन शुरु करने के प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं।

भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र के परिव्यय के लिए की गई 203.59 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था में से 190 करोड़ रुपए 40 लाख टन के विस्तार के लिए, जिसे जून, 1982 तक पूरा करने का कार्यक्रम है, 7 करोड़ रुपए वृद्धियों/परिवर्तनों और शेष रकम टाउनशिप सहित चल रही विभिन्न स्कीमों के लिए है।

राउरकेला इस्पात संयंत्र के लिए 87.35 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था है, जिसमें 60 करोड़ रुपए सिलिकान इस्पात परियोजना के लिए, 7.40 करोड़ रुपए हाट स्ट्रिप मिल के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए, 2.20 करोड़ रुपए अतिरिक्त नेप्था शोधन एकक के लिए, 1.15 करोड़ रुपए मेन स्टैप डाउन रिसीविंग केन्द्र सं० 2 के लिए और वृद्धियों/परिवर्तनों, प्रतिस्थापनों टाउनशिप आदि के लिए हैं।

दुर्गापुर इस्पात संयंत्र के लिए 18 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था का अधिकांश भाग संयंत्र के बिजलीघर (5 करोड़ रुपए), वृद्धियों/परिवर्तनों और प्रतिस्थापनों (6 करोड़ रुपए) और टाउनशिप के लिए (1.50 करोड़ रुपए) है।

सेलम परियोजना के प्रथम दौर के, जिसमें प्रतिवर्ष 32,000 टन शीत बेलित स्टैनलैस इस्पात की चादरों/पट्टियों के निर्माण के लिए 126.81 करोड़ रुपए की लागत के कारखाने की परिकल्पना की गई है, सितम्बर 1981 तक पूरा हो जाने का कार्यक्रम है। आशा है कि लगभग 80 प्रतिशत उपस्कर मार्च 1981 तक स्थापित कर दिए जाएंगे। सेलम इस्पात संयंत्र के लिए 57 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है जो मुख्यतः संयंत्र, उपस्कर, सिविल निर्माण कार्यों और सुविधाओं के लिए है।

विशाखापत्तनम में अनुमानतः 2256 करोड़ रुपए की लागत से 34 लाख टन तरल इस्पात की वार्षिक क्षमता का एक एकीकृत इस्पात संयंत्र स्थापित किया जा रहा है। वर्ष 1980-81 में इस परियोजना के पूंजीगत व्यय के लिए 70 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है।

अनुसंधान और विकास, व्यवहार्यता अध्ययन, बिक्री कार्यालय और अन्य कार्यालय भवनों के लिए भारतीय इस्पात प्राधिकरण के वास्ते 7.54 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है जिसमें से 2.17 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था बजट में की गई है। भारतीय इस्पात प्राधिकरण के लिए जो अन्य महत्वपूर्ण व्यवस्थाएं की गई हैं, वे इस प्रकार हैं : इंडियन आयरन एण्ड स्टील कम्पनी लिमिटेड के लिए 18 करोड़ रुपए तथा मिश्र इस्पात संयंत्र के लिए 7 करोड़ रुपए।

कुद्रेमुख परियोजना से संबंधित सड़कों और बिजली स्कीमों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए कर्नाटक सरकार के लिए 4 करोड़ रुपए के ऋणों की व्यवस्था के अलावा परियोजना पूरी करने के लिए विभिन्न मदों पर खर्च के प्रयोजन से कुद्रेमुख लौह अयस्क परियोजना के लिए 70 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है। मंगलौर में इस्पात की गोलियां बनाने के संयंत्र (पैलेटप्लांट) के लिए, पूंजी निवेश के संबंध में निर्णय होने तक, 75 लाख रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है।

जो अन्य महत्वपूर्ण व्यवस्थाएं की गई हैं, वे हैं :— राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम के लिए 5.50 करोड़ रुपए, हिन्दुस्तान स्टील वर्क्स कन्सट्रक्शन लिमिटेड के लिए 7 करोड़ रुपए, भारत रिफ्रेक्टरीज लिमिटेड के लिए 4.17 करोड़ रुपए, स्पंज आयरन इंडिया लिमिटेड के लिए 3 करोड़ रुपए, मेटलर्जिकल एण्ड इंजीनियरिंग कंसल्टेन्ट्स (इंडिया) लिमिटेड के लिए 2 करोड़ रुपए और मैंगनीज ओर (इंडिया) लिमिटेड के लिए 1 करोड़ रुपए।

(xi) अलौह धातु (79.37 करोड़ रुपए)

(क) **एल्यूमीनियम (33.50 करोड़ रुपए)** : यह राशि सरकारी क्षेत्र के एकक भारत एल्यूमीनियम कम्पनी लिमिटेड के लिए है। इस परिव्यय की अधिकांश राशि कोरबा एल्यूमीनियम परियोजना के

(viii) Telecommunications and Electronics Industries (Rs. 16.35 crores):

An outlay of Rs. 12.87 crores with a budgetary support of Rs. 9.47 crores has been provided for the Indian Telephone Industries. The targets for 1980-81 for the company are 5.75 lakhs telephones, 65,000 cross bar lines, 2.30 lakhs strowger lines and 22000 electronics PABX lines, besides transmission equipment for Rs. 57.53 crores.

The allocation for Hindustan Teleprinters Limited is Rs. 1.18 crores with a budgetary support of Rs. 50 lakhs. The company is expected to produce 8000 teleprinters in 1980-81 as against 7166 in 1979-80.

The provisions include Rs. 1.5 crores for the expansion programmes of Electronic Corporation of India Limited. Provisions have also been made for the schemes of Computer Maintenance Corporation, Semi Conductors, Electronic Trade and Technology Development Corporation etc.

(ix) Coal & Lignite (Rs. 473.38 crores) :

The outlay approved for Coal India is Rs. 353 crores. Coal India Limited and its subsidiary companies are expected to produce 99 million tonnes of coal in 1980-81 as against 91.43 million tonnes in 1979-80. The outlay for Neyveli Lignite Corporation is Rs. 92.16 crores including the outlay on the second power station with a capacity of 630 MW. Lignite production in 1980-81 is expected to be of the order of 5 million tonnes. An allocation of 25.48 crores has been made for Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd. which is a joint venture of the Central Government and the Government of Andhra Pradesh. The targetted production of coal by the company in 1980-81 is 11.5 million tonnes as against 9.38 million tonnes in 1979-80.

(x) Iron & Steel (Rs. 493 crores) :

Plan outlay for Steel Sector is Rs. 803 crores of which Rs. 310 crores, would be met from extra budgetary resources.

An outlay of Rs. 235.10 crores has been provided for Bokaro Steel Plant. This includes Rs. 4 crores for residual payment of Stage I, Rs. 200 crores for 4 MT Expansion and the balance is for the slag granulation plant, the Meghahatuburu and Kiriburu iron ore projects, additions/modfications and advance action for 4.75 MT Expansion. The 1.7 MT Stage of the Plant has been completed. Expansion to the 4 MT Stage is now scheduled to be completed by December, 1981 except for the cold rolling mill complex, which is expected to be ready by March, 1983. However, efforts are on to commence the ingot production from 4 MT Expansion facilities by March, 1981.

Out of the outlay of Rs. 203.59 crores for Bhilai Steel Plant, Rs. 190 crores relate to 4 MT Expansion, scheduled for completion by June, 1982, Rs. 7 crores to addition/modifications and the balance to continuing schemes including additions to the township.

The outlay of Rs. 87.35 crores for Rourkela Steel Plant includes Rs. 60 crores for the Silicon Steel Project, Rs. 7.40 crores for the modernisation of hot strip mill, Rs. 2.20 crores for additional naptha reforming units, Rs. 1.15 crores for the main step down receiving station No. 2 and for additions/modifications, replacements, township, etc.

The bulk of the outlay of Rs. 18 crores for Durgapur Steel Plant is for the captive power plant (Rs. 5 crores), additions/modifications and replacements (Rs. 6 crores) and township (Rs. 1.50 crores).

Stage I of the Salem Project which envisages facilities for the manufacture of 32,000 tonnes of cold rolled stainless steel sheets/strips per annum at an estimated cost of Rs. 126.81 crores is scheduled for completion by September, 1981. It is expected that about 80 per cent of the equipment would be erected by March, 1981. An outlay of Rs. 57 crores has been provided for Salem Steel Plant mainly for plant and equipment, civil works and enabling facilities.

An integrated steel plant is being set up at Visakhapatnam with an annual capacity of 3.40 million tonnes of liquid steel at an estimated cost of Rs. 2256 crores. An outlay of Rs. 70 crores has been provided for capital expenditure on the project during 1980-81.

An outlay of Rs. 7.54 crores with a budgetary support of Rs. 2.17 crores has been provided for SAIL for research and development, feasibility studies, sales offices and the corporate office building. Other important outlays for SAIL are Rs. 18 crores for Indian Iron and Steel Company and Rs. 7 crores for Alloy Steel Plant.

Rs. 70 crores have been provided for Kudremukh Iron Ore Project for expenditure on various items for completion of the project, besides Rs. 4 crores are provided for loans to the State Government of Karnataka for execution of road and power schemes connected with the Kudremukh project. Pending an investment decision, a provision of Rs. 75 lakhs has been made for a pellet plant at Mangalore.

The other important outlays are Rs. 5.50 crores for National Mineral Development Corporation, Rs. 7.00 crores for Hindustan Steel Works Construction Ltd., Rs. 4.17 crores for Bharat Refractories Ltd., Rs. 3 crores for Sponge Iron India Limited, Rs. 2 crores for Metallurgical and Engineering Consultants (India) Ltd. (MECON) and Rs. 1 crore for Manganese Ore (India) Ltd.

(xi) Non-Ferrous Metals (Rs. 79.37 crores) :

(a) *Alluminium (Rs. 33.50 crores)*: The provision is for the Bharat Aluminium Co. (BALCO); a public sector unit. Bulk of the provision is for the Korba Aluminium Project (Rs. 20 crores) and for the new East Coast Bauxite Projects (Rs. 10 crores). BALCO produced 29,499 tonnes of aluminium in 1979-80 and the target for 1980-81 is 43,000 tonnes. The unsatisfactory power supply had depressed the actual production of aluminium at Korba in 1979-80.

लिए (20 करोड़ रुपए) और नई ईस्ट कोस्ट बाक्साइट परियोजना के लिए (10 करोड़ रुपए) रखी गई है। भारत एल्यूमीनियम कम्पनी ने 1979-80 में 29,499 टन एल्यूमीनियम का उत्पादन किया और 1980-81 के लिए 43,000 टन उत्पादन का लक्ष्य रखा गया है। कोरबा में वर्ष 1979-80 में एल्यूमीनियम के वास्तविक उत्पादन में कमी का कारण बिजली का अभाव था।

(ख) **तांबा** (40.05 करोड़ रुपए) : यह व्यवस्था सरकारी क्षेत्र में हिन्दुस्तान कापर लिमिटेड के लिए की गई है जो तांबे का उत्पादन करने वाला एकमात्र उपक्रम है। यह परिव्यय मुख्य रूप से मलझखण्ड तांबा परियोजना (28 करोड़ रुपए) के लिए है और इसमें खेतड़ी कापर कम्प्लेक्स और चांदमारी, मोसाबोनी और राखा खानों के विस्तार कार्य के लिए भी व्यवस्था शामिल है। वर्ष 1979-80 में 22,471 टन फफोलेदार तांबे का उत्पादन हुआ और 1980-81 के लिए 27,000 टन का लक्ष्य रखा गया है। वर्ष 1979-80 में 18,802 टन शोधित तांबे का उत्पादन हुआ और 1980-81 के लिए 27,000 टन का लक्ष्य रखा गया है।

(ग) **जस्ता और सीसा** (5 करोड़ रुपए) 29.45 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय में से 24.45 करोड़ रुपए की पूर्ति बजट से भिन्न साधनों से की जाएगी। यह सारे का सारा परिव्यय सरकारी क्षेत्र की कम्पनी हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लिमिटेड के लिए है। परिव्यय की अधिकांश राशि की व्यवस्था राजपुरा-दरीबा खानों, सरगीपल्ली खानों के विकास, विशाखापत्तनम स्मेल्टर और देबरी स्थित अवशिष्ट उपचार संयंत्र के लिए की गई है। वर्ष 1979-80 में 45523 टन जस्ते का उत्पादन हुआ जबकि लक्ष्य 59,000 टन का था और सीसे का 11,317 टन का उत्पादन हुआ जबकि लक्ष्य 15,000 टन का था। उत्पादन में कमी का मुख्य कारण बिजली का अभाव था। वर्ष 1980-81 के लिए जस्ते और सीसे के उत्पादन का लक्ष्य क्रमशः 66,000 टन और 14,000 टन रखा गया है।

(घ) **सोना** (0.42 करोड़ रुपए) : 3 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय में से 2.58 करोड़ रुपए तक की व्यवस्था बजट से भिन्न साधनों से की जाएगी। इसका उद्देश्य भारत गोल्ड माइन्स लिमिटेड की मौजूदा खानों और अतिरिक्त भंडारों का अन्वेषण और विकास करना है। वर्ष 1979-80 के दौरान 1650 किलोग्राम सोने का उत्पादन हुआ और 1980-81 के लिए उत्पादन का लक्ष्य 1778 किलोग्राम रखा गया है।

(xii) परमाणु ऊर्जा उद्योग (47.17 करोड़ रुपए) : इस परिव्यय में भारी पानी संयंत्र के लिए 11.29 करोड़ रुपए की राशि शामिल है जो मुख्य रूप से कोटा (5 करोड़ रुपए) और तालचर (4 करोड़ रुपए) संयंत्रों के लिए है। 100 टन वार्षिक की क्षमता वाले कोटा संयंत्र के 1981 के अन्त तक चालू हो जाने की आशा है। 67.2 टन की वार्षिक क्षमता वाले बड़ौदा संयंत्र की मरम्मत की जा रही है और इसमें 1980-81 में उत्पादन शुरु हो जाने की आशा है। 71.3 टन वार्षिक क्षमता वाला तुत्तिकुडि संयंत्र जुलाई 1978 में चालू हो गया। वर्ष 1980-81 के लिए परिव्यय की व्यवस्था इसके स्टीम फैक्टर में सुधार करने के वास्ते कुछ संशोधन संबंधी निर्माण कार्य करने के लिए है। 62.7 टन वार्षिक क्षमता वाले तालचर संयंत्र में जुलाई 1981 तक वाणिज्यिक उत्पादन शुरू हो जाने की आशा है।

न्यूक्लीय ईंधन कम्प्लेक्स के लिए भी 6.98 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है। कम्प्लेक्स के ईंधन बनाने वाले सभी संयंत्र पहले ही चालू हो चुके हैं। स्टेनलेस स्टील सीमलेस ट्यूब संयंत्र में अप्रैल 1978 में उत्पादन शुरू हो गया। बाल बेयरिंग सीमलेस ट्यूब संयंत्र के, जो बालबेयरिंग उद्योग के लिए 21,000 टन सीमलेस ट्यूबों तथा तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग के लिए 3000 टन ड्रिलपाइपों का उत्पादन करने के लिए बनाया गया है, 1980-81 में चालू हो जाने की आशा है।

जो अन्य व्यवस्थाएं की गई हैं, वे हैं : 6.36 करोड़ रुपए तारापुर विद्युत रिएक्टर ईंधन पुनःसंसाधन संयंत्र के लिए, 19 करोड़ रुपए इंडियन रेयर अर्थ्स लिमिटेड को उसकी उड़ीसा सैंड कम्प्लेक्स परियोजना के लिए, 98 लाख रुपए यूरेनियम कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड को जादूगुडा खानों के विकास के लिए और 1.50 करोड़ रुपए इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया को उसके विस्तार कार्यक्रम के लिए।

(xiii) उपभोक्ता उद्योग 129.96 करोड़ रुपए :

(क) **वस्त्र** (22.45 करोड़ रुपए) : यह व्यवस्था मुख्यतः राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम में निवेश के लिए (22 करोड़ रुपए) है। यह निगम इस समय 111 वस्त्र मिलों का प्रबंध कर रहा है।

(ख) **कागज** (77.11 करोड़ रुपए) : इसमें से 76.51 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था हिन्दुस्तान कागज निगम को उसकी चालू योजनाओं के लिए सहायता के वास्ते की गई है। निगम के अन्तर्गत केरल अखबारी कागज परियोजना, नागालैण्ड परियोजना, जिनकी जुलाई 1980 में परीक्षण के तौर पर चालू हो जाने की आशा है, नवगांव लुग्दी और कागज परियोजना और कछार लुग्दी और कागज परियोजना आती हैं। नेपा मिल के लिए भी 60 लाख रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है।

(ग) **सीमेंट** (29.25 करोड़ रुपए) : यह व्यवस्था भारतीय सीमेंट निगम को सहायता देने के लिए की गई है। इसके अलावा 8 करोड़ रुपए की राशि निगम के अपने आन्तरिक साधनों से प्राप्त हो जाएगी। वर्ष 1980-81 में निगम का उत्पादन 13.85 लाख टन होने का अनुमान है, जबकि 1979-80 में 6.5 लाख टन उत्पादन हुआ था।

(घ) **अन्य उपभोक्ता उद्योग** (1.15 करोड़ रुपए) : यह व्यवस्था मुख्यतः भारत लैदर कारपोरेशन (1 करोड़ रुपए) के लिए की गई है।

(xiv) बागान (14.61 करोड़ रुपए) : यह व्यवस्था निर्यात प्रधान बागान उद्योगों के लिए है और इसमें चाय के लिए (5.60 करोड़ रुपए), काफी के लिए (4.60 करोड़ रुपए), रबड़ के लिए (3.80 करोड़ रुपए) और इलायची के लिए (0.61 करोड़ रुपए) की व्यवस्था है।

वर्ष 1980-81 के लिए चाय के उत्पादन और निर्यात का लक्ष्य क्रमशः 56 करोड़ किलोग्राम और 23 करोड़ किलोग्राम का है। वर्ष 1980-81 में काफी के उत्पादन और निर्यात का लक्ष्य क्रमशः 1.18 लाख टन और 0.68 लाख टन रखा गया है। वर्ष 1980-81 के लिए प्राकृतिक रबड़ के उत्पादन का लक्ष्य 1.60 लाख टन है। वर्ष 1980-81 में इलायची के उत्पादन और निर्यात का लक्ष्य क्रमशः 3800 टन और 3400 टन रखा गया है। वर्ष 1980-81 में चाय, काफी और इलायची के निर्यात का मूल्य क्रमशः 400 करोड़ रुपए, 164.57 करोड़ रुपए और 51 करोड़ रुपए होने की आशा है।

(xv) अन्य उद्योग (20.55 करोड़ रुपए) : इसमें चुने हुए पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में नए औद्योगिक कारखानों को आर्थिक सहायता देने की स्कीम के लिए 15 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है। इस स्कीम के अन्तर्गत इन कारखानों को कच्चे माल तथा तैयार माल के परिवहन के लिए भी आर्थिक सहायता दी जाती है।

(xvi) औद्योगिक वित्तीय संस्थाएं (56.09 करोड़ रुपए) : इस व्यवस्था में भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक के लिए 41.40 करोड़ रुपए और भारतीय औद्योगिक पुनर्निर्माण निगम के लिए 12 करोड़ रुपए की राशि शामिल की गई है।

(b) *Copper* (*Rs.* 40.05 *crores*): The provision is for the Hindustan Copper Ltd. which is the only undertaking to produce copper. The outlay is mainly for the Malanjkhand Copper Project (Rs. 28 crores) and includes provisions for the Khetri Copper Complex and expansion of Chandmari, Mosabani and Rakha mines as well. During 1979-80, the production of blister copper was 22,471 tonnes and the target for 1980-81 is 27,000 tonnes. Production of refined copper was 18,802 tonnes in 1979-80 and the target for 1980-81 is 27,000 tonnes.

(c) *Zinc and Lead* (*Rs.* 5 *crores*) : The outlay of Rs. 29.45 crores is to be met to the extent of Rs. 24.45 crores from extra budgetary resources. The entire outlay is intended for the Public Sector Undertaking, Hindustan Zinc Ltd. Bulk of the outlay is intended for development of Rajpura-Dariba mines, the Sargipalli mines, the Visakhapatnam Smelter and the Residue treatment plant at Debari. The production of zinc in 1979-80 was 45,523 tonnes against a target of 59,000 tonnes and lead was 11,317 tonnes against a target of 15,000 tonnes. The shortfalls are mainly attributable to inadequate power supply. The target of production for Zinc and Lead for 1980-81 is 66,000 tonnes and 14,000 tonnes respectively.

(d) *Gold* (*Rs.* 0.42 *crore*) : The outlay of Rs. 3 crores is to be met from extra budgetary resources to the extent of Rs. 2.58 crores. It is intended for the Bharat Gold Mines Limited for the existing working mines and for exploration and development of additional ore reserves. Production of gold during 1979-80 was 1650 kg. and the target for 1980-81 is 1778 kg.

(xii) Atomic Energy Industries (Rs. 47.17 crores):

The outlay includes Rs. 11.29 crores for heavy water plants, mainly for the plants at Kota (Rs. 5.00 crores), and Talcher (Rs. 4.00 crores). The Kota plant with a capacity of 100 tonnes per annum is expected to be commissioned by end of 1981. The Baroda plant with a capacity of 67.2 tonnes per annum is undergoing repairs and is expected to start production in 1980-81. The Plant at Tuticorin with annual capacity of 71.3 tonnes became operational in July 1978. The outlay provided for 1980-81 is for certain modification works for improving its steam factor. The Talcher Plant with annual capacity of 62.7 tonnes is expected to start commercial production by July, 1981.

There is also a provision of Rs. 6.98 crores for Nuclear Fuel Complex. All the fuel fabrication plants of the complex have already been commissioned. The stainless steel seamless tubes plant, commenced production in April 1978. The ball bearing seamless tubes plant, designed to produce annually 21000 tonnes of seamless steel tubes for the ball bearing industry and 3000 tonnes of drill pipes for the Oil and Natural Gas Commission is expected to be commissioned in 1980-81.

The other provisions include Rs. 6.36 crores for power reactor fuel reprocessing plant at Tarapur, Rs. 19 crores for Indian Rare Earths Limited towards its Orissa sands complex project, Rs. 98 lakhs for Uranium Corporation of India Limited for Jaduguda mine development and Rs. 1.50 crores for Electronics Corporation of India Limited for its expansion programme.

(xiii) Consumer Industries (Rs. 129.96 crores)

(a) *Textiles* (*Rs.* 22.45 *crores*) : This provision is mainly for investment in National Textile Corporation (Rs. 22 crores). The Corporation is at present managing 111 textile mills.

(b) *Paper* (*Rs.* 77.11 *crores*) : Out of this provision, Rs. 76.51 crores are for assistance to the Hindustan Paper Corporation for its continuing schemes, which include Kerala Newsprint Project, Nagaland Project (expected to be commissioned for trial run in July, 1980), Nowgong Pulp and Paper Project and Cachar Pulp and Paper Project. There is also a provision of Rs. 60 lakhs for NEPA Mills.

(c) *Cement* (*Rs.* 29.25 *crores*) : The provision is for assistance to Cement Corporation of India, besides Rs. 8 crores available from its internal resources. The Corporation is expected to produce 13.85 lakhs tonnes of cement in 1980-81 as against 6.05 lakhs tonnes in 1979-80.

(d) *Other consumer industries* (*Rs.* 1.15 *crores*) : The provision is mainly for Bharat Leather Corporation (Rs. 1 crore).

(xiv) Plantations (Rs. 14.61 crores) :

The provision is for development of export oriented industries and includes provision for tea (Rs. 5.60 crores), coffee (Rs. 4.60 crores), rubber (Rs. 3.80 crores) and cardamom (Rs. 0.61 crores).

The target for production and export of tea for 1980-81 is 560 m.kgs and 230 m. kgs. respectively. The targets for production and export of coffee during 1980-81 is placed at 1.18 lakh tonnes and 0.68 lakh tonnes respectively. The target for production of natural rubber for 1980-81 is 1.60 lakh tonnes. The target for production and export of cardamom during 1980-81 are 3800 tonnes and 3400 tonnes respectively. The value of export of tea, coffee and cardamom during 1980-81 is expected to be Rs. 400 crores, Rs. 164.57 crores and Rs. 51 crores respectively.

(xv) Other Industries (Rs. 20.55 crores)

This includes a provision of Rs. 15 crores for the scheme of subsidy for new industrial units in selected backward areas. Transport subsidy is also given under the scheme to the units for transportation of raw material and finished goods.

(xvi) Industrial Financial Institutions (Rs. 56.09 crores) :

This provision includes Rs. 41.40 crores for the Industrial Development Bank of India and Rs. 12 crores for the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India.

(xvii) खनिज अन्वेषण और विकास (18.73 करोड़ रुपए) : इसमें मुख्यतः भारतीय भू-विज्ञान सर्वेक्षण के लिए (10 करोड़ रुपए) और खनिज अन्वेषण निगम के लिए (4 करोड़ रुपए) की व्यवस्था की गई है। इस के अलावा यह निगम 4.81 करोड़ रूपए के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था अपने आंतरिक साधनों से करेगा क्षेत्रीय खनिज अन्वेषण के सामान्य कार्यक्रम के अलावा भारतीय भू-विज्ञान सर्वेक्षण और खनिज अन्वेषण निगम दोनों ही क्रोमाइट, मैंगनीज, क्यानाइट, वाराइट आदि जैसे दुर्लभ खनिजों के अतिरिक्त भंडारों का पता लगाने के लिए विशेष प्रयास कर रहे हैं।

जल और विद्युत विकास

(i) सिचाई, बाढ़ नियंत्रण और नौपरिवहन (48.25 करोड़ रुपए) इस व्यवस्था में 9 करोड़ रुपए फरक्का बराज परियोजना के कतिपय अनिवार्य निर्माणकार्यों और भूमि कटाव निरोधी निर्माण कार्यों के शेष खर्च के लिए, 13.50 करोड़ रुपए ब्रह्मपुत्र घाटी तथा बरक बेसिन में बाढ़ नियंत्रण कार्यों के लिए, 3.50 करोड़ रुपए उड़ीसा में रेगाली बहुप्रयोजनी बांध के बाढ़ नियंत्रण भाग के लिए, 3.50 करोड़ रुपए केरल में समुद्र द्वारा भूमि के कटाव को रोकने के निर्माण कार्यों के लिए तथा 5.00 करोड़ रूपए अन्य प्राथमिकता-प्राप्त बाढ़ नियंत्रण स्कीमों के लिए हैं। इस क्षेत्र की अन्य योजनाओं में मुख्य नदी जल ग्रहण क्षेत्रों में जलविज्ञान संबंधी प्रेक्षण की चालू स्कीमें और कई मौजूदा और नई अन्वेषण तथा अनुसंधान स्कीमें शामिल हैं।

(ii) विद्युत्त (454.76 **करोड़ रुपए) (क) पारेषण सहित तापीय और पन- बिजली उत्पादन (366.50 करोड़ रुपए)** :

राष्ट्रीय तापीय विद्युत निगम के लिए 285.20 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है जिसमें 2000 मेगावाट की अन्ततोगत्वा क्षमता वाले सिंगरौली सुपर तापीय बिजली घर के पहले और दूसरे चरण के लिए, 2100 मैगावाट की अन्ततोगत्वा क्षमता वाले रामगण्डम सुपर तापीय बिजलीघर के लिए, 2100 मेगावाट की अन्ततोगत्वा क्षमता वाले कोरबा सुपर तापीय बिजली घर के लिए, 600 मेगावाट की क्षमता वाले फरक्का सुपर तापीय बिजली घर के पहले चरण तथा इसकी सम्बद्ध पारेषण लाइनों की जिसमें 2 नई पारेषण लाइनें अर्थात् सिंगरौली विस्तार तथा कोरबा--सिंगरोली के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल हैं। राष्ट्रीय पन बिजली निगम लोकटक परियोजना (35-35 मेगावाट के 3 बिजलीघर) बेरा सियूल परियोजना (60-60 मेगावाट के 3 एकक) तथा कोयल कारो, डलथस्ती आदि जैसी हाथ में ली जाने वाली नई पन बिजली परियोजनाओं के लिए 26.99 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है। सलाल पन बिजली परियोजना 115-115 मेगावाट के 3 बिजलीघरों जिन्हें 1986 तक चालू किया जाना है, के लिए 23.98 करोड़ रुपए तथा लोअर लग्याप पन बिजली परियोजना (6-6 मैगावाट की क्षमता वाले दो बिजलीघर) जो पहले ही चालू की जा चुकी हैं, के लिए 1 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है। बदरपुर तापीय बिजली परियोजना के लिए 29.11 करोड़ रुपए की जो व्यवस्था की गई है उसमें उसके पहले दौर (100-100 मैगावाट के तीन बिजलीघर) जो पहले ही चालू किया जा चुका है, के लिए 2.61 करोड़ रूपए की, दूसरे दौर (210 मैगावाट) जो मार्च 1980 से चालू हो गया है, के लिए 2.50 करोड़ रुपए की तथा तीसरे दौर (210 मैगावाट) जिसके 1981 तक चालू हो जाने की आशा है, के लिए 24 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था शामिल है।

(ख) अन्तर्राज्यीय पारेषण लाइनें (12 करोड़ रुपए)--यह व्यवस्था निकटस्थ विद्युत प्रणालियों के बीच परस्पर संबंध स्थापित करने के लिए है, ताकि इससे क्षेत्रीय और अन्ततोगत्वा अखिल भारतीय स्तर के ग्रिड के निर्माण में सहायता मिल सके जिससे उपभोक्ताओं को कम दर पर विश्वस्त रूप में बिजली मुहैया करने में सहायता मिल सकेगी

(ग) क्षेत्रीय विद्युत प्रेषण केन्द्र (5.40 करोड़ रुपए) : सम्बद्ध क्षेत्रीय ग्रिडों के संचालन और नियंत्रण के लिए क्षेत्रीय विद्युत प्रेषण केन्द्रों की स्थापना की गई है। ये केन्द्र बिजली के अधिक से अधिक उपयोग तथा पारेषण सुविधाओं को सुनिश्चित करने के उद्देश्य से क्षेत्र के राज्यों की प्रणालियों के कार्यों का समन्वय करेंगे। क्षेत्रीय विद्युत प्रेषण केन्द्रों के क्रियाकलापों का समन्वय करने के लिए नई दिल्ली में राष्ट्रीय विद्युत प्रेषण केन्द्र की स्थापना की जा रही है। इस केन्द्र की स्थापना का उद्देश्य अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर बिजली का इष्टतम उत्पादन स्तर प्राप्त करना और बिजली के आदान-प्रदान की व्यवस्था करना है।

(घ) विद्युत्त विभाग के अन्य कार्यक्रम (7.37 करोड़ रुपए) :--इनमें अनुसंधान, प्रशिक्षण सर्वेक्षण और जांच आदि जैसी सम्बद्ध गतिविधियां शामिल हैं। राष्ट्रीय परियोजना निर्माण निगम को उसके बढ़े हुए कारोबार को पूरा करने के उद्देश्य से उधार देने के लिए 1.5 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है।

(ङ) दामोदर घाटी निगम :-- निगम की स्कीमों के परिव्यय की राशि 35.66 करोड़ रुपए है जो सारी की सारी निगम के आन्तरिक साधनों से पूरी की जाएगी।

(च) न्यूक्लीय बिजली (63.59 करोड़ रुपए) :-- इस परिव्यय में मुख्य रूप से नरोरा परमाणु बिजली घर के लिए 43 करोड़ रुपए, मद्रास परमाणु बिजली घर के पहले यूनिट के लिए 4.50 करोड़ रुपए, और दूसरे यूनिट के लिए 6.80 करोड़ रुपए, राजस्थान परमाणु बिजलीघर के पहले यूनिट के लिए 1.78 करोड़ रुपए और दूसरे यूनिट के लिए 3.50 करोड़ रुपए तथा तारापुर परमाणु बिजली घर के लिए 1.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है।

नरोरा परमाणु बिजली घर में 235-235 मेगावाट की क्षमता वाले 2 एकक होंगे। आशा है कि ये एकक क्रमशः 1984 तथा 1985 तक क्रांतिक हो जाएंगे। मद्रास परमाणु बिजलीघर के 235-235 मेगावाट की क्षमता वाले दोनों एककों की क्रमशः दिसम्बर 1980 तथा मार्च 1983 तक क्रांतिक हो जाने की आशा है। राजस्थान परमाणु बिजली घर का 220 मेगावाट का पहला एकक पहले ही दिसम्बर 1973 में चालू हो चुका है। इस एकक के लिए सौर वाष्पीकरण सुविधा (सोलर इवेपोरेशन फेसिलिटी), अतिरिक्त भारी पानी उन्नत-करण संयंत्र जैसी कतिपय अनिवार्य सुविधाओं के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है। इस बिजलीघर के 220 मेगावाट की क्षमता वाले दूसरे एकक में 1980 में क्रांतिकता प्राप्त हो जाने की आशा है बशर्ते कि भारी पानी उपलब्ध हो जाए। 420 मेगावाट की क्षमता वाला तारापुर परमाणु बिजलीघर अक्तूबर 1969 से चल रहा है। इस बिजलीघर के लिए की गई व्यवस्था मुख्यतः इसके कार्य निष्पादन में सुधार करने के लिए आवश्यक पूंजीगत निर्माण-कार्य करने के लिए है।

परिवहन और संचार

(i) रेलवे (482 करोड़ रुपए) : आयोजना में रेलवे के लिए 760 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है जिसमें से 278 करोड़ रुपए आन्तरिक साधनों से प्राप्त हो जाएंगे--इस परिव्यय में 25 करोड़ रुपए महानगरीय परिवहन परियोजनाओं के लिए हैं।

(ii) डाक-तार (69.30 करोड़ रुपए) : दूर संचार सेवाओं (जिसमें वायरलेस सेवा शामिल है) के लिए 403.31 करोड़ रुपए का आयोजना परिव्यय रखा गया है जिसे इन कार्यों पर खर्च किया जाएगा :--1,75,000 अतिरिक्त स्विचिंग क्षमता लाइनें, 1,70,000 डायरेक्ट एक्सचेंज लाइनें, 5,770 स्वचालित ट्रंक एक्सचेंज लाइनें, एक प्वांइट से दूसरे प्वांइट तक 18 एस० टी० डी० मार्क, 530 हस्तचालित ट्रंक बोर्ड, 1050 रूट किलोमीटर कोएक्सियल केबल, 1665 रूट किलोमीटर माइको वेव प्रणाली,

(xvii) Mineral Exploration and Development (Rs. 18.73 crores) : The provision is mainly for Geological Survey of India (Rs. 10 crores) and Mineral Exploration Corporation (Rs. 4 crores). In addition, the composition will be financing an outlay of Rs. 4.81 crores from its intend resources. Besides normal programme of regional mineral exploration, both the Geological Survey of India and the Mineral Exploration Corporation are making substantial efforts to locate additional deposits of critical minerals like chromite, manganese, kyanite, barytes, etc.

WATER AND POWER DEVELOPMENT

(i) *Irrigation, Flood Control and Navigation (Rs. 48.25 crores)*—The provision include Rs. 9.00 crores for the Farakka Barrage Project towards spillover cost of certain essential works and protection works against erosion, Rs. 13.50 crores for flood control in Brahamputra Valley and Barak Basin, Rs. 3.50 crores for the flood control component of the Rengali Multipurpose dam in Orissa, Rs. 3.50 crores for anti-sea-erosion works in Kerala and Rs. 5.00 crores for other priority flood control schemes. Other schemes in this sector include continuing schemes of hydrological observations in major river bains and a number of ongoing and new investigation and research schemes.

(ii) *Power (Rs. 454.76 crores)*—

(a) *Thermal and hydel power generation including transmission—(Rs. 366.50 crores* : There is a provision of Rs. 285.20 crores for National Thermal Power Corporation for Singrauli Super Thermal Power Station, Stages I & II (with an ultimate capacity of 2,000 MW), Ramagundam Super Thermal Power Station (with an ultimate capacity of 2100 MW), Korba Super Thermal Power Station (with an ultimate capacity of 2100 MW), Farakka Super Thermal Power Station-Stage I (600 MW) and their associated transmission lines, including two new transmission lines, viz. Singrauli expansion and Korba—Singrauli. Rs. 26.99 crores have been provided for National Hydro Electric Power Corporation, Loktak project (with 3 generating units of 35 MW each), Baira Siul project (3 units of 60 MW each) and for taking up new hydro projects like Koll Karo, Dulthasti etc. Rs. 23.98 crores have been allocated for Salal Hydro Electric Project (with 3 generating units of 115 MW each) which is scheduled to be commissioned by 1986, and Rs. 1 crore for Lower Lagyap Hydel Project (with 2 units of 6 MW each) which has already been commissioned. The allocation of Rs. 29.11 crores for Badarpur Thermal Power Project includes Rs. 2.61 crores for Stage-I (3 x 100 MW). already commissioned, Rs. 2.50 crores for Stage-II (210 MW), commissioned in March, 1980 and Rs. 24 crores for stage III (210 MW) which is expected to be commissioned by 1981.

(b) *Inter State Transmission Lines (Rs. 12 crores)*: The provision is for inter-connection of contiguous power systems for facilitating the formation of regional grids, leading ultimately to an all India grid, which will enable reliable supply of power at moderate cost to the consumers.

(c) *Regional Load Despatching Centres (Rs. 5.40 crores)* : Regional load despatch centres have been established for operation and control of the respective regional grids. The centres will coordinate the activities of the State systems in the region, with a view to ensuring optimum utilisation of generation and transmission facilities in the region. A national load despatch centre is being set up at New Delhi to coordinate the activities of the regional load despatch centres with a view to optimise generation and power exchanges on an all India basis.

(d) *Other programmes of Deptt. of Power (Rs. 7.27crores)* : These include ancillary activities such as research, training, survey and investigations etc. A provision of Rs. 1.5 crores has been made for loan to the National Project Construction Corporation to enable it to meet the increase in turn over.

(e) *Damodar Valley Corporation* : The outlay for the schemes of the Corporation is Rs. 35.66 crores and this will be met entirely from the internal resources of the Corporation.

(f) *Nuclear Power (Rs. 63.59 crores) : The* outlay is mainly for Narora Atomic Power Station (Rs. 43 crores) Madras Atomic Power Station (Rs. 4.50 crores for Unit I and Rs. 6.80 crores for Unit II), Rajasthan Atomic Power Station (Rs. 1.78 crores for Unit I and Rs. 3.50 crores for Unit II), and Tarapur Atomic Power Station (Rs. 1.00 crores).

The Narora Atomic Power Station will have 2 units with a capacity of 235 MW each. The units are expected to be completed by end 1984 and end 1985 respectively. The two units of the Madras Atomic Power Station, with a capacity of 235 MW each, are expected to become critical by December, 1980 and March, 1983 respectively. The first unit (220 MW) of Rajasthan Atomic Power Station has already become operational from December 1973. The provision made for the unit is for certain essential facilities like solar evaporation facility, additional heavy water upgrading plant etc. The second unit of the Station with a capacity of 220 MW, is expected to attain criticality in 1980, subject to availability of heavy water. The Tarapur Atomic Power Station, with a capacity of 420 MW, has been in operation since October 1969. The provision made for the Station is meant mainly for capital works necessary for improving its performance.

Transport & Communications

(i) *Railways (Rs. 482 crores)*.—The Plan outlay of Railways is Rs. 760 crores out of which Rs. 278 crores will be from internal resources. The outlay includes Rs. 25 crores for metropolitan transport projects.

(*ii*) *Posts & Telegraphs (Rs. 69.30 crores)*.—The Plan outlay of Rs. 403.31 crores for telecommunication services (including wireless) is for providing additional 1,75,000 lines switching capacity, 1,70,000 direct exchange lines, 5,770 trunk automatic exchange lines, 18 point-to-point STD routes 530 manual trunk boards, 1050 route km of coaxial cables, 1665 route km of micro wave system, 2835 route km of

2835 रूट किलोमीटर यू० एच० एफ० प्रणालियां, 3000 तारघर, 36 टेलेक्स केन्द्र और विशेष रूप से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों, छोटे नगरों और नए विकास केन्द्रों के संदर्भ में लम्बी दूरी के 3000 सार्वजनिक काल कार्यालय ।

11.91 करोड़ रुपए का आयोजना परिव्यय मुख्य रूप से डाकघरों की इमारतों के निर्माण, डाक सेवाओं के मशीनीकरण और ग्रामीण, पिछड़े और पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में नए डाकघर खोलने के लिए है।

415.22 करोड़ रुपए के कुल आयोजना परिव्यय में से 345.92 करोड़ रुपए आन्तरिक साधनों से प्राप्त हो जाएंगे और बजट में 69.30 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

(iii) **पत्तन (57.99 करोड़ रुपए)** : इस आयोजना परिव्यय में जिन कुछ मुख्य विकास योजनाओं के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है, वे हैं : हल्दिया गोदी परियोजना, हल्दिया सरणी से मिट्टी निकालना, विशाखापत्तनम की पत्तन संबंधी बाहरी और भीतरी सुविधाएं, सलाया में अपतट टर्मिनल और कलकत्ता कोचीन, पारादीप मार्मागाबो, नई तुतिकुडि तथा नया मंगलोर पत्तन /कुद्रेमुख परियोजना तथा छोटे बन्दरगाहों पर अवतारण सुविधाओं और जट्टियों के निर्माण के लिए भी व्यवस्था की गई है।

(iv) **दीप स्तम्भ (3.67 रुपए करोड़)** : यह व्यवस्था दीप स्तम्भों के निर्माण, प्लवमान सहायक उपकरणों रेडियो बीकनों तथा नौपरिवहन संबंधी सहायक उपकरणों के लिए है। इस समय जिन स्थानों पर दीपस्तम्भों के निर्माण का कार्य चल रहा है उनमें पेरियर नदी, चेलेट, कलिंग पत्तनम, रमैयापत्तनम, पोर्ट नोवों आदि शामिल हैं। कच्छ की खाड़ी में तट से दूर तेल के टर्मिनल तक गहरे पानी की सरणी को चिन्हित करने के प्लवमान उपकरणों और अगुडा, खंडेरी द्वीप, मिनिकोय और पेरियर में रेडियो बीकनों का निर्माण किया जा रहा है।

(v) **नौवहन (119.20 करोड़ रुपए)** : इस राशि में जहाजों की खरीद के वित्तपोषण के लिए नौवहन विकास निधि समिति को ऋण के लिए 86.98 करोड़ रुपए अनुदान देने के वास्ते 29.60 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था शामिल है । इन अनुदानों से नौवहन विकास निधि समिति जहाजी कंपनियों को उन दरों से कम दरों पर उधार दे सकती है जिन पर वह सरकार से लेती है। इस राशि में की गई 2 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था पाल जहाज उद्योग को उधार देने के लिए है ।

(vi) **नागर विमानन (51.11 करोड़ रुपए)** : इस क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत कुल परिव्यय 171.80 करोड़ रुपए का है जिसमें से 120.69 करोड़ रुपए की राशि आन्तरिक साधनों से प्राप्त हो जाएगी। एयर इंडिया का परिव्यय 59.57 करोड़ रुपए का है जिसमें से 19.60 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था बजट साधनों से की जाएगी । एअर इंडिया के हवाई बेड़े में दो और बोइंग 747 हवाई जहाज जोड़े जाएंगे। इन जहाजों के आजाने से 1979-80 की तुलना में 1980–81 में एअर इंडिया की क्षमता में लगभग 25 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हो जाएगी।

इंडियन एअर लाइन्स का आयोजनागत वार्षिक परिव्यय 70.23 करोड़ रुपए का है । यह सारी की सारी राशि आन्तरिक साधनों से प्राप्त हो जाएगी। इस परिव्यय में 51.07 करोड़ रुपए की राशि शामिल है जिससे हवाई जहाज, दो अतिरिक्त एअर बसें खरीदी जाएंगी और आठ 737 बोइंग हवाई जहाजों के 1980-81 और 1981-82 में प्राप्त हो जाने की आशा है। इसके परिणामस्वरूप 1979-80 की तुलना में 1980–81 में इंडियन एअर लाइन्स की क्षमता में लगभग 20 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हो जाने की आशा है ।

भारतीय अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई पत्तन प्राधिकरण के आयोजना परिव्यय के लिए 22 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है जिसमें 11.51 करोड़ रुपए की बजट व्यवस्था शामिल है । प्राधिकरण ने चार अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डों पर सेवाओं तथा सुविधाओं में सुधार करने की योजना बनाई है । दिल्ली के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय टर्मिनल कम्प्लेक्स (पहला चरण) और बम्बई के दूसरे चरण तथा मद्रास के आन्तरिक टर्मिनल कम्पलेक्स के निर्माण का काम 1980-81 में शुरू किए जाने की आशा है।

हवाई अड्डों, वैमानिकी संचार तथा नौपरिवहन सुविधाओं के विकास की अन्य योजनाओं के लिए भी व्यवस्था की गई है।

(vii) सड़कें (114 करोड़ रुपए)–इसमें राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के निर्माण तथा विकास, सुधार के लिए 90 करोड़ रुपए, सामरिक सड़कों के लिए 12 करोड़ रुपए, अंतर्राज्यीय या आर्थिक महत्व की सड़कों के लिए 4 करोड़ रुपए, सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र की सड़कों के लिए 3.5 करोड़ रुपए तथा राजमार्ग अनुसंधान विकास तथा आयोजना के लिए एक करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

(viii) सड़क परिवहन (19.49 करोड़ रुपए)––इसमें दिल्ली परिवहन निगम को 630 बसों की खरीद (241 बसें पुरानी बसों के बदले तथा 389 नई बसें) के लिए 19.38 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था सम्मिलित है।

(ix) अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन (10 करोड़ रुपए) योजना में केन्द्रीय अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन निगम की स्कीमों के लिए 8.10 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था शामिल है।

(x) **पर्यटन (9.22 करोड़ रुपए)**–– इस क्षेत्र में की गई व्यवस्था निवास तथा परिवहन सुविधाओं सहित पर्यटन के संवर्धन और विकास के लिए है। 9.22 करोड़ रुपए की कुल व्यवस्था में से 6 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था भारतीय पर्यटन विकास निगम को अपने मौजूदा होटलों तथा पर्यटक गृहों के विस्तार तथा निर्माण के लिए है । अन्य आयोजना स्कीमों में, गुलमर्ग, वोवलम, कुल्लू मनाली तथा गोवा में मुख्य पर्यटन स्थलों का विकास करने, मेवाड़, ब्रजभूमि तथा फतेहपुर सीकरी क्षेत्र में मास्टर प्लान बनाने, खेलकूद की सुविधाओं का विकास करने, युवक होस्टलों का निर्माण तथा राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर मुख्य/महत्वपूर्ण स्थानों पर पर्यटक ग्रामों के निर्माण की योजनाएं बनाने की स्कीमें शामिल हैं।

(xi) **उपग्रह कार्यक्रम (39.56 करोड़ रुपए)**––यह व्यवस्था भारतीय राष्ट्रीय उपग्रह (इन्सेट-1) प्रणाली के अंतरिक्ष भाग के लिए है । भारतीय राष्ट्रीय उपग्रह प्रणाली 1ए कार्यचालन संबंधी एक घरेलू उपग्रह है जिसमें दूर संचार, मौसम विज्ञान तथा विकासात्मक दूरदर्शन शामिल हैं तथा इस उपग्रह के 1981 के अंत में या 1982 के शुरू में छोड़े जाने की आशा है । बजट में की गई व्यवस्था मुख्यतः फोर्ड एयरोस्पेस कम्यूनिकेशन कारपोरेशन (संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका) को अंतरिक्ष–यान तथा सहायक उपस्कर तथा सेवाओं, उपग्रह प्रक्षेपण की सेवाओं के लिए नेशनल एयरोनाटिक्स एण्ड स्पेस एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन से संबंधित प्रत्याशित अदायगियों, तथा कर्नाटक राज्य के हसन जिले में स्थापित की जा रही मास्टर कंट्रोल सुविधा के खर्च को पूरा करने के लिए है।

(xii) **अन्य संचार सेवाएं (27.66 करोड़ रुपए)**–यह व्यवस्था मुख्यतः आई० ओ० सी० ओ० एम० केबल परियोजना (20 करोड़ रुपए), स्विचिंग कार्यक्रमों (2.85 करोड़ रुपए), उपग्रह परियोजना (1.69 करोड़ रुपए) के लिए तथा आई० एन० टी० ई० एल० एस० ए० टी० को 1.06 करोड़ रुपए की अदायगी करने के लिए है। आई० ओ० सी० ओ० एम० केबल परियोजना प्रणाली के अक्टूबर, 1980 से कार्य प्रारम्भ करने की संभावना है । बम्बई में संदेश पुनः पारेषण प्रणाली के वर्ष के दौरान शुरू हो जाने की आशा है । नई दिल्ली में भण्डार कार्यक्रम नियंत्रण टेलेक्स / एम० आर० एस० के भी वर्ष के दौरान शुरू किए जाने की संभावना है । देहरादून स्थित उपग्रह परियोजना के लिए दिए गए आर्डरों के अंतर्गत उपस्करों की सप्लाई, उनकी जांच तथा केन्द्र के इसी वर्ष स्थापित किए जाने की संभावना है।

UHF systems, 3,000 telegraph offices, 36 telex exchanges and 3,000 long distance PCOs with special preferences for rural areas, smaller towns and new growth centres.

A Plan outlay of Rs. 11.91 crores for postal service is mainly for construction of buildings, mechanisation of postal services and opening of new post offices in rural backward and hilly areas.

Of the total outlay of Rs. 415.22 crores, Rs. 345.92 crores are to be met from internal resources and the balance of Rs. 69.30 crores from budgetary support.

(iii) *Ports* (*Rs.* 57.99 *crores*).—Major schemes for which provision has been made include Haldia dock project, dredging of Haldia channel, Visakhapatnam outer and inner harbour projects, Salaya off shore terminal and development of Calcutta, Cochin, Paradip, Marmugao, New Tuticorin and New Mangalore ports. Provision has also been made for port facilities for Kudremukh iron ore project and construction of landing facilities and jetties in minor ports.

(iv) *Light Houses* (*Rs.* 3.67 *crores*).—The provision is for construction of light houses, floating aids, radio beacons and development of other navigational aids. The light houses under construction include those at Periyar river, Chellet, Kalingapatnam, Ramayapatnam, Portnovo etc. Floating aids to mark deep water channel leading to Salaya off shore oil terminal in the gulf of Kutch and radio beacons at Aguda, Khanderi island, Minicoy and Periyar are under construction.

(v) *Shipping* (*Rs.* 119.20 *crores*).—The provision includes Rs. 86.98 crores as loans and Rs. 29.60 crores as grants to the Shipping Development Fund Committee for financing acquisition of ships. The grants enable the SDFC to advance loans to shipping companies at a rate lower than what it pays on its borrowings from Government. The provision of Rs. 2 crores has also been made for loans to sailing vessels industry.

(*vi*) *Civil Aviation* (*Rs.* 51.11 *crores*).—The total outlay under this sector will be Rs. 171.80 crores of which Rs. 120.69 crores will be met from internal resources. The outlay for Air India is Rs. 59.57 crores which will be met to the extent of Rs. 19.60 crores from budgetary support. Two more B 747 aircrafts are expected to be added to the fleet of the Corporation. With this Air India's capacity is to increase by about 25 per cent in 1980-81 compared to 1979-80.

The annual Plan outlay of Indian Airlines will be Rs. 70.23 crores. The entire outlay will be met from internal resources. The outlay includes Rs. 51.07 crores for acquisition of aircrafts, 2 additional air buses and 8 Boeing 737 are scheduled for delivery in 1980-81 and 1981-82. The capacity of the airline is expected to be increased by about 20 per cent in 1980-81 compared to 1979-80.

The Plan outlay for International Airports Authority of India will be Rs. 22 crores with a budgetary support of Rs. 11.51 crores. The Authority has plans for improvement of services and facilities at the 4 international airports. The international passenger terminal complex at Delhi (phase I) and Bombay (phase II) and Madras domestic terminal complex are to be taken up during 1980-81.

Other schemes for which provision has been made include development of aerodromes, aeronautical communication and navigational facilities.

(*vii*) *Roads* (*Rs.* 114 *crores*).—The provision includes Rs. 90 crores for construction and development/improvement of national highways, Rs. 12 crores for strategic roads, Rs. 4 crores for roads of inter-State or economic importance, Rs. 3.5 crores for roads in sensitive border areas and Rs. 1 crore for highways research development and planning.

(*viii*) *Road Transport* (*Rs.* 19.49 *crores*).—The provision includes Rs. 19.38 crores for Delhi Transport Corporation for purchase of 630 buses (241 as replacements and 389 as new additions).

(*ix*) *Inland Water Transport* (*Rs.* 10 *crores*).—The provision includes Rs. 8.10 crores for the schemes of Central Inland Water Transport Corporation.

(*x*) *Tourism* (*Rs.* 9.22 *crores*).—The provision made is for promotion and development of tourism including accommodation and transport facilities. Of the provision of Rs. 9.22 crores, Rs. 6 crores are for India Tourism Development Corporation for construction and expansion of hotels and travellers lodges. The other Plan schemes include development of major tourist resorts at Gulmarg, Kovalam, Kulu Manali and Goa, preparation of master plans of Mewar, Braj Bhoomi and Fatehpur Sikri complex, development of sport facilities, construction of youth hostels and preparation of plans for tourist villages at key points on national highways.

(*xi*) *Satellite Programme* (*Rs.* 39.56 *crores*).—The provision is for space segment of the Indian National Satellite (INSAT-I) system. INSAT-IA operational domesitic satellite covering telecommunications, meteorology and developmental television is expected to be launched late in 1981 or early 1982. Budget provision is mainly for anticipated payments to the Ford Aerospace Communications Corporation (USA) for space craft and allied equipment and services, National Aeronautics and Space Administration (USA) for launching services and expenditure on master control facility that is being established in Hassan district of Karnataka State.

(*xii*) *Other Communication Services* (*Rs.* 27.66 *crores*).— The provisions are mainly for IOCOM cable project (Rs. 20 crores), switching programmes (Rs. 2.85 crores), satellite project (Rs. 1.69 crores) and payment to INTELSAT (Rs. 1.06 crores). IOCOM project cable system is expected to be operational from October, 1980. Message retransmission system at Bombay is expected to be commissioned during the year. Store programme control telex/MRS at New Delhi is also likely to be commissioned during the year. The equipment ordered for the satellite project at Dehradun is likely to be received, tested and commissioned during the year.

विवरण I
STATEMENT I

बजट में केन्द्रीय आयोजना के लिए क्षेत्रों के आधार पर की गई व्यवस्था
BUDGETARY SUPPORT FOR CENTRAL PLAN BY SECTORS

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

क्षेत्र Sector	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1979-80	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates 1979-80	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1980-81
सामान्य सेवाए GENERAL SERVICES	23	20	19
सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES	797	647	796
आर्थिक सेवाएं ECONOMIC SERVICES	3,988	3,712	4,507
सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं (i) GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES	95	79	96
कृषि और सम्बद्ध सेवाएं (ii) AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES	898	885	949@
उद्योग और खनिज (iii) INDUSTRY AND MINERALS	1,719	1,590	1,956
जल और विद्युत विकास (iv) WATER AND POWER DEVELOPMENT	375	350	503*
परिवहन और संचार (v) TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS	901	808	1,003
कुल जोड़ GRAND TOTAL	4,808	4,379	5,322

@इसके अलावा 'सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं' क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत कृषि ऋण सहकारी समितियों के लिए 74 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई हैं।

@Besides, Rs. 74 crores for agricultural cooperatives are included in the sector General Economic Services.

*इसमें राज्यों की आयोजना स्कीमों के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता के अंग के रूप में "ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम" के लिए की गई 88 करोड़ रुपए की रकम शामिल नहीं है।

*Excludes Rs. 88 crores for "Rural Electrification Corporation" provided as part of Central assistance for States' Plan Schemes.

विवरण II
STATEMENT II

विकास शीर्षों के अनुसार केन्द्रीय आयोजना का क्षेत्रीय परिव्यय
SECTORAL OUTLAY OF CENTRAL PLAN BY HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

विकास शीर्ष Heads of development	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1979-80	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates 1979-80	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1980-81	कुल आयोजना परिव्यय Total Plan Outlay 1980-81
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
सामान्य सेवाएं GENERAL SERVICES :				
स्टाम्प 1. Stamps	0.70	0.55	0.64	0.64
करेंसी, सिक्का-निर्माण और टकसाल 2. Currency, Coinage and Mint	12.53	11.87	9.25	9.25
पूर्ति और निपटान 3. Supplies and Disposals	0.66	0.38	0.61	0.61
लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण 4. Stationery and Printing	1.04	1.06	2.50	2.50
लोक निर्माण 5. Public Works	5.20	4.34	3.09	3.09
अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं 6. Other Administrative Services	2.44	2.38	3.15	3.15
जोड़—सामान्य सेवाएं TOTAL—GENERAL SERVICES	22.57	20.58	19.24	19.24
सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES :				
शिक्षा 1. Education	83.75	70.74	88.47	88.47
कला और संस्कृति 2. Art and Culture	5.72	4.41	6.08	6.08
वैज्ञानिक सेवाएं और अनुसंधान 3. Scientific Services & Research	134.67	115.40	141.44	141.44
चिकित्सा 4. Medical	20.65	22.44	25.45	25.45
परिवार कल्याण 5. Family Welfare	116.19	111.36	140.00	140.00
लोक स्वास्थ्य 6. Public Health	136.32	74.22	84.55	84.55

विवरण II (क्रमशः)
STATEMENT II (*Contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
जल पूर्ति और सफाई 7. Water Supply and Sanitation	82.17	65.96	101.48	101.48
आवास 8. Housing	65.43	80.07	54.79	54.79
नगर विकास 9. Urban Development	42.08	6.34	21.37	21.37
सूचना और प्रचार 10. Information and Publicity	4.60	1.88	4.95	4.95
प्रसारण 11. Broadcasting	18.43	10.01	13.87	13.87
श्रम और रोजगार 12. Labour and Employment	5.19	3.60	8.31	8.31
विस्थापित व्यक्तियों का पुनर्वास ? 13. Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons	33.00	25.20	31.00	31.00
अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जनजातियों और अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों का कल्याण 14. Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes	30.66	30.59	38.26	38.26
समाज कल्याण 15. Social Welfare	18.32	24.71	35.48	35.48
अन्य सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं 6. Other Social and Community Services	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.03
जोड़—सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं TOTAL—SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES	797.23	646.95	795.53	795.53
सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES :				
योजना तंत्र 1. Planning Machinery	3.19	1.06	1.42	1.42
निर्यात संवर्धन 2. Export Promotion	0.71	0.70	0.99	0.99
सहकारिता (सहकारी उर्वरक कारखानों सहित) 3. Cooperation (including Cooperative Fertilizer Factories)	84.55	73.07	86.36	86.36
सांख्यिकी 4. Statistics	5.75	3.00	6.44	6.44
अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं 5. Other General Economic Services	0.90	0.83	1.19	1.19
जोड़—सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं TOTAL—GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES	95.10	78.66	96.40	96.40

विवरण II (क्रमशः)
STATEMENT II (*Contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
कृषि और सम्बद्ध सेवाएं : AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES				
1. कृषि Agriculture	398.13	200.69	242.71	249.73
2. लघु सिंचाई Minor Irrigation	19.97	9.69	10.45	10.45
3. भूमि और जल संरक्षण Soil and Water Conservation	18.52	7.89	13.72	13.72
4. क्षेत्र विकास Area Development	60.53	38.10	45.40	45.40
5. खाद्य Food	47.65	30.37	42.02	42.24
6. पशु पालन Animal Husbandry	19.36	9.28	18.93	18.93
7. डेरी विकास Dairy Development	44.75	58.90	72.61	72.61
8. मीन उद्योग Fisheries	36.65	20.25	33.76	33.76
9. वन Forest	28.95	6.53	12.84	12.84
10. ग्राम विकास Rural Development	61.17	357.05	347.32	347.32
11. कृषि वित्तीय संस्थाएं Agricultural Financial Institutions	162.75	146.08	109.20	109.20
जोड़—कृषि और सम्बद्ध सेवाएं TOTAL—AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES	898.43	884.83	948.96	956.20

विवरण II (क्रमशः)
STATEMENT II (*Contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
उद्योग और खनिज : **INDUSTRY AND MINERALS :**				
ग्राम और लघु उद्योग 1. Village and Small Industries	188.41	142.47	144.79*	144.79
मशीनरी और इंजीनियरिंग उद्योग 2. Machinery and Engineering Industries	77.02	80.96	72.70	118.19
पेट्रोलियम 3. Petroleum	74.96	63.60	67.73	780.42
पेट्रोरसायन 4. Petro-chemicals	14.06	13.98	31.28	56.50
रसायन 5. Chemicals	19.95	15.05	15.65	22.15
औषध और भेषज 6. Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	21.81	29.60	30.61	30.61
उर्वरक 7. Fertilizers	237.78	225.84	230.79	266.48
समुन्द्री जहाज निर्माण 8. Ship-building	13.35	13.13	12.80	14.30
दूर संचार और इलेक्ट्रानिक उद्योग 9. Telecommunication and Electronic Industries . .	17.29	16.99	16.35	22.29
कोयला और लिगनाइट 10. Coal and Lignite	355.78	290.42	473.38	473.38
लोहा और इस्पात 11. Iron and Steel	365.53	404.15	493.00	803.00
अलौह धातुएं 12. Non-ferrous Metals	61.53	49.02	79.37	106.40
परमाणु ऊर्जा उद्योग 13. Atomic Energy Industries	34.18	33.27	47.17	49.67
उपभोक्ता उद्योग 14. Consumer Industries	137.39	120.87	129.96	139.16
बागान 15. Plantations	14.46	12.67	14.61	16.38
अन्य उद्योग 16. Other Industries	13.84	13.14	20.55	20.55
औद्योगिक वित्तीय संस्थाएं 17. Industrial Financial Institutions	51.73	49.63	56.09	56.09
खनिज अन्वेषण और विकास 18. Mineral Exploration and Development . . .	19.56	15.08	18.73	23.54
जोड़—उद्योग और खनिज TOTAL—INDUSTRY AND MINERALS	1718.63	1589.87	1955.56	3143.90

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*इसके अतिरिक्त ग्राम और लघु उद्योगों से सम्बद्ध सहकारी समितियों के लिए व्यवस्था 'सहकारिता' के अन्तर्गत दिखाई गई है।

*Besides, provision for Cooperatives relating to Village and Small Industries are included under "Co-operation".

विवरण II (समाप्त)

STATEMENT II (*Concld.*)

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
जल और विद्युत विकास : WATER AND POWER DEVELOPMENT :				
सिंचाई 1. Irrigation	8.15	5.31	7.68	7.68
बाढ़ नियंत्रण और नौपरिवहन 2. Flood Control and Navigation	29.19	25.67	40.57	40.57
विद्युत 3. Power	337.53	319.04	454.76	490.42
जोड़—जल और विद्युत विकास TOTAL—WATER AND POWER DEVELOPMENT	374.87	350.02	503.01	538.67
परिवहन और संचार : TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS :				
रेलवे 1. Railways	395.00	425.40	482.00	760.00
डाक और तार 2. Posts and Telegraphs	53.87	17.60	69.30	415.22
पत्तन 3. Ports	72.73	36.57	57.99*	99.17
दीपस्तम्भ 4. Lighthouses	3.00	1.82	3.67	3.67
नौवहन 5. Shipping	160.96	145.64	119.20	119.20
नागर विमानन 6. Civil Aviation	32.75	23.42	51.11	171.80
सड़कें 7. Roads	120.00	106.11	114.00	114.00
सड़क परिवहन 8. Road Transport	9.12	8.35	19.49	19.74
अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन 9. Inland Water Transport	9.57	3.85	10.00	10.00
पर्यटन 10. Tourism	12.14	10.64	9.22	9.82
उपग्रह कार्यक्रम 11. Satellite Programme	21.00	16.90	39.56	39.56
अन्य परिवहन और संचार सेवाएं 12. Other Transport and Communication Services	10.81	11.97	27.66	27.66
जोड़—परिवहन और संचार TOTAL—TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS	900.95	808.27	1003.20	1789.84
कुल जोड़ GRAND TOTAL	4807.78	4379.18	5321.90	7339.78

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*इसके अलावा भागीरथी हुगली नदियों के सुधारात्मक कार्यों के लिए पत्तन न्यास को अदायगियां करने के वास्ते 2.75 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई।

*In addition there is a provision of Rs. 2.75 Crores for payments to Calcutta Port Trust for corrective works on Bhagirathi Hoogly rivers.

विवरण III

STATEMENT III

बजट में केन्द्रीय आयोजना के लिए मंत्रालयों/विभागों द्वारा की गई व्यवस्था
BUDGETARY SUPPORT FOR CENTRAL PLAN BY MINISTRIES/DEPARTMENTS

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

क्रम संख्या S. No.	मंत्रालय/विभाग Ministry/Department	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1979-80	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates 1979-80	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1980-81
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	कृषि और सहकारिता Agriculture and Co-operation	341.64	218.63	304.62
2.	खाद्य Food	51.73	37.90	47.48
3.	कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा Agricultural Research and Education	55.00	42.00	59.49
4.	सिंचाई Irrigation	36.22	28.76	45.50
5.	वाणिज्य Commerce	91.64	75.44	73.07
6.	नागरिक पूर्ति Civil Supplies	9.94	7.64	9.53
7.	संचार (डाक और तार को छोड़कर) Communications (excluding P&T)	23.99	24.85	37.63
8.	डाक और तार Posts and Telegraphs	53.87	17.60	69.30
9.	शिक्षा Education	83.75	70.74	88.45
10.	संस्कृति Culture	6.75	5.38	7.03
11.	ऊर्जा (विद्युत) Energy (Power)	281.39	263.38	391.17
12.	आर्थिक कार्य Economic Affairs	222.71	234.80	182.83
13.	राजस्व Revenue	0.17	0.03	0.11
14.	स्वास्थ्य Health	156.97	96.66	110.00
15.	परिवार कल्याण Family Welfare	116.19	111.36	140.00

विवरण III (समाप्त)
STATEMENT III (*Concld.*)

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
16.	गृह Home Affairs	40.58	40.51	40.81
17.	कार्मिक और प्रशासनिक सुधार Personnel and Administrative Reforms	0.30	0.30	0.33
18.	औद्योगिक विकास Industrial Development	182.65	139.95	160.73
19.	भारी उद्योग Heavy Industry	76.40	73.48	66.89
20.	सूचना और प्रसारण Information and Broadcasting	23.53	12.39	18.97
21.	श्रम Labour	5.15	3.59	8.25
22.	पेट्रोलियम Petroleum	89.02	77.58	99.01
23.	रसायन और उर्वरक Chemicals and Fertilizers	279.54	270.49	277.05
24.	आयोजना Planning	9.22	4.38	8.22
25.	ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण Rural Reconstruction	462.97	590.95	595.67
26.	नौवहन और परिवहन Shipping and Transport	389.99	317.70	339.96
27.	समाज कल्याण Social Welfare	18.50	24.79	35.81
28.	इस्पात Steel	365.53	404.15	493.00
29.	खान Mines.	81.09	64.10	98.10
30.	कोयला Coal	355.78	290.42	473.38
31.	पूर्ति Supply	0.66	0.38	0.61
32.	पुनर्वास Rehabilitation	33.00	25.20	31.00
33.	पर्यटन और नागर विमानन Tourism and Civil Aviation	55.35	43.46	72.58
34.	निर्माण और आवास Works and Housing	172.92	119.77	168.23
35,	परमाणु ऊर्जा Atomic Energy	124.73	118.14	145.76
36.	इलेक्ट्रानिकी Electronics	16.40	15.86	16.53
37.	विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी Science and Technology	48.50	40.74	52.37
38.	अन्तरिक्ष Space	49.01	40.28	70.43
39.	रेलवे Railways	395.00	425.40	482.00
	जोड़ TOTAL	4807.78	4379.18	5321.90

विवरण IV
STATEMENT IV
कार्यक्रमों के अनुसार मंत्रालयों/विभागों की केन्द्रीय आयोजना

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

मंत्रालय/विभाग Ministries/Departments	कार्यक्रम Programmes	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1979-80	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates 1979-80	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1980-81	कुल आयोजना परिव्यय Total Plan Outlay 1980-81
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
कृषि मंत्रालय **MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE**					
कृषि और सहकारिता विभाग **DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION :**					
कृषि और सम्बद्ध सेवाएं *Agriculture and Allied Services :*					
कृषि *Agriculture :*					
	बीज (i) Seeds :				
	राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम (a) National Seeds Corporation	0.27	0.32	0.85	0.85
	राज्य बीज निगम (b) State Seeds Corporations.	0.70	0.70	0.34	0.34
	अन्य स्कीमें (c) Other Schemes . .	0.60	0.25	0.35	0.35
	जोड़—बीज TOTAL—Seeds . . .	1.57	1.27	1.54	1.54
	कृषि फार्म (ii) Agricultural Farms :				
	राज्य फार्म निगम (a) State Farms Corporation.	0.15	1.65	2.33	3.65

विवरण IV (क्रमशः)
STATEMENT IV (*Contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
कृषि और सहकारिता विभाग (क्रमशः) **DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION—(Contd.)** कृषि और सम्बद्ध सेवाएं (क्रमशः) *Agriculture and Allied Services*: (Contd.) कृषि (क्रमशः) *Agriculture*—(Contd.)	खाद और उर्वरक (iii) Manures and Fertilizers :				
	बोरियों में बन्द किए बिना जहाजों में लाए गए उर्वरकों को उतारने और उठाने-धरने की परियोजना (a) Bulk Fertilizers unloading handling and project .	2.10	1.52	3.85	3.85
	स्थानीय खाद साधनों का विकास (b) Development of local Manurial resources . .	3.34	1.21	0.12	0.12
	क्षारीय भूमि का सुधार (c) Amendment of Alkali Soil	4.80	..	..	..
	अन्य स्कीमें (d) Other Schemes . .	2.16	0.16	1.17	1.17
	जोड़—खाद और उर्वरक TOTAL—Manures and Fertilizers	12.40	2.89	5.14	5.14
	अधिक उपज देने वाली किस्मों का कार्यक्रम (iv) High Yielding Varieties Programme :				
	दालों की फसलों का उत्पादन (a) Production of Pulses crops	3.00	1.20	3.54	3.54
	अन्य स्कीमें (b) Other Schemes . .	2.00	1.76	2.01	2.01
	जोड़—अधिक उपज देने वाली किस्मों का कार्यक्रम TOTAL—High yielding varieties Programme . . .	5.00	2.96	5.55	5.55

विवरण IV (क्रमशः)
STATEMENT IV (*Contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
कृषि और सहकारिता विभाग (क्रमशः) **DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION**—(Contd.) **कृषि और सम्बद्ध सेवाएं** (क्रमशः) *Agriculture and Allied Services*: (Contd.) **कृषि** (क्रमशः) *Agriculture*—(Contd.)					
	पौधा संरक्षण (v) Plant Protection :	5.32	4.07	3.70	3.70
	वाणिज्यिक फसलें (vi) Commercial Crops :				
	गहन कपास जिला कार्यक्रम (a) Intensive Cotton District Programme . . .	6.00	3.00	3.40	3.40
	तेलहन विकास (b) Development of Oil Seeds	4.50	1.50	9.98	9.98
	गन्ना विकास (c) Development of Sugarcane	1.68	0.02	2.02	2.02
	केरल आयल प्लांटेशन लिमिटेड (d) Kerala Oil Plantation Ltd.	0.05	..	0.25	0.25
	राज्य काजू निगम (e) State Cashewnut Corpn. .	0.22	..	..	..
	अन्य स्कीमें (f) Other Schemes . .	5.93	1.85	2.30	2.30
	जोड़—वाणिज्यिक फसलें TOTAL—Commercial Crops .	18.38	6.37	17.95	17.95

विवरण IV (क्रमश :)
STATEMENT IV (*Contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
कृषि और सहकारिता विभाग (क्रमशः) **DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION**—(Contd.) कृषि और सम्बद्ध सेवाएं—(क्रमशः) *Agriculture and Allied Services*—(Contd.) कृषि—(क्रमशः) *Agriculture*—(Contd.)					
	विस्तार और किसानों का प्रशिक्षण (vii) Extension and Farmers' Training :				
	अधिक उपज देने वाली किस्मों के बारे में किसानों का प्रशिक्षण (a) Farmers' training in high yielding varieties . .	2.50	..	..	..
	राज्यों में विस्तार और कृषि प्रशासन तंत्र को और सुदृढ़ बनाना (b) Strengthening of machinery on extension and agricultural administration in States. . .	3.98	..	..	..
	अन्य स्कीमें (c) Other schemes . .	2.74	10.1	1.57	1.57
	जोड़–विस्तार और किसानों का प्रशिक्षण TOTAL—Extension and Farmers' Training . . .	9.22	10.1	1.57	1.57
	कृषि इंजीनियरी (viii) Agricultural Engineering :				
	राज्य कृषि-उद्योग निगम (a) State Agro-Industries Corporations . . .	1.90	..	..	..
	अन्य स्कीमें (b) Other Schemes . .	1.37	0.22	0.35	0.35
	जोड़—कृषि इंजीनियरी TOTAL—Agricultural Engineering	3.27	0.22	0.35	0.35

विवरण IV (क्रमशः)
STATEMENT IV (*Contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
कृषि और सहकारिता विभाग—(क्रमशः) **DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION**—(Contd). **कृषि और सम्बद्ध सेवाएं—(क्रमशः)** *Agriculture and Allied Services*—(Contd). **कृषि—(क्रमशः)** *Agriculture*—(Contd.)	कृषि अर्थशास्त्र और सांख्यिकी (ix) Agricultural Economics and Statistics . .	4.15	2.58	3.89	3.89
	बागबानी (x) Horticulture . . .	0.92	..	..	..
	केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के निर्माण कार्यों पर व्यय (xi) Expenditure on works by CPWD . . .	0.13	0.10	1.01	1.01
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (xii) Other Programmes .	0.15	0.06	0.31	0.31
	जोड़—कृषि TOTAL—Agriculture . .	60.66	23.18	43.34	44.66
लघु सिंचाई *Minor Irrigation*	भूमिगत जल साधनों का अन्वेषण एवं विकास (i) Investigation and development of ground water resources : . . .				
	केन्द्रीय भूमिगत जल बोर्ड (a) Central Ground Water Board	7.55*	3.89*	6.45*	6.45*
	भूमिगत और भूमितल जल साधनों को सुदृढ़ करना (b) Strengthening of ground and surface water .	1.20	0.80	1.00	1.00
	अन्य लघु सिंचाई कार्य (ii) Other minor irrigation works : . .				
	प्रायोगिक जल प्रबन्ध कार्यक्रम Water Management Pilot Programme . . .	1.22	..	..	..
	जोड़—लघु सिंचाई TOTAL—Minor Irrigation .	9.97	4.69	7.45	7.45

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* व्यय में से वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद

*Net of recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure.

विवरण IV (क्रमश :)
STATEMENT IV (*Contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
कृषि और सहकारिता विभाग (क्रमशः) **DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION—(Contd.)**					
कृषि और सम्बद्ध सेवाएं (क्रमशः) *Agriculture and Allied Services* (Contd.)					
भूमि और जल संरक्षण *Soil and Water Conservation*	नदी घाटी परियोजनाओं के जल विभाजक क्षेत्र में भूमि संरक्षण (i) Soil Conservation in water sheds of river valley Projects	11.50	5.57	7.92	7.92
	भारत-गंगा बेसिन में बाढ़ की आशंका वाली नदियों में समन्वित जल विभाजक प्रबन्ध (ii) Integrated water shed management in the flood prone rivers in the Indo Gangetic Basin	..	..	2.00	2.00
	हिमालय में एकीकृत भू-संरक्षण स्कीमें (iii) Integrated Soil Conservation Schemes in the Himalayas	2.75	1.50	2.25	2.25
	पठार भूमि का संरक्षण और गहरी खाई खंदक वाले क्षेत्रों को इकसार बनाना (iv) Protection of table lands and stabilisation of ravine areas . . .	2.00	..	..	..
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (v) Other Programmes .	2.05	0.60	0.95	0.95
	जोड़—भूमि और जल संरक्षण TOTAL—Soil and Water Conservation . . .	18.30	7.67	13.12	13.12
	बारानी भूमि विकास Dry Land Development :				
क्षेत्र विकास *Area Development*	कमान क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम (a) Command Area Development Programme .	41.03	29.10	37.40	37.40*
	एकीकृत बारानी भूमि और कृषि उत्पादन (b) Integrated Dry Land and Agricultural Production .	1.50	..	..	..
	जोड़—क्षेत्र विकास TOTAL—Area Development .	42.53	29.10	37.40	37.40

इसके अलावा, इस कार्यक्रम के लिए कृषि पुनर्वित्त और विकास निगम को उधार के रूप में 2.50 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था "कृषि वित्तीय संस्थाएं" शीर्ष में शामिल की गई हैं ।

*Besides, a provision of Rs. 2.50 crores for loans to Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation for this Programme is included under "Agricultural Financial Institutions".

विवरण IV (क्रमशः)
STATEMENT IV (*Contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
कृषि और सहकारिता विभाग (क्रमशः) **DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION—(Contd.)** **कृषि और सम्बद्ध सेवाएं (क्रमशः)** *Agriculture and Allied Services—*(Contd.) **पशु पालन** *Animal Husbandry*	पशु विकास (i) Cattle Development				
	विदेशी दुधारू पशुओं के साथ संकर और जमाए हुए वीर्य की तकनीक द्वारा सांडों के स्तर को ऊंचा करना (a) Cross breeding in Cattle with exotic dairy breeds and upgrading of bulls using frozen semen technique	1.50	..	5.00	5.00
	केंद्रीय पशु प्रजनन फार्म (b) Central Cattle Breeding Farms	1.77	1.41	1.81	1.81
	अन्य स्कीमें (c) Other Schemes . .	2.78	1.58	0.21	0.21
	जोड़—पशु विकास TOTAL—Cattle Development .	6.05	2.99	7.02	7.02
	कुक्कुटपालन विकास (ii) Poultry Development .	1.37	0.69	0.71	0.71
	भेड़ और ऊन का विकास (iii) Sheep and Wool Development	2.27	0.47	0.80	0.80

विवरण IV (क्रमशः)
STATEMENT IV (*Contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
कृषि और सहकारिता विभाग (क्रमशः) **DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION—** (Contd.) **कृषि और सम्बद्ध सेवाएं (क्रमशः)** *Agriculture and Allied Services* (Contd.) **पशुपालन (क्रमशः)** *Animal Husbandry* (Contd.)					
	पशु चिकित्सा सेवाएं और पशु स्वास्थ्य (iv) Veterinary Services and Animal Health . .	1.17	0.54	0.72	0.72
	चारे और दाने का विकास (v) Fodder and Feed Development . . .	0.55	0.30	0.51	0.51
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (vi) Other Programmes .				
	बूचड़खाना निगम (a) Slaughter Houses Corporation	1.00	0.10	0.60	0.60
	केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग द्वारा निर्माण कार्यों पर खर्च (b) Expenditure on works by CPWD . . .	0.81	0.71	1.52	1.52
	अन्य स्कीमें (c) Other Schemes .	0.67	0.13	0.60	0.60
	जोड़—अन्य कार्यक्रम TOTAL—Other Programmes .	2.48	0.94	2.72	2.72
	जोड़—पशु पालन TOTAL—Animal Husbandry .	13.89	5.93	12.48	12.48
डेरी वकास *Dairy Development*	दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना (i) Delhi Milk Scheme .	0.95	0.30	..	..
	राष्ट्रीय डेरी विकास बोर्ड (ii) National Dairy Development Board . .	1.00	0.65	1.00	1.0
	भारतीय डेरी निगम (iii) Indian Dairy Corporation :				
	भरपूर दूध II (a) Operation Flood II .	27.00	42.99	54.38	54.38
	राज्यों की नई डेरी परियोजनाएं (b) New Dairy Projects in States	3.40	0.60	2.20	2.20
	पशु एवं डेरी विकास परियोजनाएं (c) Cattle cum Dairy Development Projects . .	10.00	12.00	10.00	10.00

विवरण IV (क्रमशः)
STATEMENT IV (*Contd*)

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
कृषि श्रौर सहकारिता विभाग (क्रमशः) **DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION:—(Contd.)** कृषि श्रौर सम्बद्ध सेवाएं (क्रमशः) *Agriculture and Allied Services (Contd.)* डेरी विकास *Dairy Development*					
	अन्य स्कीमें (d) Other Schemes . .	..	..	0.64	0.64
	जोड़—भारतीय डेरी निगम TOTAL—Indian Dairy Corpn.	40.40	55.59	67.22	67.22
	नई डेरियों के लिए राज्य सरकारों को सहायता (iv) Assistance to State Government for new Dairies .	0.20	0.20	0.10	0.10
	राज्य डेरी विकास निगम (v) State Dairy Development Corporation . . .	1.50	1.50	2.44	2.44
	केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग द्वारा निर्माण कार्यों पर व्यय (vi) Expenditure on works by CPWD . . .	0.05	0.01	0.15	0.15
	जोड़—डेरी विकास TOTAL—Dairy Development .	44.10	58.25	70.91	70.91

विवरण IV (क्रमशः)
STATEMENT IV (*Contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
कृषि और सहकारिता विभाग (क्रमशः) **DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION—(Contd.)**					
कृषि और सम्बद्ध सेवाएं (क्रमशः) *Agriculture and Allied Services*—(Contd.)	मछली बन्दरगाह और घाट सुविधाएं (i) Fishing Harbour and Landing Facilities .	10.60	4.89	6.60	6.60
मीन उद्योग *Fisheries*	अन्तर्देशीय मीन उद्योग (ii) Inland Fisheries . .	1.24	0.16	1.00	1.00
	समुद्री मीन उद्योग (iii) Marine Fisheries .	7.67	7.43	12.95	12.95
	संसाधन, परिरक्षण और विपणन (iv) Processing, Preservation and Marketing . .	0.23	0.14	0.15	0.15
	शिक्षा, प्रशिक्षण और अनुसंधान (v) Education Training and Research . . .	6.23	4.75	4.83	4.83
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (vi) Other Programmes : .				
	केन्द्रीय मीन उद्योग निगम लिमिटेड (a) Central Fisheries Corporation Ltd. . .	0.01	0.40	..	..
	नौवहन विकास निधि समिति को मछली पकड़ने वाले ट्रालरों की खरीद के लिए (b) Shipping Development Fund Committee for acquisition of fishing trawlers . . .	5.50	0.03	1.30	1.30
	अन्य स्कीमें (c) Other Schemes . .	1.50	0.15	0.45	0.45
	जोड़—अन्य कार्यक्रम TOTAL—Other Programmes .	7.01	0.58	1.75	1.75
	जोड़—मीन उद्योग TOTAL—Fisheries	32.98	17.95	27.28*	27.28
वन *Forest*	वन संरक्षण और विकास (i) Forest Conservation and Development . .				

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*इसके अतिरिक्त गहरे समुद्र में मछलियां पकड़ने के लिए कृषि पुनर्वित्त तथा विकास निगम के लिए 4.50 करोड़ रुपए की राशि "कृषि वित्तीय संस्थाएं" के अन्तर्गत शामिल की गई है ।

*Besides, a provision of Rs. 4.50 crores for Lons to Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation for deep sea fishing vessels is included under "Agricultural Financial Institutions"

विवरण IV (क्रमशः)
STATEMENT IV (*Contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
कृषि और सहकारिता विभाग (क्रमशः) **DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION—(Contd.)** **कृषि और सम्बद्ध सेवाएं (क्रमशः)** *Agriculture and Allied Services*—(Contd.) **वन (क्रमशः)** *Forest* (Contd.)	राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र वन निगम (a) State and Union Territory Forest Corporations	3.50	..	..	..
	अन्य स्कीमें (b) Other Schemes . .	0.37	0.03	0.16	0.16
	जोड़—वन संरक्षण और विकास Total—Forest Conservation and Development . .	3.87	0.03	0.16	0.16
	रोपण स्कीमें (ii) Plantation Schemes .				
	ग्रामीण ईंधन लकड़ी वृक्ष रोपण (a) Rural Fuelwood Plantation . . .	..	..	4.50	4.50
	अन्य स्कीमें (b) Other Schemes. .	0.81	0.41	0.44	0.44
	जोड़—रोपण स्कीमें TOTAL—Plantation Schemes .	0.81	0.41	4.94	4.94
	वन्य जीवों का परिरक्षण (iii) Preservation of wild life .	2.30	0.91	2.80	2.80
	सामान्य और जनजाति उप-आयोजना क्षेत्रों में सामाजिक वन पालन (iv) Social Forestry in general and Tribal sub-plan areas	18.00	2.37	0.23	0.23
	केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग द्वारा निर्माण कार्यों पर व्यय (v) Expenditure on works by CPWD	0.31	0.16	0.34	0.34
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (vi) Other Programmes . .	3.26	2.25	2.55	2.55
	जोड़—वन TOTAL—Forest	28.55	6.13	11.02	11.02
कृषि वित्तीय संस्थान *Agricultural Financial Institutions*	कृषि पुनर्वित्त और विकास निगम (i) Agricultural Refinance & Development Corporation	17.00	2.83	7.20	6.20
	भूमि विकास निगम, कृषक सेवा समितियां आदि (ii) Land Development Corporations, Farmers' Service Societies etc. . .	2.50	..	..	..
	जोड़—कृषि वित्तीय संस्थाएं TOTAL—Agr. Financial Institutions	19.50	2.83	7.20	7.20
	जोड़—कृषि और सम्बद्ध सेवाएं Total—Agriculture and Allied Services	270.48	155.73	230.20	231.52

विवरण IV (क्रमशः)
STATEMENT IV (*Contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
कृषि और सहकारिता विभाग (क्रमशः) **DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION—**(Contd.)					
सामान्य सेवाएं *General Services :*					
अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं *Other Administrative Services :*	कीटनाशी अधिनियम का कार्यान्वयन Implementation of Insecticides Act	0.22	0.16	0.27	0.27
सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं *Social and Community Services :*					
अन्य सामाजिक तथा सामुदायिक सेवाएं *Other Social and Community Services :*	चिड़ियाघर Zoological Park . . .	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.03
सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं *General Economic Services :*					
सहकारिता *Co-operation :*	शिक्षा, अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण (i) Education Research and Training . . .	2.00	1.80	2.00	2.00
	कृषि ऋण सहकारी समितियां (ii) Agricultural Credit Cooperatives :				
	भूमि विकास बैंकों के ऋणपत्र (a) Debentures of Land Development Banks . .	26.00	18.00	18.00	18.00
	कृषि ऋण स्थिरीकरण निधि (b) Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund . .	8.40	15.90	8.40	8.40
	अल्प विकसित राज्यों की ऋण सहकारी समितियां (c) Credit Cooperative Institutions in underdeveloped States	4.50	3.50	3.50	3.50
	पुनर्गठित आधार स्तरीय ऋण समितियों के लिए संवर्ग निधि (d) Cadre Fund for reorganised base level credit institutions . . .	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.50
	अन्य (e) Others	1.00	1.00	..	..
	जोड़—कृषि ऋण सहकारी समितियां TOTAL—Agr. Credit Cooperatives	40.90	39.40	31.40	31.40

विवरण IV (क्रमशः)
STATEMENT IV (*Contd*)

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
कृषि और सहकारिता विभाग (क्रमशः) **DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (Contd)** सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं (क्रमशः) *General Economic Service* (*Contd.*) सहकारिता (क्रमशः) *Co-operation* (*Contd.*)					
	भाण्डागारण और विपणन सहकारी समितियां (राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता विकास निगम की मार्फत) (iii) Ware-housing and Marketing Co-operatives (through NCDC) . . .	4.00	6.75	7.00	7.00
	सहकारी संसाधन समितियां (राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता विकास निगम की मार्फत) (iv) Processing Co-operatives (through NCDC) . .	5.55	5.49	3.75	3.75
	सहकारी चीनी मिलें (राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता विकास निगम की मार्फत) (v) Co-operative Sugar Mills (through N.C.D.C.) .	0.80	2.45	0.80	0.80
	सहकारी कताई मिलें (vi) Co-operative Spinning Mills	1.25	1.00	2.20	2.20
	सहकारी औद्योगिक समितियां (vii) Industrial Cooperatives .				
	सहकारी उर्वरक कारखाने (a) Co-operative Fertilizer Factories . . .	10.00	5.00	20.00	20.00
	अन्य सहकारी समितियां (viii) Other Co-operatives .				
	राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता विकास निगम (a) National Co-operative Development Corporation	6.10	0.63	5.95	5.95
	असम में सहकारिता विकास कार्यक्रम (b) Cooperative Development Programme in Assam .	..	..	0.67	0.67
	अन्य (c) Others	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.06
	जोड़—अन्य सहकारी समितियां TOTAL—Other Co-operatives	6.16	0.68	6.68	6.68
	जोड़—सहकारिता TOTAL—Co-operation . .	70.66	62.57	73.83	73.83

विवरण IV (क्रमशः)
STATEMENT IV (*Contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
कृषि और सहकारिता विभाग (क्रमशः) **DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (Contd.)** सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं क्रमशः *General Economic Service (Contd).* अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं : *Other General Economic Services :*	निदेशन और प्रशासन Direction and Administration	0.23	0.15	0.29	0.29
	जोड़—कृषि और सहकारिता विभाग TOTAL—Department of Agriculture and Cooperation .	341.64	218.63	304.62	305.94
खाद्य विभाग **DEPARTMENT OF FOOD** कृषि और सम्बद्ध सेवाएं : *Agriculture and Allied Services :* कृषि : *Agriculture :*	भंडारण और भाण्डागारण Storage and Warehousing				
	केन्द्रीय भाण्डागार निगम (i) Central Warehousing Corporation . . .	..	4.78	1.75	7.45
	अन्य स्कीमें (ii) Other Schemes . .	4.08	2.75	3.71	3.71
	जोड़—कृषि TOTAL—Agriculture . .	4.08	7.53	5.46	11.16
खाद्य *Food :*	वसूली और पूर्ति (i) Procurement and Supply				
	भारतीय खाद्य निगम (a) Food Corporation of India	40.00	24.75	33.60	33.60
	खाद्य संसाधन (ii) Food Processing :				
	माडर्न बेकरीज लिमिटेड (a) Modern Bakeries Ltd.	..	..	0.50	0.72
	फल और सब्जी उत्पाद निगम (b) Fruits and Vegetables Products Corporation . .	0.40	..	0.10	0.1
	अन्य स्कीमें (c) Other Schemes . .	2.90	1.59	3.13	3.13
	जोड़—खाद्य संसाधन TOTAL—Food Processing .	3.30	1.59	3.73	3.95

विवरण IV (क्रमशः)
STATEMENT IV (*Contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
खाद्य विभाग (क्रमशः) **DEPARTMENT OF FOOD—(Contd.)**					
कृषि और सम्बद्ध सेवाएं (क्रमशः) *Agriculture and Allied Services—*(Contd.)					
खाद्य (क्रमशः) FOOD (*Contd*)					
	पोषाहार और सहायक आहार (iii) Nutritious and Subsidiary Food : :				
	बालाहार (a) Balahar . . .	2.74	2.74	3.00	3.00
	अन्य स्कीमें (b) Other Schemes . .	0.95	0.76	0.92	0.92
	जोड़–पोषाहार और सहायक आहार TOTAL—Nutritious and Subsidiary Food . . .	3.69	3.50	3.92	3.92
	अनुसंधान प्रशिक्षण और मूल्यांकन (iv) Research Training and Evaluation . . .	0.66	0.53	0.77	0.77
	जोड़–खाद्य TOTAL Food	47.65	30.37	42.02	42.24
	जोड़–खाद्य विभाग TOTAL—Department of Food	51.73	37.90	47.48	53.40

विवरण IV (क्रमशः)
STATEMENT IV (*Contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा विभाग **DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION**					
कृषि और सम्बद्ध सेवाएं *Agriculture and Allied Services :*	भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् को सहायता				
कृषि *Agriculture :*	Assistance to I.C.A.R. . .	44.55	35.06	42.42	42.42
भूमि और जल संरक्षण *Soil and Water Conservation :*	--तदेव-- —Ditto—	0.22	0.22	0.60	0.60
पशुपालन *Animal Husbandry :*	--तदेव-- —Ditoo—	5.47	3.35	6.45	6.45
डेरी विकास *Dairy Development :*	--तदेव-- —Ditoo—	0.65	0.65	1.70	1.70
मीन उद्योग *Fisheries :*	--तदेव-- —Ditto—	3.67	2.30	6.48	6.48
वन *Forest :*	--तदेव-- —Ditto—	0.40	0.40	1.82	1.82
	जोड़--भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् को सहायता TOTAL—Assistance to I.C.A.R.	54.96	41.98	59.47	59.47
कृषि *Agriculture :*	कृषि अनुसंधान Agricultural Research . .	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02
	जोड़--कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा विभाग TOTAL—DEPTT. OF AGR. RESEARCH & EDUCATION .	55.00	42.00	59.49	59.49
सिंचाई मंत्रालय **MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION**	सिंचाई (i) Irrigation				
जल और विद्युत विकास *Water and Power Development :*	अनुसंधान (a) Research	3.27	2.02	2.78	2.78
जल और विद्युत विकास सेवाएं *Water and Power Development Services :*	सर्वेक्षण और जांच (b) Survey and Investigations .				
	सिंचाई परियोजनाओं की जांच Investigation of Irrigation Projects . . .	3.08	1.97	2.94	2.94
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (c) Other Programmes . .	1.80	1.32	1.96	1.96
	जोड़--सिंचाई TOTAL—Irrigation . . .	8.15	5.31	7.68	7.68

विवरण IV (क्रमशः)
STATEMENT IV (*Contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
सिंचाई मंत्रालय (क्रमशः) **MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION —(Contd.)** **जल और विद्युत विकास (क्रमशः)** *Water and Power Development—(Contd.)* **बाढ़ नियंत्रण और नौपरिवहन** *Flood Control and Navigation :*	बाढ़ नियंत्रण (i) Flood Control . .				
	ब्रह्मपुत्र घाटी में बाढ़ नियंत्रण (a) Flood Control in Brahamaputra Valley . . .	10.45	10.45	13.00	13.00
	उड़ीसा और केरल में बाढ़ नियंत्रण और भूमि के कटाव को रोकना (b) Flood Control and anti-sea erosion in Orissa and Kerala	8.00	6.89	7.00	7.00
	बाढ़ नियंत्रण स्कीमों के लिए रज्यों को विशेष सहायता (c) Special assistance to States for flood control schemes	..	..	5.00	5.00
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (d) Other Programmes	3.42	1.90	3.82	3.82
	जोड़—बाढ़ नियंत्रण TOTAL—Flood Control . .	21.87	19.24	28.82	28.82
	नौपरिवहन (ii) Navigation				
	फरक्का बराज परियोजना (a) Farakka Barrage Project	6.20	4.21	9.00	9.00
	जोड़—बाढ़ नियंत्रण और नौपरिवहन TOTAL—Flood Control and Navigation . . .	28.07	23.45	37.82	37.82
	जोड़—सिंचाई मंत्रालय TOTAL—MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION	36.22	28.76	45.50	45.50

विवरण IV (क्रमश:)
STATEMENT IV (*Contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
वाणिज्य मंत्रालय **MINRISTY OF COMMERCE**					
सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं *General Economic Services :* **निर्यात संवर्धन** *Export Promotion :*	निर्यात की जाने वाली वस्तुओं का किस्म नियंत्रण (i) Quality Control of Exports	0.01	..	..	..
	इलेक्ट्रानिकी निर्यात संसाधन क्षेत्र (ii) Electronics export processing zones . . .	0.70	0.70	0.99	0.99
	जोड़—निर्यात संवर्धन TOTAL—Export Promotion .	0.71	0.70	0.99	0.99
	जोड़—सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं TOTAL—General Ecoomic Services	0.71	0.70	0.99	0.99
सहकारिता *Cooperation :*	औद्योगिक सहकारी समितियां Industrial Cooperatives :				
	अखिल भारतीय हथकरघा वस्त्र विपणन सहकारी समिति लि० (i) All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Cooperative Society Ltd. . .	1.25	0.25	0.75	0.75
	सहकारी कताई मिलें (ii) Cooperative Spinning Mills	3.25	3.25	3.00	3.00
	जोड़—सहकारिता TOTAL—Cooperation . .	4.50	3.50	3.75	3.75
उद्योग और खनिज *Industry and Minerals :* **उपभोक्ता उद्योग** *Consumer Industries :*	राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम (i) National Textile Corporation	26.30	26.30	22.00	22.00
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (ii) Other Programmes .	..	..	0.45	0.45
	जोड़—उपभोक्ता उद्योग TOTAL—Consumer Industries	26.30	26.30	22.45	22.45
बागान *Plantations :*	चाय (i) Tea	4.47	4.67	4.40	4.40

विवरण IV (क्रमशः)
STATEMENT IV (*Contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In Crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
वाणिज्य मंत्रालय (क्रमशः) **MINISTRY OF COMMERCE** (*Contd.*) बगान (क्रमशः) **PLANTATIONS** (*Contd.*)	काफी (ii) Coffee	3.93	3.43	4.60	6.37
	रबड़ (iii) Rubber	4.06	3.23	3.80	3.80
	इलायची (iv) Cardamom . . .	1.25	0.59	0.61	0.61
	चाय व्यापार निगम (v) Tea Trading Corporation	0.75	0.75	1.20	1.20
	जोड़—बागान TOTAL—PLANTATIONS . .	14.46	12.67	14.61	16.38
ग्राम और लघु उद्योग *Village and Small Industries*	अन्य लघु उद्योग (i) Other Small Scale Industries	0.33	0.06	0.20	0.20
	हथकरघा उद्योग (ii) Handloom Industries .	23.14	15.70	16.50	16.50
	हस्तशिल्प उद्योग (iii) Handicraft Industries .	13.00	12.49	8.70	8.70
	रेशम कीट पालन उद्योग (iv) Sericulture Industries .	8.00	3.00	4.25	4.25
	जोड़—ग्राम और लघु उद्योग TOTAL—Village and Small Industries . . .	44.47	31.25	29.65	29.65
अन्य उद्योग *Other Industries :*	अन्य कार्यक्रम Other Programmes . .	1.20	1.02	1.62	1.62
	जोड़—वाणिज्य मंत्रालय TOTAL—MINISTRY OF COMMERCE	91.64	75.44	73.07	74.84

विवरण IV (क्रमशः)
STATEMENT IV (*Contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय **MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES**					
सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं *General Economic Services :* **सहकारिता** *Co-operation :*	उपभोक्ता सहकारी समितियां (i) Consumer Co-operatives				
	ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं के वितरण के लिए सहकारी समितियों को मार्जिन मनी (a) Margin Money to Co-operative Societies for distribution of consumer articles in rural areas	4.00	3.00	4.75	4.75
	अन्य (b) Others . . .	5.03	3.79	3.78	3.78
	जोड़—उपभोक्ता सहकारी समितियां TOTAL—Consumer Co-operatives	9.03	6.79	8.53	8.53
अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं *Other General Economic Services :*	मैट्रिक प्रणाली अपनाना Adoption of Metric System .	0.26	0.30	0.31	0.31
उद्योग और खनिज *Industry and Minerals :* **अन्य उद्योग** *Other Industries :*	अन्य कार्यक्रम Other Programmes . .	0.65	0.55	0.69	0.69
	जोड़—नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय TOTAL—Ministry of Civil Supplies	9.94	7.64	9.53	9.53

विवरण IV (क्रमशः)
STATEMENT IV (*Contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
संचार मंत्रालय (डाक-तार को छोड़कर) **MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (EXCLUDING P&T)** **आर्थिक सेवाएं** *Economic Services :* **उद्योग और खनिज** *Industry and Minerals :* **दूरसंचार और इलेक्ट्रानिकी उद्योग** *Telecommunication and Electronic Industries :*	भारतीय टेलीफोन उद्योग लिमिटेड (a) Indian Telephone Industries Ltd. . . .				
	शेयर पूंजी में निवेश (i) Investment in share capital	4.00	4.00	4.00	
	निम्नलिखित को उधार (ii) Loans for :				
	टेलीफोन उपकरण फैक्टरी, नैनी Telephone Instrument Factory, Naini . .	1.00	1.00	0.50	
	पारेषण प्रभाग नैनी द्वितीय चरण Transmission Division Naini Phase II . .	0.50	0.50	0.37	
	स्विचिंग फैक्टरी रायबरेली Switching Factory , Rae-Bareli	1.60	1.60	0.60	
	बंगलौर फैक्टरी संयंत्र प्रतिस्थापन और वृद्धियां Bangalore Factory Replacement of Plant and Additions . . .	3.50	3.50	2.50	
	इलेक्ट्रानिक स्विचिंग फैक्टरी, पालघाट Electronic Switching Factory, Palghat . .	0.10	0.10	0.40	
	संघटक प्रभाग, श्रीनगर Component Division Srinagar	0.10	0.10	..	
	अनुसंधान और विकास कार्यक्रम Research and Development Programme . . .	1.46	1.46	1.10	
	जोड़--भारतीय टेलीफोन उद्योग लिमिटेड TOTAL—Indian Telephone Industries Ltd. . . .	12.26	12.26	9.47	12.87

विवरण IV (क्रमशः)
STATEMENT IV (*Contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
संचार मंत्रालय (डाक-तार को छोड़कर) (क्रमशः) **MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (EXCLUDING P&T)—(Contd.)** आर्थिक सेवाएं (क्रमशः) *Economic Services*—(Contd.) उद्योग और खनिज (क्रमशः) *Industry and Minerals*—(Contd.) दूर संचार और इलेक्ट्रानिक उद्योग (क्रमशः) *Telecom. and Electronic Industries*—(Contd.)	हिन्दुस्तान टेलीप्रिंटर्स लिमिटेड (b) Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd.	0.62	0.62	0.50	1.18
	टेलीकम्यूनिकेशन कंसलटेन्ट्स (इंडिया) लिमिटेड (c) Telecommunication Consultants (India) Ltd. .	0.30*	..	..	..
	जोड़—उद्योग और खनिज TOTAL—INDUSTRY AND MINERALS . . .	13.18	12.88	9.97	14.05
परिवहन और संचार *Transport and Communications :* अन्य परिवहन और संचार सेवाएं *Other Transport and Communication Services :*	विदेश संचार सेवा (i) Overseas Communication Service	10.07	11.77	26.91	26.91
	केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के निर्माण कार्यों पर व्यय (ii) Expenditure on works by CPWD	0.03	0.03	0.09	0.09
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (iii) Other Programmes .	0.71	0.17	0.66	0.66
	जोड़—परिवहन और संचार TOTAL—TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS . .	10.81	11.97	27.66	27.66
	जोड़—संचार मंत्रालय TOTAL—MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS . . .	23.99	24.85	37.63	41.71
डाक-तार **POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS**		53.87	17.60	69.30	415.22

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*. इसे डाक तार के आयोजना परिव्यय में आंका जाता है।
To be reckoned with P&T's outlay.

विवरण (क्रमशः)
STATEMENT IV (*Contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
शिक्षा विभाग **DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION**					
सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं *Social and Community Services :*					
शिक्षा *Education :*	आधुनिक भारतीय भाषाओं और साहित्य का संवर्धन (a) Promotion of Modern Indian Languages and Literature :				
	हिन्दी (i) Hindi	0.88	0.74	0.93	0.93
	उर्दू (ii) Urdu	0.12	0.10	0.15	0.15
	अन्य प्रादेशिक भाषाएं (iii) Other Regional Languages	0.44	0.38	0.48	0.48
	प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में विश्वविद्यालय स्तर की पुस्तकों का प्रकाशन (iv) Production of books in Regional Languages at University level . .	1.51	1.36	1.25	1.25
	जोड़—आधुनिक भारतीय भाषाओं और साहित्य का संवर्धन TOTAL—PROMOTION OF MODERN INDIAN LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE . .	2.95	2.58	2.81	2.81
	संस्कृत शिक्षा (b) Sanskrit Education .	0.91	1.03	1.16	1.16
	तकनीकी विश्वविद्यालयों को छोड़कर अन्य विश्वविद्यालयों को सहायता (c) Assistance to Universities other than Technical Universities :				
	विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग (i) University Grants Commission . . .	28.00	28.00	31.50	31.50
	अन्य विश्वविद्यालय और संस्थाएं (ii) Other Universities and Institutions . . .	0.20	0.20	0.30	0.30

विवरण IV (क्रमशः)
STATEMENT IV (*Contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
शिक्षा विभाग (क्रमशः) **DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION —(Contd.)** सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं—(क्रमशः) *Social and Community Services*—(Contd.) शिक्षा—(क्रमशः) *Education*—(Contd.)	उच्च शिक्षा के कालेजों और संस्थाओं को सहायता (iii) Assistance to colleges and institutions of higher learning	2.15	2.04	1.99	1.99
	जोड़—विश्वविद्यालयों आदि को सहायता TOTAL—Assistance to Universities etc.	30.35	30.24	33.79	33.79
	पुस्तक संवर्धन (d) Book Promotion	0.39	0.47	0.34	0.34
	तकनीकी शिक्षा (e) Technical Education	13.99	13.00	15.25	15.25
	गैर-औपचारिक/प्रौढ़ शिक्षा (f) Non — Formal/Adult Education	25.86	16.96	25.29	25.29
	छात्रवृत्ति स्कीम (g) Scholarship Schemes	1.44	1.22	1.85	1.85
	अनुसंधान संस्थान और अनुसंधान स्कीमें (h) Research Institutes and Research Schemes :				
	राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद् (i) National Council of Educational Research and Training	1.25	1.25	1.40	1.40
	अन्य संस्थान (ii) Other Institutes	0.80	0.85	0.96	0.96
	जोड़—अनुसंधान संस्थान आदि TOTAL—Research Institutes etc	2.05	2.10	2.36	2.36
	खेलकूद और युवक कल्याण (i) Sports and Youth Welfare	2.55	2.18	3.15	3.15
	केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के निर्माण कार्यों पर व्यय (j) Expenditure on works by C.P.W.D.	0.06	..	0.10	0 10
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (k) Other Programmes	3.20	0.96	2.35	2.35
	जोड़—शिक्षा विभाग TOTAL—DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION	83.75	70.74	88.45	88.45

विवरण IV (क्रमशः)
STATEMENT IV (*Contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
संस्कृति विभाग **DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE** **सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं** *Social and Community Services :* **कला और संस्कृति** *Art and Culture*	कला और संस्कृति का संवर्धन (i) Promotion of Art & Culture	2.03	1.86	2.42	2.42
	पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण (ii) Archaeological Survey	0.90	0.90	0.59	0.59
	अभिलेखागार और संग्रहालय (iii) Archives and Museums	1.71	1.00	1.17	1.17
	सार्वजनिक पुस्तकालय (iv) Public Libraries	0.52	0.44	0.58	0.58
	केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के निर्माण कार्यों पर व्यय (v) Expenditure on works by CPWD	0.41	0.14	1.25	1.25
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (vi) Other Programmes	0.15	0.07	0.07	0.07
	जोड़—कला और संस्कृति TOTAL—Art and Culture	5.72	4.41	6.08	6.08
वैज्ञानिक सेवाएं और अनुसंधान *Scientific Services and Research:*	नृविज्ञान सर्वेक्षण (i) Anthropological Survey	0.11	0.11	0.03	0.03
	राष्ट्रीय विज्ञान संग्रहालय परिषद् (ii) National Council of Science Museum	0.92	0.86	0.92	0.92
	जोड़—वैज्ञानिक सेवाएं और अनुसंधान Total—Scientific Services and Research	1.03	0.97	0.95	0.95
	जोड़—संस्कृति विभाग TOTAL—DEPTT. OF CULTURE	6.75	5.38	7.03	7.03

विवरण IV (क्रमशः)

STATEMENT IV (*Contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
ऊर्जा मंत्रालय **MINISTRY OF ENERGY** ऊर्जा विभाग **DEPARTMENT OF POWER** आर्थिक सेवाएं *Economic Services :* जल और विद्युत विकास *Water and Power Development* विद्युत *Power :*	केन्द्रीय बिजली प्राधिकरण (i) Central Electricity Authority	1.58	0.83	1.26	1.26
	पन-बिजली परियोजनाएं (ii) Hydro-Electric Power Projects :				
	सलाल पन-बिजली परियोजना (a) Salal H.E. Project .	29.98	25.01	23.98*	23.98*
	लोअर लग्याप पन-बिजली परियोजना (b) Lower Lagyap H.E. Project	2.50*	2.51*	1.00*	1.00*
	नई पन बिजली परियोजना (c) New Hydel Project .	0.10	..	..	..
	भारतीय राष्ट्रीय पन-बिजली निगम लिमिटेड (d) National Hydro Electric Power Corporation of India Ltd. . . .	16.50	21.40	26.99	26.99
	केंद्रीय पन बिजली परियोजना नियंत्रण बोर्ड (e) Central Hydro-Electric Projects Control Board .	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
	दामोदर घाटी निगम (f) Damodar Valley Corporation	..	..	..	35.66
	पन बिजली विद्युत परियोजनाएं TOTAL—Hydro Electric Power Projects	49.10	48.94	51.99	87.65

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*.व्यय में से वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद

*Net of recoveris taken in reduction of expenditue

विवरण IV (क्रमशः)
STATEMENT IV (*Contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
ऊर्जा मंत्रालय (क्रमशः) **MINISTRY OF ENERGY**—(Contd.) विद्युत विभाग (क्रमशः) **DEPARTMENT OF POWER**—(Contd.) आर्थिक सेवाएं (क्रमशः) *Economic Services*—(Contd.) जल और विद्युत विकास (क्रमशः) *Water and Power Development*—(Contd.) विद्युत—(क्रमशः) *Power*—(Contd.)	तापीय बिजली परियोजनाएं (iii) Thermo Electric Power Projects :				
	बदरपुर तापीय बिजली परियोजना (a) Badarpur Thermal Power Project . . .				
	पहला चरण Stage I . . .	0.14	2.21	2.61	2.61
	दूसरा चरण Stage II . . .	2.63	4.57	2.50	2.50
	तीसरा चरण Stage III . . .	31.50	26.47	24.00	24.00
	जोड़—बदरपुर तापीय बिजली परियोजना TOTAL—BADARPUR T.P.P. .	34.27	33.25	29.11	29.11
	भारतीय राष्ट्रीय तापीय बिजली निगम लि० (b) National Thermal Power Corporation of India Ltd.	167.75	162.28	285.40	285.40
	जोड़—तापीय बिजली परियोजनाएं TOTAL—THERMO ELECTRIC POWER PROJECTS .	202.02	195.53	314.51	314.51
	पारेषण और वितरण स्कीमें (iv) Transmission and Distribution Schemes :				
	अन्तर्राज्यीय पारेषण लाइनें (a) Inter-State Transmission Lines	14.50	9.94	12.00	12.00
	बिजली प्रेषण केन्द्र (b) Load Despatching Stations	7.73	3.08	5.40	5.40
	ण और वितरण स्कीमें TOTAL—TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION SCHEMES .	22.23	13.02	17.40	17.40
	राष्ट्रीय परियोजना निर्माण निगम (v) National Project Construction Corporation . .	1.42	2.00	1.50	1.50
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (vi) Other Programmes . .	5.04	3.06	4.51	4.51
	जोड़—ऊर्जा मंत्रालय TOTAL—MINISTRY OF ENERGY	281.39	263.38	391.17	426.83

विवरण IV (क्रमशः)
STATEMENT IV (*Contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
आर्थिक कार्य विभाग **DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS**					
सामान्य सेवाएं *General Services :*					
स्टाम्प *Stamps :*	भारत प्रतिभूति मुद्रणालय India Security Press . .	0.70	0.55	0.64	0.64
करेंसी, सिक्का निर्माण और टकसाल *Currency, Coinage and Mint :*	बैंक नोट प्रेस (i) Bank Note Press . .	1.35	3.21	0.35	0.35
	करेंसी नोट प्रेस (ii) Currency Note Press .	0.58	0.46	0.45	0.45
	प्रतिभूति काग़ज कारखाना (iii) Security Paper Mill .	10.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (iv) Other Programmes . .	0.60	0.20	0.45	0.45
	जोड़--करेंसी, सिक्का-निर्माण और टकसाल TOTAL—CURRENCY, COINAGE & MINT	12.53	11.87	9.25	9.25
सामाजिक तथा सामुदायिक सेवाएं *Social and Community Services :* **आवास** *Housing :*	मकान निर्माण अग्रिम House Building Advances .	15.00*	30.00	15.00*	15.00*
आर्थिक सेवाएं *Economic Services :* **कृषि और सम्बद्ध सेवाएं** *Agriculture and Allied Services :* **कृषि वित्तीय संस्थाएं** *Agricultural Financial Institutions :*	कृषि पुनर्वित्त और विकास निगम (i) Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation	142.00	142.00	100.00	100.00
	क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक (ii) Regional Rural Banks .	1.25	1.25	2.00	2.00
	जोड़--कृषि और सम्बद्ध सेवाए TOTAL—AGRI. AND ALLIED SERVICES . . .	143.25	143.25	102.00	102.00
उद्योग और खनिज *Industry and Minierals* **औद्योगिक वित्तीय संस्थाएं** *Industrial Financial Institutions :*	भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बक (i) Industrial Development Bank of India . .	33.70	36.51	41.40	41.40
	भारतीय औद्योगिक ऋण और निवेश निगम (ii) Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India	1.13	1.14	1.15	1.15
	भारतीय औद्योगिक वित्त निगम (iii) Industrial Finance Corporation of India . .	1.40	1.48	1.39	1.39

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*2 करोड़ 50 लाख रुपए की राशि को छोड़कर, जो संघ राज्य क्षेत्र दिल्ली की आयोजना राशि में शामिल है।

*Excludes Rs 2 crores and fifty lakhs included under Union Territory Plan for Delhi.

विवरण IV (क्रमशः)
STATEMENT IV (*Contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
आर्थिक कार्य विभाग (क्रमशः) **DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS**—(Contd) **उद्योग और खनिज (क्रमशः)** *Industry and Minerals*—(Contd.) **औद्योगिक वित्तीय संस्थाएं (क्रमशः)** *Industrial Financial Institutions* —(Contd.)	भारतीय औद्योगिक पुनर्निर्माण निगम (iv) Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India .	15.00	10.00	12.00	12.00
	जोड़—औद्योगिक वित्तीय संस्थाएं TOTAL—IND. FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS . . .	51.23	49.13	55.94	55.94
	जोड़—आर्थिक कार्य विभाग TOTAL—DEPTT. OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS . . .	222.71	234.80	182.83	182.83
राजस्व विभाग **DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE** **अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं** *Other Administrative Services :* **सामान्य सेवाएं** *General Services :* **आर्थिक सेवाएं:** *Economic Services :* **उद्योग और खनिज** *Industry and Minerals :* **अन्य उद्योग** *Other Industries :*	नीमच एल्केलाइड वर्क्स (i) Neemuch Alkaloid Works	0.16	0.02	0.10	0.10
	पोस्त के तिनकों से क्षारीय तत्व निकालने की परियोजना। (ii) Project for extraction of Alkaloids from lanced Poppy straw . . .	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
	जोड़—अन्य उद्योग TOTAL—OTHER INDUSTRIES .	0.17	0.03	0.11	0.11
	जोड़—राजस्व विभाग TOTAL—DEPTT. OF REVENUE .	0.17	0.03	0.11	0.11
स्वास्थ्य विभाग **DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH** **सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं** *Social and Community Services :* **चिकित्सा** *Medical :*	चिकित्सा सहायता (i) Medical Relief . .	1.53	0.72	1.75	1.75
	शिक्षा (ii) Education . . .	9.70	16.42	14.67	14.67
	केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य सेवा स्कीम (iii) Central Government Health Service Scheme . .	1.03	0.41	1.40	1.40
	अन्य चिकित्सा पद्धतियां (iv) Other Systems of Medicine	4.43	2.44	3.86	3.86

विवरण IV (क्रमशः)
STATEMENT IV (*Contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
स्वास्थ्य विभाग (क्रमशः) **DEPARTMENT OT HEALTH—(Contd.)** सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं (क्रमशः) *Social and Community Services—(Contd.)* चिकित्सा (क्रमशः) *Medical*—(Contd.)	अनुसंधान (v) Research				
	कैंसर अनुसंधान (a) Cancer Research	1.05	0.94	1.20	1.20
	अन्य स्कीमें (b) Other Schemes	0.13	0.08	0.10	0.10
	जोड़—अनुसन्धान TOTAL—RESEARCH	1.18	1.02	1.30	1.30
	केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के निर्माण कार्यों पर व्यय (vi) Expenditure on works by C.P.W.D.	2.54	1.20	2.17	2.17
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (vii) Other Programmes	0.24	0.23	0.30	0.30
	जोड़—चिकित्सा TOTAL—MEDICAL	20.65	22.44	25.45	25.45
लोक स्वास्थ्य *Public Health :*	बीमारियों की रोकथाम और नियत्रण : (i) Prevention and Control of Diseases :				
	मलेरिया (a) Malaria	74.94	36.02	44.50	44.50
	क्षयरोग (b) T.B.	4.42	2.26	1.83	1.83
	फीलपांव (c) Filaria	1.28	0.62	0.70	0.70
	हैजा (d) Cholera	0.20	..	..	..
	रोहे (e) Trachoma	3.79	4.54	3.00	3.00
	कुष्ठ रोग (f) Leprosy	3.42	1.64	2.60	2.60
	ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं (g) Community Health Services in Rural Areas	35.99	21.42	19.40	19.40

विवरण IV (क्रमशः)
STATEMENT IV (*Contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
स्वास्थ्य विभाग (क्रमशः) **DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH—(Contd.)** **सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं (क्रमशः)** *Social and Community Services*—(Contd.) **लोक स्वास्थ्य (क्रमशः)** *Public Health*—(Contd.)	अन्य बीमारियां (h) Other Diseases . .	0.32	0.23	0.27	0.27
	जोड़—बीमारियों की रोकथाम और नियंत्रण TOTAL—PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF DISEASES . .	124.36	66.73	72.30	72.30
	स्वास्थ्य सांख्यिकी और अनुसंधान (ii) Health Statistics and Research	3.61	2.28	5.91	5.91
	प्रशिक्षण (iii) Training	6.46	4.55	5.09	5.09
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (iv) Other Progammes . .	1.89	0.66	1.25	1.25
	जोड़—लोक स्वास्थ्य TOTAL—PUBLIC HEALTH .	136.32	74.22	84.55	84.55
	जोड़—स्वास्थ्य विभाग TOTAL—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	156.97	96.66	110.00	110.00
परिवार कल्याण विभाग **DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE** **सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं** *Social and Community Services :* **परिवार कल्याण** *Family Welfare :*	सेवाएं और पूर्ति (i) Services and Supplies :				
	केन्द्रीय विभागों में परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम (a) Family Welfare Programme in Central Departments	1,90	1.72	1.99	1.99
	निरोध स्कीम (b) Nirodh Scheme . .	1.50	1.17	1.50	1.50
	हिन्दुस्तान लेटेक्स लिमिटेड (c) Hindustan Latex Ltd. .	0.01	..	..	..
	अन्य स्कीमें (d) Other Schemes . .	0.91	0.52	0.85	0.85
	जोड़—सेवाएं और पूर्ति TOTAL—SERVICES AND SUPPLIES	4.32	3.41	4.34	4.34

विवरण IV (क्रमशः)
STATEMENT IV (*Contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
परिवार कल्याण विभाग—(क्रमशः) **DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE**—(Contd.)					
सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं (क्रमशः) *Social and Community Services*—(Contd.)	प्रशिक्षण, अनुसंधान और सांख्यिकी (ii) Training, Research & Statistics	1.74	1.47	2.23	2.23
परिवार कल्याण (क्रमशः) *Family Welfare*—(Contd.)	जन शिक्षा (iii) Mass Education . .	2.82	2.38	2.82	2.82
	केन्द्रीय स्कीमों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को सहायता (iv) Assistance to States and Union Territories for implementation of Central Schemes	104.35	101.00	128.13	128.13
	केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग द्वारा निर्माण कार्यों पर व्यय (v) Expenditure on works by C.P.W.D. . . .	1.00	0.67	0.50	0.50
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (vi) Other Programmes . .	1.96	2.43	1.98	1.98
	जोड़—परिवार कल्याण TOTAL—FAMILY WELFARE .	116.19	111.36	140.00	140.00

विवरण IV (क्रमशः)
STATEMENT IV (*Contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
गृह मंत्रालय **MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**					
अन्य सेवाएं *General Services :*					
अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं *Other Administrative Services :*	जनगणना Census	1.92	1.92	2.55	2.55
सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं *Social and Community Services :* आवास *Housing :*	पुलिस आवास स्कीम Police Housing Scheme . .	8.00	8.00	..	..
अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जनजातियों और अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों का कल्याण *Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes :*	मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्तियां (i) Post Matric Scholarships	14.60	14.60	20.00	20.00
	वृत्ति आयोजना और सम्बद्ध स्कीमें (ii) Career Planning and allied Schemes . .	0.86	0.79	0.78	0.78
	आवास (लड़कियों के लिए छात्रावास) (iii) Housing (Girls Hostels) .	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45
	अनुसूचित जाति वित्तीय विकास निगम (iv) Financial Development Corporations for Scheduled Castes . . .	10.00	10.00	12.00	12.00
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (v) Other Programmes .	3.75	3.75	4.03	4.03
	जोड़—अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जनजातियों और अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों का कल्याण TOTAL—Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes .	30.66	30.59	38.26	38.26
	जोड़—सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं TOTAL—Social and Community Services	38.66	38.59	38.26	38.26
	जोड़—गृह मंत्रालय TOTAL—MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS . .	40.58	40.51	40.81	40.81
कार्मिक और प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग **DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS**					
सामान्य सेवाएं *General Services :*	अन्य कार्यक्रम Other Programmes . .	0.30	0.30	0.33	0.33
अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं *Other Administrative Services :*	जोड़—कार्मिक और प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग TOTAL—Deptt. of Personnel and A.R. . . .	0.30	0.30	0.33	0.33

विवरण IV (क्रमशः)
STATEMENT IV (*Contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
औद्योगिक विकास विभाग **DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT**	औद्योगिक सहकारी समितियां Industrial Co-operatives :				
आर्थिक सेवाएं *Economic Services :* सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं *General Economic Services :* सहकारिता *Co-operation :*	राष्ट्रीय सहकारी औद्योगिक विकास निगम (a) National Co-operative Industrial Development Corporation . .	0.05	..	..	..
	अन्य औद्योगिक सहकारी समितियां (b) Other Industrial Co-operatives	0.30	0.21	0.25	0.25
	जोड़—सहकारिता TOTAL—Co-operation . .	0.35	0.21	0.25	0.25
अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं : *Other General Economic Services:*	पेटेंटों, डिजाइनों और व्यापार चिह्नों का बिनियमन Regulation of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks :				
	पेटेंट सूचना सेवाएं Patent Information Services .	0.01	0.01	0.10	0.10
	जोड़—सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं TOTAL—GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES	0.36	0.22	0.35	0.35
उद्योग और खनिज *Industry and Minerals :* ग्राम और लघु उद्योग *Village and Small Industries :*	लघु उद्योग : (i) Small Scale Industries :				
	राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम (a) National Small Industries Corporation . . .	2.18	2.12	1.39	1.39
	अन्य लघु उद्योग (b) Other Small Scale Industries	16.20	7.06	10.24	10.24
	जोड़—लघु उद्योग TOTAL—Small Scale Industries	18.38	9.18	11.63	11.63

विवरण IV (क्रमशः)
STATEMENT IV (*Contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
औद्योगिक विकास विभाग (क्रमशः) **DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT**—(Contd.) **आर्थिक सेवाएं** *Economic Services*—(Contd.) **उद्योग और खनिज (क्रमशः)** *Industry and Minerals*—(Contd.) **ग्राम और लघु उद्योग (क्रमशः)** *Village and Small Industries*—(Contd.)	नारियल रेशा उद्योग (ii) Coir Industries . .	0.56	0.12	1.38	1.38
	अन्य ग्रामोद्योग (iii) Other Village Industries :				
	जिला उद्योग केन्द्र (b) District Industries Centres	40.00	16.92	16.25	16.25
	जोड़—ग्राम और लघु उद्योग TOTAL—Village and Small Industries	58.94	26.22	29.26	29.26
मशीनरी और इंजीनियरिंग उद्योग *Machinery and Engineering Industries :*	हिन्दुस्तान केबल्स लिमिटेड (i) Hindustan Cables Ltd. .	0.40	6.36	5.66	7.66
	इंस्ट्रूमेंटेशन लिमिटेड (ii) Instrumentation Ltd. .	..	..	..	1.16
	भारत आप्थाल्मिक ग्लास लिमिटेड (iii) Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd.	0.10	..	0.11	0.11
	नेशनल इंस्ट्रूमेंट्स लिमिटेड (iv) National Instruments Ltd.	0.12	0.12	0.04	0.04
	एंड्रयूल एण्ड कम्पनी (v) Andrew Yule and Co. .	..	1.00	..	..
	जोड़—मशीनरी और इंजीनियरिंग उद्योग TOTAL—Machinery and Engg. Industries . . .	0.62	7.48	5.81	8.97

विवरण IV (क्रमशः)
STATEMENT IV (*Contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
औद्योगिक विकास विभाग (क्रमशः) **DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT**—(Contd.)					
आर्थिक सेवाएं (क्रमशः) *Economic Services*—(Contd.) उद्योग और खनिज (क्रमशः) *Industry and Minerals*—(Contd.) मशीनरी और इंजीनियरिंग उद्योग (क्रमश): *Machinery and Engineering Industries*—(Contd.) उपभोक्ता उद्योग *Consumer Industries :*	भारतीय सीमेंट निगम (i) Cement Corporation of India	8.75	17.36	29.25	37.25
	हिन्दुस्तान पेपर कारपोरेशन (ii) Hindustan Paper Corporation	100.78	75.78	76.51	76.51
	नेपा मिल्स (iii) NEPA Mills . . .	0.93	0.93	0.60	0.60
	हिन्दुस्तान फोटो फिल्म मैन्युफैक्चरिंग कम्पनी लिमिटेड (iv) Hindustan Photo Film Manufg. Co. Ltd. . .	..	..	..	1.20
	टैनरी ऐंड फुटवेयर कारपोरेशन (v) Tannery and Footwear Corporation . . .	0.03	..	0.10	0.10
	हिन्दुस्तान साल्ट लिमिटेड (vi) Hindustan Salt Ltd. .	0.10	..	..	..
	भारत लैदर कारपोरेशन (vii) Bharat Leather Corporation . . .	0.50	0.50	1.00	1.00
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (viii) Other Programmes .	..	..	0.05	0.05
	जोड़—उपभोक्ता उद्योग TOTAL—Consumer Industries	111.09	94.57	107.51	116.71

विवरण IV (क्रमशः)
STATEMENT IV (*Contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
औद्योगिक विकास विभाग (क्रमशः) **DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT**..(Contd.) **आर्थिक सेवाएं (क्रमशः)** *Economic Services*—(Contd.) **अन्य उद्योग** *Other Industries :*	पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में नए औद्योगिक एकक आदि (i) New Industrial units, etc. in backward areas . .	10.00	10.00	15.00	15.00
	केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के निर्माण कार्यों पर व्यय (ii) Expenditure on works by CPWD	0.21	0.18	0.97	0.97
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (iii) Other Programmes .	1.43	1.28	1.83	1.83
	जोड़—अन्य उद्योग TOTAL—Other Industries .	11.64	11.46	17.80	17.80
	जोड़–उद्योग और खनिज TOTAL—Industry and Minerals	182.29	139.73	160.38	172.74
	जोड़–औद्योगिक विकास विभाग TOTAL—DEPTT. OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT . . .	182.65	139.95	160.73	173.09
भारी उद्योग विभाग **DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY** **आर्थिक सेवाएं** *Economic Services :* **उद्योग और खनिज** *Industry and Minerals :* **मशीनरी और इंजीनियरिंग उद्योग** *Machinery and Engineering Industries :*	भारत पम्प्स ऐंड कम्प्रेसर्स लिमिटेड (i) Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd. . . .	1.31	1.30	1.69	1.69
	हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स लिमिटेड (ii) Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. . . .	15.75	15.75	1.62	22.51
	स्कूटर्स इंडिया लिमिटेड (iii) Scooters India Ltd. .	0.50	1.00	2.11	2.28
	हेवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन (iv) Heavy Engineering Corporation . . .	4.17	2.88	3.70	3.70
	रिचर्डसन क्रूडास लिमिटेड (v) Richardson and Cruddas Ltd.	1.10	1.12	1.50	1.50

विवरण IV (क्रमशः)
STATEMENT IV (*Contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
भारी उद्योग विभाग (क्रमशः) **DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY**—(Contd.) **आर्थिक सेवाएं (क्रमशः)** *Economic Services*—(Contd.) **मशीनरी और इंजीनियरिंग अद्योग (क्रमशः)** *Machinery and Engineering Industries*—(Contd.)					
	भारत हेवी प्लेट्स एण्ड वेसल्स लिमिटेड (vi) Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels Ltd . .	1.48	1.58	4.21	4.21
	जेसप एण्ड कम्पनी (vii) Jessop and Co. . .	3.21	3.21	1.76	1.76
	ब्रेथवेट एण्ड कम्पनी इंडिया लिमिटेड (viii) Braithwaite & Co. India Ltd.	0.90	1.00	0.70	0.70
	भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड (ix) Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. . . .	42.10	40.10	43.40	64.40
	बर्न स्टेण्डर्ड कम्पनी (x) Burn Standard Co. .	1.30	1.73	1.46	1.46
	त्रिवेणी स्ट्रक्चरल्स लिमिटेड (xi) Triveni Structurals Ltd.	0.71	0.70	0.41	0.41
	माइनिंग एण्ड एलाइड मशीनरी कारपोरेशन (xii) Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation .	2.15	1.39	1.86	1.86
	तुंग भद्र स्टील प्राडक्ट्स लि० (xiii) Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd . .	..	0.12	0.23	0.50
	भारत ब्रेक्स एण्ड वाल्व्स लि० (xiv) Bharat Brakes and Valves Ltd.. . .	0.25	0.25	0.45	0.45
	भारत वैगन्स एण्ड इंजीनियरी कं० लि० (xv) Bharat Wagons and Engineering Co. Ltd. .	0.30	0.48	0.60	0.60
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (xvi) Other Programmes .	1.17	0.87	1.19	1.19
	जोड़—मशीनरी और इंजीनियरी उद्योग TOTAL—Machinery and Engg. Industries	76.40	73.48	66.89	109.22
	जोड़—भारी उद्योग विभाग TOTAL—DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY . .	76.40	73.48	66.89	109.22

विवरण IV (क्रमशः)
STATEMENT IV *(Contd.)*

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय **MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING**					
सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं *Social and Community Services :*					
सूचना और प्रचार *Information and Publicity :*	फिल्म (i) Films	2.94	1.38	3.41	3.41
	विज्ञापन और दृश्य प्रचार (ii) Advertising & Visual Publicity . . .	0.30	0.01	0.38	0.38
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (iii) Other Programmes .	1.36	0.49	1.16	1.16
	जोड़—सूचना और प्रचार TOTAL—Information and Publicity	4.60	1.88	4.95	4.95
प्रसारण *Broadcasting :*	स्टूडियो (i) Studios	4.91	2.84	4.42	4.42
	ट्रांसमीटर (ii) Transmitters	6.94	2.80	3.51	3.51
	मशीनरी और उपस्कर (iii) Machinery and Equipments	0.23	0.22	0.14	0.14
	आकाशवाणी सेवाएं (iv) A.I.R. Services . .	3.07	1.32	2.53	2.53
	दूरदर्शन (v) Television	2.35	2.03	2.40	2.40
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (vi) Other Programmes .	0.93	0.80	0.87	0.87
आर्थिक सेवाएं *Economic Services :*	जोड़—प्रसारण TOTAL—Broadcasting . .	18.43	10.01	13.87	13.87
उद्योग और खनिज *Industry and Minerals :*					
औद्योगिक वित्तीय संस्थाएं *Industrial Financial Institutions :*	राष्ट्रीय फिल्म विकास निगम National Film Development Corporation .	0.50	0.50	0.15	0.15
	जोड़—सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय TOTAL—MIN. OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING .	23.53	12.39	18.97	18.97

विवरण IV (क्रमशः)
STATEMENT IV (*Contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
श्रम मंत्रालय **MINISTRY OF LABOUR**					
सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं *Social and Community Services*					
श्रम तथा रोजगार *Labour and Employment*	रोजगार तथा प्रशिक्षण (i) Employment and Training	1.57	1.04	2.48	2.48
	बन्धुआ मजदूरों का पुनर्वास (ii) Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour	1.00	1.00	3.00	3.00
	केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के निर्माण कार्यों पर व्यय (iii) Expenditure on works by C.P.W.D.	0.77	0.19	0.75	0.75
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (iv) Other Programmes	1.81	1.36	2.02	2.02
	जोड़—श्रम मंत्रालय TOTAL—MINISTRY OF LABOUR	5.15	3.59	8.25	8.25
पेट्रोलियम विभाग **DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM** **उद्योग और खनिज** *Industry and Minerals* **पेट्रोलियम** *Petroleum*	तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग (i) Oil and Natural Gas Commission	61.31	61.31	5.50	490.57
	इंडियन आयल कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड (ii) Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	11.32	..	54.61	165.61
	आयल इंडिया लिमिटेड (iii) Oil India Ltd.	..	..	..	30.10
	हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड (iv) Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	..	..	..	19.96
	कोचीन रिफाइनरीज लिमिटेड (v) Cochin Refineries Ltd.	..	..	5.99	6.89
	इंडो-बर्मा पेट्रोलियम कम्पनी (vi) Indo-Burma Petroleum Company	1.85	1.85	1.10	7.38
	इंजीनियर्स इंडिया लिमिटेड (vii) Engineers India Limited	..	..	..	3.40
	भारत पेट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड (viii) Bharat Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	..	..	..	18.12

विवरण IV (क्रमशः)
STATEMENT IV (*Contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
पेट्रोलियम विभाग (क्रमशः) **DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEIUM** (Conld.) **उद्योग और खनिज (क्रमशः)** *Industry and Minerals* (Cond.) **पेट्रोलियम (क्रमशः)** *Petroleum* (*Contd.*)	लुब्रिजोल इंडिया लि० (xi) Lubrizol India Ltd. . .	..	..	..	1.84
	मद्रास रिफाइनरीज लिमिटेड (x) Madras Refineries Ltd. .	..	..	..	5.97
	गौण संसाधन-- नई स्कीमें (पेट्रोलियम) (xi) Secondry Processing—New schemes (Petroleum)	..	..	..	30.05
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (xii) Other Programmes . .	0.48	0.44	0.53	0.53
	जोड़--पेट्रोलियम TOTAL—Petroleum . .	74.96	63.60	67.73	780.42
पेट्रो-रसायन *Petro-Chemicals*	इंडियन पेट्रो-केमिकल्स कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड (i) Indian Petro-Chemicals Corporation Ltd. . .	3.25	3.25	..	22.64
	बोंगाइगांव रिफाइनरीज एण्ड पेट्रो-केमिकल्स लिमिटेड (ii) Bongaigaon Refinery and Petro-Chemical Ltd. .	10.70	10.70	31.08	33.56
	पेट्रोफिल्स कोआपरेटिव लिमिटेड (iii) Petrofils Cooperative Ltd.	0.10	..	..	0.10
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (iv) Other Programmes .	0.01	0.03	0.20	0.20
	जोड़--पेट्रो-रसायन TOTAL—Petro-Chemicals .	14.06	13.98	31.28	56.50
	जोड़--पेट्रोलियम विभाग Total—Department of Petroleum	89.02	77.58	99.01	836.92
रसायन और उर्वरक विभाग **DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS** **उद्योग और खनिज** *Industry and Minerals* **रसायन** *Chemicals*	हिन्दुस्तान इंसेक्टिसाइड्स लिमिटेड (i) Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.	10.15	7.25	6.33	8.83
	हिन्दुस्तान आर्गेनिक केमिकल्स लिमिटेड (ii) Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd. . . .	9.80	7.80	9.32	13.32
	जोड़--रसायन TOTAL—Chemicals . .	19.95	15.05	15.65	22.15

विवरण IV (क्रमशः)
STATEMENT IV (*Contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
रसायन और उर्वरक विभाग (क्रमशः) **DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS** (Contd.)					
उद्योग और खनिज *Industry & Minerals* औषध और भेषज *Drugs & Pharmaceuticals*	इंडियन ड्रग्स एण्ड फार्मास्युटिकल्स लिमिटेड (i) Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. . .	9.12	19.12	13.61	13.61
	हिन्दुस्तान एंटिबायोटिक्स लिमिटेड (ii) Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	11.38	9.38	12.70	12.70
	बंगाल केमिकल्स एण्ड फार्मास्युटिकल्स लिमिटेड (iii) Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. .	0.50	0.50	2.70	2.70
	स्मिथ स्टेनिस्ट्रीट एण्ड कम्पनी लिमिटेड (iv) Smith Stanistreet & Co. Ltd.	0.71	0.30	0.60	0.60
	बंगाल इंम्यूनिटी एण्ड कम्पनी (v) Bengal Immunity & Co. .	0.10	0.30	1.00	1.00
	जोड़—औषध और भेषज TOTAL—Drugs & Pharmaceuticals	21.81	29.60	30.61	30.61
उवरक *Fertilizers*	भारतीय उर्वरक निगम लिमिटेड (i) Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. . . .	86.78	92.38	54.76	54.76
	फर्टिलाइजर्स एण्ड केमिकल्स (ट्रावनकोर) लिमिटेड (ii) Fertilizers & Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd. . .	16.32	10.00	12.83	12.85
	पाइराइट्स, फास्फेट्स एंड केमिकल्स लिमिटेड (iii) Pyrites, Phosphates and Chemicals Ltd. . .	1.48	1.25	2.16	2.16
	नेशनल फर्टिलाइजर्स लिमिटेड (iv) National Fertilizers Ltd. .	9.07	33.35	1.00	14.57
	राष्ट्रीय केमिकल्स एंड फर्टिलाइजर्स लिमिटेड (v) Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd. . .	67.76	43.76	90.85	110.85
	हिन्दुस्तान फर्टिलाइजर्स कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड (vi) Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. . .	55.00	44.10	67.07	67.07
	फर्टिलाइजर्स (पी० ऐंड डी०) इंडिया लिमिटेड (vii) Fertilizer (P&D) India Ltd.	1.37	1.00	1.00	1.00
	मद्रास फर्टिलाइजर्स लि० (viii) Madras Fertilizers Ltd. .	..	..	..	2.12
	विदेशों में नई उर्वरक परियोजनाओं में निवेश (ix) Investment in new fertilizers projects abroad .	..	..	1.00	1.00
	नए फास्फेटिक उर्वरक संयंत्र (x) New Phosphatic fertilizer Plants	..	..	0.10	0.10

विवरण IV (क्रमशः)
STATEMENT IV (*Contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
रसायन और उर्वरक विभाग (क्रमशः) **DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS** (Contd.) उद्योग और खनिज (क्रमशः) *Industry and Minerals* (Contd.) उर्वरक (क्रमशः) *Fertilizers* (*contd.*)	जोड़—उर्वरक TOTAL—Fertilizers . . .	237.78	225.84	230.79	266.48
	जोड़—रसायन और उर्वरक विभाग TOTAL—DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS .	279.54	270.49	277.05	319.24
योजना मंत्रालय **MINISTRY OF PLANNING**	राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण (i) National Sample Survey	2.42	0.63	1.14	1.14
सांख्यिकी विभाग DEPARTNENT OF STATISSICS आर्थिक सेवाएं *Economic Services*	केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के निर्माण कार्यों पर व्यय (ii) Expenditure of works by CPWD	0.01	..	..	..
सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं *General Ecomomic Services :*	अन्य कार्यक्रम (iii) Other Programmes .	3.32	2.37	5.30	5.30
सांख्यिकी *Statistics*	जोड़—सांख्यिकी विभाग TOTAL—DEPTT. OF STATISTICS.	5.75	3.00	6.44	6.44
योजना आयोग PLANNING COMMISSION : आर्थिक सेवाएं *Economic Services :*	योजना तंत्र का सुदृढ़ीकरण (i) Strengthening of Planning Machinery	2.76	0.80	0.80	0.80
सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं *General Economic Services* योजना तंत्र *Planning Machinery*	अन्य कार्यक्रम (ii) Other Programmes .	0.43	0.26	0.62	0.62
	जोड़—योजना तंत्र TOTAL—PLANNING MACHINERY	3.19	1.06	1.42	1.42
अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं *Other General Economic Services:*	अन्य कार्यक्रम Other Programmes . .	0.28	0.32	0.36	0.36
	जोड़—योजना आयोग Total—Planning Commission	3.47	1.38	1.78	1.78
	जोड़—योजना मंत्रालय Total—Ministry of Planning .	9.22	4.38	8.22	8.22

विवरण IV (क्रमशः)
STATEMENT IV (*Contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
ग्रामीण पुर्नर्निर्माण मंत्रालय **MINISTRY OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION**					
कृषि और सम्बद्ध सेवाएं *Agriculture and Allied Services—* **कृषि** *Agriculture :*	भूमि सुधार (i) Land Reforms :				
	जोत की अधिकतम सीमा निर्धारित कर दिए जाने के परिमाणस्वरूप भूमि के नए धारकों को सहायता (a) Assistance to new assignees of land on imposition of ceiling on agricultural holdings . . .	10.00	2.00	..	..
	सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के कमान क्षेत्र में चकबन्दी (b) Consolidation of holdings in command of irrigation projects . . .	4.50	..	3.00	3.00
	अन्य स्कीमें (c) Other Schemes . .	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.04
	जोड़—भूमि सुधार TOTAL—Land Reforms . . .	14.52	2.02	3.04	3.04
	कृषि विपणन और किस्म नियन्त्रण (ii) Agricultural Marketing and Quality Control .	1.21	0.71	1.06	1.06
	समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम (iii) Integrated Rural Development Programme: .				
	लघु व सीमान्तिक किसानों का विकास (a) Small and Marginal Farmers Development . .	127.39	51.89	55.98	55.98
	सूखा आशंकित क्षेत्रों के लिए कार्यक्रम (b) Drought Prone Areas Programme	58.79	44.10	48.59	48.59

विवरण IV (क्रमशः)

STATEMENT IV (*Contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
ग्रामीण पुर्ननिर्माण मंत्रालय (क्रमशः) **MINISTRY OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION**—(Contd.) **कृषि और सम्बद्ध सेवाएं : (क्रमशः)** *Agriculture and Allied Services*—(Contd.) **कृषि—(क्रमशः)** *Agriculture*—(Contd.)	कमान क्षेत्र विकास खण्ड (c) Command Area Development Blocks . .	43.90	13.10	15.00	15.00
	संपूर्ण रोजगार के लिए क्षेत्रीय आयोजना (d) Area Planning for full employment . . .	18.58	6.28	11.98	11.98
	लघु सिंचाई के लिए आर्थिक सहायता (e) Subsidy for Minor Irrigation	9.00	5.00	4.00	4.00
	कुक्कुट पालन, सुअर पालन और भेड़ पालन विकास के लिए सहायता (f) Assistance for Poultry Piggery and Sheep Development . . .	8.50	4.25	4.00	4.00
	संकर बछड़ों के लिए सीमान्तिक और छोटे किसानों को सहायता (g) Assistance to Small and marginal farmers for cross bred heifers .	6.00	2.50	2.00	2.00
	आत्म-नियोजन के लिए ग्रामीण युवकों का प्रशिक्षण (h) Training of rural youth for self employment . .	..	3.45	3.00	3.00
	अन्य स्कीमें (i) Other Schemes . .	0.67	0.36	0.42	0.42
	जोड़—समन्वित ग्राम विकास कार्यक्रम TOTAL—Integrated Rural Development Programme .	272.83	130.93	144.97	144.97
	कृषि उत्पाद के लिए ग्रामीण गोदामों का राष्ट्रीय ग्रिड (iv) National grid of rural godowns for agricultural produce. . . .	..	1.00	2.00	2.00
	जम्मू और कश्मीर बागान उत्पाद, विपणन तथा संसाधन निगम (v) J&K Horticulture Produce Marketing and Processing Corporation . . .	0.24	0.24	0.40	0.40
	जोड़—कृषि TOTAL—Agriculture . .	288.80	134.90	151.47	151.47

विवरण IV (क्रमशः)
STATEMENT IV (*Contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In Crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय (क्रमशः) **MINISTRY OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION**—(Contd.) कृषि और सम्बद्ध सेवाएं (क्रमशः) *Agriculture and Allied Services*—(Contd.)					
लघु सिंचाई *Minor Irrigation*	लघु सिंचाई के लिए विशेष आर्थिक सहायता Special Subsidy for Minor Irrigation . . .	10.00	5.00	3.00	3.00
क्षेत्र विकास *Area Development*	मरुस्थलों का विकास Development of Desert Areas	18.00	9.00	8.00	8.00
ग्रामीण विकास *Rural Development*	अनुप्रयुक्त पोषाहार कार्यक्रम (i) Applied Nutrition Programme . . .	2.71	0.11	0.47	0.47
	ग्रामीण बाजारों के विकास के लिए स्कीम (ii) Scheme for development of Rural Markets . .	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
	विनियमित बाजारों के विकास के लिए स्कीम (iii) Scheme for development of regulated Markets . .	2.76	2.76	2.60	2.60
	राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम (iv) National Rural Employment Programme . .	50.00	350.00	340.00	340.00
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (v) Other Programmes .	2.70	1.18	1.25	1.25
	जोड़—ग्राम विकास TOTAL —Rural Development .	61.17	357.05	347.32	347.32

विवरण IV (क्रमशः)

STATEMENT IV—(Contd.)

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय (क्रमशः) **MINISTRY OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION—(Contd.)**					
उद्योग और खनिज *Industry and Minerals :* ग्रामीण और लघु उद्योग *Village and Small Industries :*	खादी उद्योग (i) Khadi Industries : खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग Khadi & Village Industries Commission . . .	61.50	61.50	56.75	56.75
	अन्य ग्रामोद्योग : खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग (ii) Other Village Industries : Khadi & Village Industries Commission . .	23.50	23.50	28.25	28.25
	अन्य कार्यक्रम Other Programmes . .	..	..	0.88	0.88
	जोड़—अन्य ग्रामोद्योग TOTAL—Other Village Industries	23.50	23.50	29.13	29.13
	जोड़— ग्राम और लघु उद्योग TOTAL—Village and Small Industries . . .	85.00	85.00	85.88	85.88
	जोड़—ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय TOTAL—MINISTRY OF RURAL RECONSTINCTION . .	462.97	590.95	595.67	595.67

विवरण IV (क्रमशः)
STATEMENT IV (*Contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय **MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT**					
सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं *Social and Community Services :* श्रम और रोजगार *Labour and Employment*	गोदी श्रम कल्याण—आवास स्कीमें Dock Labour Welfare—Housing Schemes . . .	0.04	0.01	0.06	0.06
आर्थिक सेवाएं *Economic Services :* जल और विद्युत विकास *Water and Power Development :* सिंचाई बाढ़ नियंत्रण और नौपरिवहन *Flood Control and Navigation :*	नौपरिवहन परियोजनाएं—हुगली—भागीरथी नदियों पर निर्माण कार्य Navigation Projects—Works on Hooghly-Bhagirathi River	1.22	2.22	2.75	2.75
उद्योग और खनिज *Industry and Minerals* समुद्री जहाज निर्माण *Ship Building*	हिन्दुस्तान शिपयार्ड लिमिटेड (i) Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	1.83	1.86	1.34	2.84
	कोचीन शिपयार्ड लिमिटेड (ii) Cochin Shipyard Ltd. .	11.00	11.00	11.10	11.10
	नए शिपयार्ड (iii) New Shipyards . .	0.41	0.27	0.10	0.10
	अन्य स्कीमें (iv) Other Schemes . .	0.11	..	0.26	0.26
	जोड़—समुद्री जहाज निर्माण TOTAL—Ship Building .	13.35	13.13	12.80	14.30
	जोड़—उद्योग और खनिज TOTAL—Industry & Minerals .	13.35	13.13	12.80	14.30

विवरण IV (क्रमशः)

STATEMENT IV (*Contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय (क्रमशः) **MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT** (Contd.)					
परिवहन और संचार *Transport and Communications* **पत्तन** *Ports*	छोटे पत्तनों का विकास (i) Development of Minor Ports :				
	केन्द्रीय तलकर्षण पूल (a) Central Dredging Pool	0.50	0.31	0.31	0.31
	अन्य स्कीमें (b) Other Schemes	8.66	2.35	2.34	2.34
	जोड़--छोटे पत्तनों का विकास TOTAL—Development of Minor Ports :	9.16	2.66	2.65	2.65
	मंगलौर पत्तन (ii) Mangalore Port	5.46	2.21	1.00	1.00
	पोर्ट ट्रस्ट (iii) Port Trusts	45.70	24.87	52.41	93.59
	कुद्रेमुख खनिज लोह परियोजना के लिए पत्तन सुविधाएं (iv) Port facilities for Kudremukh Iron Ore Project	11.57	6.32	1.00	1.00
	केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के निर्माण कार्यों पर व्यय (v) Expenditure on works by C.P.W.D.	0.50	0.18	0.61	0.61
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (vi) Other Programmes	0.34	0.33	0.32	0.32
	जोड़--पत्तन TOTAL—Ports	72.73	36.57	57.99	99.17
Lighthouses **दीपस्तम्भ**	निर्माण कार्य और विकास Construction & Development	3.00	1.82	3.67	3.67
Shipping **नौवहन**	नौवहन विकास निधि समिति (i) Shipping Development Fund Committee	159.41	144.41	116.58	116.58
	मुगल लाइन लिमिटेड (ii) Moghul Lines Ltd.	..	..	0.02	0.02
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (iii) Other Programmes	1.55	1.23	2.60	2.60
	जोड़—नौवहन TOTAL—Shipping	160.96	145.64	119.20	119.20

विवरण IV (क्रमशः)
STATEMENT IV (*Contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय (क्रमशः) **MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT** (Contd.) **परिवहन और संचार (क्रमशः)** *Transport and Communications* (Contd.) **सड़कें** *Roads*	आयोजना और अनुसंधान (i) Planning and Research .	2.00	1.28	1.78	1.78
	राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग (ii) National Highways .	90.45	84.28	91.60	91.60
	अन्तर्राज्यीय महत्व की सड़कें (iii) Roads of Inter-State Importance . . .	6.00	5.00	5.12	5.12
	सीमा सड़कें (iv) Border Roads . .	15.55	15.55	15.50	15.50
	राष्ट्रीय महत्व की विशेष सड़कों और पुलों से संबंधित निर्माण कार्य (v) Special Road and Bridge Works of National importtance . . .	6.00	..	..	..
	जोड़—सड़कें TOTAL—Roads . . .	120.00	106.11	114.00	114.00
सड़क परिवहन *Road Transport*	दिल्ली परिवहन निगम (i) Delhi Transport Corporation . . .	8.92	8.32	19.38	19.38
	अन्तर्देशीय सड़क परिवहन अनुसंधान संस्थान, पुणे (ii) Inland Road Transport Research Institute, Pune	..	..	..	0.25
	अन्य स्कीमें (iii) Other Schemes . .	0.20	0.03	0.11	0.11
	जोड़—सड़क परिवहन TOTAL—Road Transport .	9.12	8.35	19.49	19.74
अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन *Inland Water Transport*	केन्द्रीय अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन निगम लिमिटेड (i) Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd	6.22	3.00	8.10	8.10
	अन्य स्कीमें (ii) Other Schemes . .	3.35	0.85	1.90	1.90
	जोड़—अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन TOTAL—Inland Water Transport	9.57	3.85	10.00	10.00
	जोड़—परिवहन और संचार TOTAL—Transport & Communications . . .	375.38	302.34	324.35	365.78
	जोड़—नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय TOTAL—MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT	389.99	317.70	339.96	382.89

विवरण IV (क्रमशः)
STATEMENT IV (*Contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय **MINISTRY OF SOCIAL WELFARE**					
सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं *Social and Community Services :*					
समाज कल्याण *Social Welfare :*	अपंग व्यक्तियों की शिक्षा और कल्याण (i) Education and Welfare of Handicapped . .	1.84	1.46	3.87	3.87
	महिला कल्याण (ii) Women's Welfare .	7.00	7.05	9.36	9.36
	परिवार और शिशु कल्याण (iii) Family and Child Welfare				
	शिशु गृह/दिवस देखभाल केन्द्र (a) Creches/Day Care Centres	0.60	0.75	1.75	1.75
	प्रयोजनमूलक साक्षरता (b) Functional Literacy .	1.75	1.75	2.37	2.37
	समन्वित बाल विकास सेवाएं (c) Integrated Child Development Services . .	4.95	4.46	5.54	5.54
	पोषाहार के लिए खाद्य (d) Food for Nutritions .	..	7.00	10.00	10.00
	अन्य स्कीमें Other Schemes . .	0.50	0.44	0.76	0.76
	जोड़—परिवार और बाल कल्याण TOTAL—Family and Child Welfare . . .	7.80	14.40	20.42	20.42
	समाज कार्य शिक्षा और प्रशिक्षण (iv) Social Work Education and Training . . .	0.62	0.64	0.68	0.68
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (v) Other Programmes .	1.00	0.97	0.88	0.88
	केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के निर्माण-कार्यों पर व्यय (vi) Expenditure on works by C.P.W.D. . . .	0.06	0.19	0.27	0.27
	जोड़—समाज कल्याण TOTAL— Social Welfare .	18.32	24.71	35.48	35.48
उद्योग और खनिज *Industries and Minerals :*					
अन्य उद्योग *Other Industries :*					
	कृत्रिम अंग निर्माण निगम Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation . .	0.18	0.08	0.33	0.33
	जोड़—समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय TOTAL—Ministry of Social Welfare . . .	18.50	24.79	35.81	35.81

विवरण IV (क्रमशः)
STATEMENT IV (*Contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
इस्पात विभाग **DEPARTMENT OF STEEL** **उद्योग और खनिज** *Industry and Minerals* **आर्थिक सेवाएं** *Economic Services* **लोहा और इस्पात** *Iron and Steel*	भारतीय इस्पात प्राधिकरण लिमिटेड (i) Steel Authority of India Ltd.	214.97	257.70	402.18	
	भिलाई इस्पात संयत्र के लिए जलपूर्ति व्यवस्था (ii) Water Supply for Bhilai Steel Plant . . .	0.40	0.40	0.40	
	नेशनल मिनरल डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन (iii) National Mineral Development Corporation .	7.10	4.85	5.50	
	हिन्दुस्तान स्टील वर्क्स कंस्ट्रक्शन कंपनी लि० (iv) Hindustan Steel Works Construction Co. Ltd. .	2.00	5.31	2.00	
	भारत रिफ्रेक्टरीज लि० (v) Bharat Refractories Ltd.	12.22	12.22	4.17	
	स्पंजआयरन इण्डिया लि० (vi) Sponge Iron India Ltd.	1.00	3.00	3.00	
	मैंगनीज ओर इंडिया लि० (vii) Manganese Ore India Ltd.	0.59	0.59	0.50	
	कुद्रेमुख खनिज लौह कंपनी (viii) Kudremukh Iron Ore Company . . .	113.00	108.00	70.75	
	कुद्रेमुख खनिज लौह परियोजना के लिए सड़कों के निर्माण और बिजली योजनाओं के लिए कर्नाटक सरकार को ऋण (ix) Loans to Government of Karnataka for construction of road and power schemes at Kudremukh Iron Ore Project .	14.00	12.00	4.00	
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (x) Other Programmes .	0.25	0.08	0.50	
	जोड़—इस्पात विभाग TOTAL—DEPTT. OF STEEL .	365.53	404.15	493.00	803.00

विवरण IV (क्रमशः)
STATEMENT IV—(*Contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
खान विभाग **DEPARTMENT OF MINES**					
आर्थिक सेवाएं *Economic Services :*					
उद्योग और खनिज *Industry and Minerals :*					
अलौह धातुएं *Non ferrous Metals*	भारत एल्युमीनियम कपनी लिमिटेड (i) Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd.	12.78	11.78	33.50	33.50
	हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लिमिटेड (ii) Hindustan Zinc Ltd. .	15.64	3.87	5.00	29.45
	हिन्दुस्तान कापर लिमिटेड (iii) Hindustan Copper Ltd.	28.68	30.43	40.05	40.05
	भारत गोल्ड माइन्स लिमिटेड (iv) Bharat Gold Mines Ltd. .	3.83	2.50	0.42	3.00
	मलझखंड तांबा परियोजना के लिए जलपूर्ति (v) Water supply to Malanj Khand Copper Project. .	0.60	0.44	0.40	0.40
	जोड़—अलौह धातुएं TOTAL—Non-ferrous Metals .	61.53	49.02	79.37	106.40
खनिज अन्वेषण और विकास *Minerals Exploration and Development*	मिनरल एक्सप्लोरेशन कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड (i) Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd. . .	4.00	4.00	4.00	8.81
	भारतीय भू विज्ञान सर्वेक्षण (ii) Geological Survey of India	13.06	8.75	10.00	10.00
	अनुसंधान और विकास (iii) Research and Development	1.16	1.15	2.00	2.00
	केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग द्वारा निर्माण कार्यों पर व्यय (iv) Expenditure on works by C.P.W.D. . .	0.94	0.86	2.28	2.28
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (v) Other Programmes .	0.40	0.32	0.45	0.45
	जोड़—खनिज अन्वेषण और विकास TOTAL—Mineral Exploration and Development . .	19.56	15.08	18.73	23.54
	जोड़—खान विभाग TOTAL—DEPTT. OF MINES .	81.09	64.10	98.10	129.94

विवरण IV (क्रमशः)
STATEMENT IV (*Contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
कोयला विभाग **DEPARTMENT OF COAL** **आर्थिक सेवाएं** *Economic Services* : **उद्योग और खनिज** *Industry and Minerals* **कोयला और लिगनाइट** *Coal and Lignite* :	कोल इंडिया लि० (i) Coal India Limited .	274.31	245.95	353.00	353.00
	सिगरेनी कोलियरीज क० लि० (ii) Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd.	23.50	15.17	25.48	25.48
	नेवली लिगनाइट निगम (iii) Neyveli Lignite Corporation	54.06	27.22	92.16	92.16
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (iv) Other Programmes . .	3.91	2.08	2.74	2.74
	जोड़—कोयला और लिगनाइट TOTAL—COAL AND LIGNITE .	355.78	290.42	473.38	473.38
	जोड़—कोयला विभाग TOTAL—DEPTT. OF COAL .	355.78	290.42	473.38	473.38
पूर्ति विभाग **DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY** **सामान्य सेवाएं** *General Services* : **पूर्ति और निपटान** *Supplies & Disposals*	राष्ट्रीय परीक्षण गृह (i) National Test Houses .	0.37	0.21	0.28	0.28
	केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग द्वारा निर्माण कार्यों पर व्यय (ii) Expenditure on works by C.P.W.D. . .	0.29	0.17	0.33	0.33
	जोड़—पूर्ति और निपटान TOTAL—Supplies & Disposals.	0.66	0.38	0.61	0.61
	जोड़—पूर्ति विभाग TOTAL—DEPTT. OF SUPPLY .	0.66	0.38	0.61	0.61
पुनर्वास विभाग **DEPARTMENT OF REHABILITATION** **सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं** *Social and Community Services* **विस्थापित व्यक्तियों का पुनर्वास** *Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons*	भूतपूर्व पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आए विस्थापित व्यक्ति (i) Displaced Persons from former East Pakistan .	5.13	4.19	3.31	3.31
	पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान से आए विस्थापित व्यक्ति (ii) Displaced Persons from West Pakistan . .	0.01	..	..	..

विवरण IV (क्रमशः)
STATEMENT IV (*Contd.*

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
पुनर्वास विभाग (क्रमशः) **DEPARTMENT OF REHABILITATION**—(*contd.*) **सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं—(क्रमशः)** *Social and Community Services—(contd.)* **विस्थापित व्यक्तियों का पुनर्वास—(क्रमशः)** *Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons—(contd.)*	1971 के पाक युद्ध से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में विस्थापित व्यक्ति (iii) Displaced Persons from areas affected by Indo-Pak Conflict, 1971 . .	6.77	4.35	6.57	6.57
	श्रीलंका से स्वदेश लौटे व्यक्ति (iv) Repatriates from Sri Lanka	3.82	5.43	5.90	5.90
	बर्मा से स्वदेश लौटे व्यक्ति (v) Repatriates from Burma	1.37	1.25	0.71	0.71
	स्वदेश लौटे अन्य व्यक्ति (vi) Other Repatriates .	0.09	0.03	0.02	0.02
	दण्डकारण्य विकास स्कीम (vii) Dandakaranya Development Scheme . .	13.82	8.88	13.03	13.03
	रिपेट्रिएट्स कोआपरेटिव फाइनेंस एंड डेबलपमेंट बैंक (viii) Repatriates Co-operative Finance and Development Bank . . .	0.60	0.40	0.60	0.60
	पुनर्वास उद्योग निगम (ix) Rehabilitation Industries Corporation . . .	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
	पुनर्वास बागान लि० पुनलूर (केरल) (x) Rehabilitation Plantation Ltd. Punalur (Kerala) .	0.06	0.06	..	..
	तमिलनाडु चाय बागान निगम लि० कुन्नूर नीलगिरी (xi) Tamilnadu Tea Plantation Corporation Ltd. Coonoor Nilgiris .	0.01	0.02	0.30	0.30
	सुलिया और सुब्रह्मण्य रबड़ बागान, दक्षिण कनारा, कर्नाटक (xii) Sullia & Subramanya Rubber Plantation South Kanara, Karnataka .	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
	राज्य बागान निगम (xiii) States Plantations Corporations . . .	0.50	0.07	0.19	0.19
	केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग द्वारा निर्माण कार्यों पर व्यय (xiv) Expenditure on works by C.P.W.D. . .	0.30	0.30	0.25	0.25
	अन्य योजनाएं (xv) Other Schemes . .	0.50	0.20	0.10	0.10
	जोड़–विस्थापित व्यक्तियों का पुनर्वास TOTAL—Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons . .	33.00	25.20	31.00	31.00
	जोड़—पुनर्वास विभाग TOTAL—Deptt. of Rehabilitation	33.00	25.20	31.00	31.00

विवरण IV (क्रमशः)
STATEMENT IV (*Contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय **MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION** सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं *Social and Community Services* वैज्ञानिक सेवाएं और अनुसंधान *Scientific Services and Research*	मौसम विज्ञान (i) Meteorology . .	10.13	8.83	10.87	10.87
	केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग द्वारा निर्माण कार्यों पर व्यय (ii) Expenditure on works by C.P..W.D. . . .	0.33	0.57	1.38	1.38
	जोड़—मौसम विज्ञान TOTAL—Meteorology .	10.40	9.49	12.25	12.25
आर्थिक सेवाएं *Economic Services* परिवहन और संचार *Transport and Communications* नागर विमानन *Civil Aviation*	हवाई अड्डे और वायुमार्ग सेवाएं (i) Aerodromes and Airroute Services . . .				
	एअर इंडिया (a) Air India . . .	..	..	19.60	59.57
	इंडियन एअर लाइन्स (b) Indian Airlines . .	..	..	..	70.23
	भारतीय अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डा प्राधिकरण (c) International Airport Authority of India .	7.55	6.78	11.51	22.00
	इमारत और धवन-पथ (d) Buildings and Runways .	10.00	7.50	7.28	7.28
	अन्य स्कीमें (e) Other Schemes . .	0.20	0.12	0.26	0.26
	जोड़—हवाई अड्डे और वायुमार्ग सेवाएं TOTAL—Aerodromes and Air-route Services . .	17.75	14.40	38.65	159.34
	वैमानिकीय संचार तथा अन्य सेवाएं (ii) Aeronautical Communication and other Services	6.90	4.24	6.90	6.90
	हवाई यातायात नियंत्रण और सुरक्षा सेवाएं (iii) Air Traffic Control Safety Services . . .	7.26	4.55	5.27	5.27
	प्रशिक्षण और शिक्षा (iv) Training and Education	0.62	0.10	0.07	0.07
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (v) Other Programmes .	0.22	0.13	0.22	0.22
	जोड़—नागर विमानन TOTAL—Civil Aviation .	32.75	23.42	51.11	171.80

विवरण IV (क्रमशः)
STATEMENT IV (*Contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय (क्रमशः) **MINISTRY OF TOURISM & CIVIL AVIATION**—(Contd.) **परिवहन और संचार (क्रमशः)** *Transport and Communications*—(Contd.) **पर्यटन** *Tourism*	भारतीय पर्यटन विकास निगम (i) India Tourism Development Corporation .	8.82	8.82	6.00	6.60
	पर्यटन केन्द्र (ii) Tourist Centres .	2.07	0.93	1.94	1.94
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (iii) Other Programmes .	1.25	0.89	1.28	1.28
	जोड़—पर्यटन TOTAL—Tourism . . .	12.14	10.64	9.22	9.82
	जोड़—पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय TOTAL—MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION . . .	55.35	43.46	72.58	193.87
निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय **MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING** **सामान्य सेवाएं** *General Services :* **लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण** *Stationery and Printing :*	सरकारी मुद्रणालय (i) Government Presses .	1.01	1.03	2.47	2.47
	केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग द्वारा निर्माण कार्यों पर व्यय (ii) Expenditure on works by C.P.W.D. . .	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
	जोड़—लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण TOTAL—Stationery & Printing	1.04	1.06	2.50	2.50
लोक निर्माण *Public Works :*	निर्माण Constructions	5.20	4.34	3.09	3.09
	जोड़—सामान्य सेवाएं TOTAL—General Services	6.24	5.40	5.59	5.59

विवरण IV (क्रमशः)
STATEMENT IV (*Contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय (क्रमशः) **MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING—(Contd.)**					
सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं *Social and Community Services :* जलपूर्ति और सफाई *Water Supply and Sanitation :*	त्वरित ग्रामीण जलपूर्ति (i) Accelerated Rural Water Supply . . .	80.00	65.00	100.00	100.00
	अन्य स्कीमें (ii) Other Schemes . .	2.17	0.96	1.48	1.48
	जोड़—जलपूर्ति और सफाई TOTAL—Water Supply and Sanitation . . .	82.17	65.96	101.48	101.48
आवास *Housing :*	सरकारी रिहायशी इमारतें (i) Govt. Residential Buildings	24.80	25.61	25.10	25.10
	बागान कामगारों के लिए आर्थिक सहायता प्राप्त आवास स्कीमें (ii) Subsidised Housing Schemes for Plantation Workers	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80
	हिन्दुस्तान प्रीफेब लि० (iii) Hindustan Pre-Fab Ltd.	0.25	0.25	0.01	0.01
	आवास और नगर विकास निगम (iv) Housing and Urban Development Corporation .	5.00	5.00	8.00	8.00
	दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण (v) Delhi Development Authority . . .	10.00	9.00	4.33	4.33
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (vi) Other Programmes .	0.58	0.41	0.55	0.55
	जोड़—आवास TOTAL—Housing . .	42.43	42.07	39.79	39.79
नगर विकास *Urban Development :*	राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र का विकास (i) Development of National Capital Region . .	0.76	0.76	0.75	0.75
	राष्ट्रीय महत्व के क्षेत्रों में समन्वित नगर विकास (ii) Integrated Urban Development in areas of National importance . .	40.00	5.00	20.00	20.00

विवरण IV (क्रमश :)

STATEMENT IV (*Contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय (क्रमश:) **MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING**—(Contd.) **नगर विकास (क्रमश :)** *Urban Development*—(Contd.)	विस्थापित व्यक्तियों की बस्तियों का विकास (iii) Development of Displaced Persons colonies .	0.17	0.33	0.01	0.01
	कलकत्ता महानगर विकास प्राधिकरण (iv) Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority .	1.00	0.15	0.50	0.50
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (v) Other Programmes .	0.15	0.10	0.11	0.11
	जोड़—नगर विकास TOTAL—Urban Development	42.08	6.34	21.37	21.37
	जोड़—सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं TOTAL—Social and Community Services . . .	166.68	114.37	162.64	162.64
	जोड़—निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय TOTAL—MINISTRY OF WORKS & HOUSING .	172.92	119.77	168.23	168.23
परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग **DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY**	परमाणु ऊर्जा अनुसंधान Atomic Energy Research .	33.20	27.96	33.50	33.50
सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं *Social and Community Services :*	इलेक्ट्रानिक कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड Electronic Corporation of India Ltd.	1.21	1.25	1.50	3.36
वैज्ञानिक सेवाएं और अनुसंधान *Scientific Services and Research :*	इंडियन रेयर अर्थ्स लिमिटेड (i) Indian Rare Earths Ltd.	4.00	8.50	19.00	21.50
आर्थिक सेवाएं *Economic Services :*	यूरेनियम कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया लिमिटेड (ii) Uranium Corporation of India Ltd.	1.22	0.30	0.98	0.98
उद्योग और खनिज *Industry and Minerals :*	भारी पानी संयंत्र (iii) Heavy Water Plants .	13.85	13.98	11.29	11.29
दूर संचार और इलेक्ट्रानिक उद्योग *Telecommunication and Electronic Industries :*	न्यूक्लीय ईंधन कम्प्लेक्स (iv) Nuclear Fuel Complex .	11.88	7.49	6.99	6.99
परमाणु ऊर्जा उद्योग *Atomic Energy Industries :*	अन्य परमाणु ऊर्जा उद्योग (v) Other Atomic Energy Industries	3.23	3.00	8.91	8.91
	जोड़—परमाणु ऊर्जा उद्योग TOTAL—Atomic Energy Industries	34.18	33.27	47.17	49.67
	जोड़—उद्योग और खनिज TOTAL—Industry & Minerals	35.39	34.52	48.67	53.03

विवरण IV (क्रमशः)
STATEMENT IV (*Contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग (क्रमश:) **DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY**—(Contd.)	तारापुर परमाणु बिजली घर (i) Tarapur Atomic Power Station	1.57	1.40	1.00	1.00
जल और विद्युत विकास *Water and Power Development :*	राजस्थान परमाणु बिजली घर (ii) Rajasthan Atomic Power Station :				
विद्युत *Power :*	पहला यूनिट— Unit I	1.00	1.57	1.78	1.78
	दूसरा यूनिट Unit II	5.70	2.39	3.50	3.50
	मद्रास परमाणु बिजली घर (iii) Madras Atomic Power Station :				
	पहला यूनिट Unit I . . .	6.00	5.89	4.50	4.50
	दूसरा यूनिट Unit II . . .	7.50	6.37	6.80	6.80
	नरोरा परमाणु बिजली घर (iv) Narora Atomic Power Station	31.00	36.16	43.00	43.00
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (v) Other Programmes .	3.37	1.88	3.01	3.01
	जोड़—विद्युत TOTAL—POWER . .	56.14	55.66	63.59	63.59
	जोड़—परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग TOTAL—DEPTT. OF ATOMIC ENERGY	124.73	118.14	145.76	150.12

विवरण IV (क्रमशः)
STATEMENT IV (Contd.)

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग **DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS** सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं *Social and Community Services* शिक्षा *Education*	तकनीकी शिक्षा Technical Education . .	..	..	0.02	0.02
वैज्ञानिक सेवाएं और अनुसंधान *Scientific Services and Research :*	अनुसंधान और विकास Research and Development :	13.38	12.95	11.50	11.50
	जोड़— सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं Total—Social and Community Srevices	13.38	12.95	11.52	11.52
आर्थिक सेवाएं *Economic Services :*	इलेक्ट्रानिकी आयोग Electronics Commission .	0.12	0.05	0.13	0.13
सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं *General Economic Services :* अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं *Other General Economic Services :* दूर संचार और इलेक्ट्रानिकी उद्योग *Telecommunication and Electronic Industries :*	संगणक अनुरक्षण निगम (i) Computer Maintenance Corporation . . .	0.80	0.80	0.20	0.20
	इलेक्ट्रानिकी व्यापार और प्रौद्योगिकी विकास निगम (ii) Electronics Trade and Technology Development	0.50	0.50	0.20	0.20
	इलेक्ट्रानिकी उद्योग के संवर्धन के लिए सहायता (iii) Assistance for promotion of Electronics Industry .	0.60	0.56	0.46	0.46
	सेमीकंडक्टर कम्प्लेक्स लि० (iv) Semi Conductor Complex Ltd.	1.00	1.00	4.00	4.00
	अन्य इलेक्ट्रानिकी उद्योग (v) Other Electronic Industries	..	..	0.02	0.02
	जोड़—दूर-संचार इलेक्ट्रानिकी उद्योग TOTAL—Telecom. & Electronic Industries . . .	2.90	2.86	4.88	4.88
	जोड़—इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग TOTAL—DEPTT. OF ELECTRONICS	16.40	15.86	16.53	16.53

विवरण IV (क्रमशः)
STATEMENT IV (*Contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग **DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**					
वैज्ञानिक सेवाएं और अनुसंधान *Scientific Services and Research*	भारतीय सर्वेक्षण (i) Survey of India . .	1.55	1.30	1.65	1.65
	वनस्पति सर्वेक्षण (ii) Botanical Survey . .	0.25	0.25	0.30	0.30
	प्राणि सर्वेक्षण (iii) Zoological Survey . .	0.22	0.22	0.25	0.25
	वैज्ञानिकऔर औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद को सहायता (iv) Assistance to CSIR .	24.20	23.20	25.64	25.64
	राष्ट्रीय अनुसंधान विकास निगम (v) National Research Development Corporation .	0.30	0.30	0.40	0.40
	सेंट्रल इलेक्ट्रानिकी लिमिटेड (vi) Central Electronics Ltd.	0.80	0.80	0.65	0.65
	अन्य वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान कार्यों के लिए सहायता (vii) Assistance for other scientific research . .	19.30	13.44	21.61	21.61
	केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग द्वारा निर्माण कार्यों पर व्यय (viii) Expenditure on works by CPWD	0.50	0.29	0.97	0.97
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (ix) Other Programmes .	1.38	0.94	0.90	0.90
	जोड़—विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग TOTAL—DEPTT. OF SCIENCE and TECHNOLOGY . . .	48.50	40.74	52.37	52.37
अंतरिक्ष विभाग **DEPARTMENT OF SPACE**					
सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं *Social and Community Services :* वैज्ञानिक सेवाएं और अनुसंधान *Scientific Services and Research :*	अंतरिक्ष प्रौद्योगिकी अनुसंधान और विकास (i) Space Technology Research and Development . .	23.63	19.88	25.95	25.95
	अंतरिक्ष अनुप्रयोग (ii) Space Applications. .	2.94	2.15	3.42	3.42
	अंतरिक्ष विज्ञान (iii) Space Sciences . .	0.90	1.01	0.91	0.91
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (iv) Other Programmes .	0.53	0.34	0.59	0.59
	जोड़—वैज्ञानिक सेवाएं और अनुसंधान TOTAL—Scientific Services and Research . . .	28.00	23.38	30.87	30.87

विवरण IV (क्रमशः)
STATMENT IV (*Contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
अंतरिक्ष विभाग (क्रमशः) **DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (Contd.)** **आर्थिक सेवाएं** *Economic Services :* **सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं** *General Economic Services :*					
सहकारिता *Cooperation :*	उपभोक्ता सहकारी समिति Consumer Cooperative Society	0.01	..	..	..
परिवहन और संचार *Transport and Communications :* **उपग्रह परियोजनाएं** *Satellite Projects :*	भारतीय राष्ट्रीय उपग्रह Indian National Satellite .	21.00	16.90	39.56	39.56
	जोड़—अंतरिक्ष विभाग TOTAL—DEPTT. OF SPACE .	49.01	40.28	70.43	70.43
रेलवे **RAILWAYS**		395.00	425.40	482.00	760.00
	कुल जोड़ GRAND TOTAL	4807.78	4379.18	5321.90	7339.78

विवरण V

STATEMENT V

राज्य सरकारों, उत्तर-पूर्वी परिषद और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की परियोजनाओं के परिव्यय के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार के 1980-81 के बजट में की गई व्यवस्था

Provision included in the Central Government's Budget for 1980-81 towards plan out lay of State Governments, North Eastern Council and Union Territories

(लाख रुपए)
(In lakhs of Rupees)

	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1979-80	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates 1979-80	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1980-81
राज्यों की आयोजनाओं के लिए I. Towards States' Plans :			
वित्त मंत्रालय (A) Ministry of Finance			
मांग संख्या 41 (a) Demand No. 41			
एकमुश्त—सहायता अनुदान और उधार (1) Block—Grants-in-aid and loans	1868,70	2299,83	23,62,26
दैवी विपत्तियों के कारण सहायता देने के लिए अग्रिम आयोजना सहायता के रूप में अनुदान और उधार (2) Grants and loans as advance Plan assistance for relief on account of natural calamities	..	125,00	1,50,00
जोड़—मांग संख्या 41 TOTAL—Demand No. 41	1868,70	2424,83	2512,26
मांग संख्या 42 (b) Demand No. 42			
न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के लिए ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम को उधार (i) Loans to Rural Electrification Corporation for minimum needs programmes	52,00	50,87	45,23
जोड़ (क)—वित्त मंत्रालय TOTAL (A)—Ministry of Finance	1920,70	2475,70	2557,49
गृह मंत्रालय (B) Ministry of Home Affairs			
मांग संख्या 52 (a) Demand No. 52			
जनजाति उप आयोजनाओं से भिन्न स्कीमों के लिए राज्यों को अनुदान (i) Grants to States for schemes other than Tribal Sub-plans . .	15,00	15,00	15,00
जनजाति उप आयोजनाओं के अन्तर्गत स्कीमों के लिए राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को अनुदान और अन्य व्यय (ii) Grants to States and Union Territories and other expenditure for schemes under Tribal sub-plans	70,00	69,93	70,00
अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए आयोजना के विशेष अंश के रूप में राज्यों को अनुदान (iii) Grants to States for Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes	..	..	100,00
जोड़ (ख)—गृह मंत्रालय TOTAL (B)—Ministry of Home Affairs	85,00	84,93	185,00

विवरण V (क्रमशः)
STATEMENT V (*Contd.*)

(लाख रुपए)
(In lakhs of Rupees)

	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1979-80	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates, 1979-80	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1980-81
ऊर्जा मंत्रालय (C) Ministry of Energy			
मांग संख्या 30 (a) Demand No. 30			
ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम की सामान्य शेयर पूंजी में निवेश (i) Investment in equity of Rural Electrification Corporation . . .	10,00	10,00	13,00
ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम को उधार (ii) Loans to Rural Electrification Corporation	10,00	72,00	29,50
जोड़ (ग)—ऊर्जा मंत्रालय TOTAL (C)—Ministry of Energy	20,00	82,00	42,50
जोड़ I—राज्यों की आयोजनाओं के लिए TOTAL I—Towards State Plans	2025,70	2642,63	2784,99
उत्तर पूर्वी परिषद् की आयोजना स्कीमों के लिए II. Towards Plan Schemes of North-Eastern Council :			
गृह मंत्रालय Ministry of Home Affairs			
मांग संख्या 52 (a) Demand No. 52			
राज्यों को अनुदान और उधार (i) Grants and Loans to States	11,32	10,50	13,39
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को अनुदान और उधार (ii) Grants and Loans to Union Territories	2,51	2,44	3,96
अन्य व्यय (iii) Other Expenditure	33,17	31,08	37,05
जोड़—उत्तर-पूर्वी परिषद की आयोजना स्कीमों के लिए TOTAL II—Towards Plan Schemes of North-Eastern Council . . .	47,00	44,02	54,40
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की आयोजना के लिए III. Towards Plan of Union Territories :			
विधान सभा वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्र (A) Union Territories with Legislature			
मांग संख्या 52 (a) Demand No. 52			
गोआ, दमन और दीव (i) Goa, Daman & Diu	30,40	30,40	31,70
पांडिचेरी (ii) Pondicherry	11,57	11,57	13,10
मिजोरम (iii) Mizoram	17,72	17,72	20,50
अरुणाचल प्रदेश (iv) Arunachal Pradesh	23,41	23,41	26,21
जोड़ (क)—विधान सभा वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्र TOTAL (A)—Union Territories with Legislature	83,10	83,10	91,51

विवरण V (समाप्त)
STATEMENT V (*Concld.*)

(लाख रुपए)
(In lakhs of Rupees)

	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1979-80	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates, 1979-80	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1980-81
बिना विधान-सभा के संघ राज्य क्षेत्र (1980-81 के बजट के ब्यौरे के लिए विवरण VI (देखिए) (B) Union Territories without Legislature (Details of Budget 1980-81 in Statement VI)			
दिल्ली (a)—Delhi	108,00	91,08	120,38
चण्डीगढ़ (b)—Chandigarh	14,00	12,04	19,00
अंदमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह (c)—Andaman and Nicobar Islands	16,03	12,44	16,45
दादरा और नागर हवेली (d) Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3,31	3,57	4,61
लक्षद्वीप (e) Lakshadweep	3,00	1,89	3,00
जोड़ (ख)—बिना विधान सभा के संघ राज्य क्षेत्र TOTAL (B)—Union Territories without Legislature	144,34	121,02	163,44
जोड़ III--संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की आयोजनाओं के लिए TOTAL III—Towards Plan of Union Territories	227,44	204,12	254,95
कुल जोड़--राज्य सरकारों, उत्तर पूर्वी परिषद और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के लिए आयोजना परिव्यय की व्यवस्था GRAND TOTAL—Provision towards Plan outlay of the State Governments, North Eastern Council and Union Territories	2300,14	2890,77	30,94,34

विवरण VI
STATEMENT VI

बिना विधान सभा वाले राज्य क्षेत्रों के आयोजना परिव्यय के लिए 1980-81 के केन्द्रीय बजट में की गई व्यवस्था
Provision included in the Central Budget for 1980-81 for Plan Outlay of Union Territories (without Legislature)*

(लाख रुपए)
(In lakhs of Rupees)

क्षेत्र Sectors	दिल्ली Delhi	चंडीगढ़ Chandigarh	अंदमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह Andaman and Nicobar Islands	दादरा और नागर हवेली Dadra and Nagar Haveli	लक्षद्वीप Lakshadeep	जोड़ Total
सामान्य सेवाएं 1. General Services . .	15.00	..	110.50	..	3.70	129.20
सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं 2. Social and Community Services						
शिक्षा Education	1325.50	290.65	109.60	26.00	30.00	1781.75
स्वास्थ्य Health	1100.00	91.81	23.00	11.85	15.00	1241.66
जलपूर्ति Water Supply . . .	2081.00	157.00	65.00	9.00	3.50	2315.50
आवास और नगर विकास Housing and Urban Development	2033.00*	869.77	15.00	12.15	19.50	2949.42
अन्य सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं Other Social and Community Services	291.02	103.85	15.20	13.05	8.50	431.62
जोड़—सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं TOTAL—Social and Community Services . . .	6830.52	1513.08	227.80	72.05	76.50	8719.95
आर्थिक सेवाएं 3. Economic Services						
सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं General Economic Services .	11.40	1.35	2.70	1.25	1.20	17.90
कृषि और संबद्ध सेवाएं Agriculture and Allied Services	385.78	67.66	294.00	96.50	87.10	931.04
उद्योग और खनिज Industry and Minerals .	510.00	31.85	12.00	9.00	6.00	568.85
जल और विद्युत विकास Water and Power Development.	3252.60	213.00	140.00	241.00	46.00	3892.60
परिवहन और संचार Transport and Communications	1032.70	73.06	858.00	41.00	79.50	2084.26
जोड़—आर्थिक सेवाएं TOTAL—Economic Services .	5192.48	386.92	1306.70	388.75	219.80	7494.65
कुल जोड़ GRAND TOTAL . . .	12038.00	1900.00	1645.00	460.80	300.00	16343.80

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*योजना आयोग द्वारा किए गए आवंटन के अनुसार

*According to the allocation given by the Planning Commission.

MGIPRRND—I-Day—28 M of Fin./80—16-6-80—8,500.

14

Economic and Functional Classification of the Central Government Budget for 1980-81

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55 M of Fin/80—1.

PREFACE

Since 1957-58, the Economic Division of the Ministry of Finance (वित्त मंत्रालय) has been preparing an economic classification of the Central Government bugetary transactions to make the budget a more useful tool of economic analysis. In brief, this classification involves arranging the expenditures and receipts of the Central Government including those of railways and posts and telegraphs by significant economic categories, distinguishing current from capital outlays, spending for goods and services from transfers to individuals and institutions, tax receipts by kind from other receipts and from borrowing and inter-governmental loans and grants, etc. Reclassified in this manner, the flows into and out of the Central Government can be related to important categories of transactions influencing the behaviour of the other sectors of the economy. Since the national income type of government account is the most prevalent form of an economic classification the methodology and concepts used in this analysis are those used in the national income accounting system. An added advantage in adopting this type of accounting is that it enables to trace systematically the influence of the Central Government budgetary transactions on the other sectors of the economy.

With the advent of economic planning in the country annual plan outlays have been integrated with the budgetary outlays which called for a further analysis of budgetary outlays into functional categories with a view to focus attention on how much the Central Government is allocating to different functions or purposes in accordance with the priorities laid down in the Plan. Accordingly since 1967-68, an economic-cum-functional classification of the Central Government transactions has been started.

The economic-cum-functional classification of the Central Government Budget 1980-81 presented in the following pages conforms to the pattern of the earlier years. The salient features of this analysis are summarised in Sections I and II, and the derivation of rationale of various items used in this classification have been explained in the technical appendix at the end.

Analysis of the Central Government Budget for 1980-81 shows that the consumption expenditure of the Central Government composed of wages and salaries and purchase of goods and services will increase from Rs. 4428 crores in 1979-80 (Revised Estimates) to Rs. 5032 crores in 1980-81 (Budget Estimates). The net savings of the Central Government and its departmental undertakings (non-departmental undertakings are treated as "rest of the economy") showed a sharp decline in 1979-80 and became negative at Rs. 241 crores compared to a saving of Rs. 983 crores in 1978-79 (Accounts). Although there is some improvement in the current year's budget the estimates of net savings in 1980-81 (B.E.) still remain negative at Rs. 74 crores. The Central Government's direct gross capital formation will increase from Rs. 1301 crores in 1978-79 (Accounts) to Rs. 1551 crores in 1979-80 (Revised Estimates) and further to Rs. 1894 crores in 1980-81 (Budget Estimates). The total financial provision for gross capital formation, both direct and indirect (financial assistance provided to other sectors for capital formation) out of the Central Government budgetary resources in 1980-81 (Budget Estimates) will be Rs. 8445 crores compared with Rs. 7358 crores in 1979-80 (Revised Estimates).

The Central Government's development expenditure includes both outlays on gross capital formation and current expenditure on economic and social services. The plan and non-plan expenditures in the Central Budget on economic and social services correspond broadly to the total development expenditure of the Central Government. This is estimated at Rs. 12415 crores in 1980-81 (Budget Estimates) and forms 58.1 per cent of the total expenditure budgeted for that year.

1. ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION

A set of six accounts containing the reclassified data from the Central Government Budget for 1980-81 is placed at the end of this section. Some significant magnitudes emerging from this system of accounts are :

- (a) The Central Government's total Expenditure ;
- (b) The Central Government's Final outlays ;
- (c) Capital formation out of the budgetary resources of the Central Government;
- (d) Net capital formation and savings of the Central Government;
- (e) The various measures of deficit in the Central Government's budgetary transactions ; and
- (f) Income generation by the Central Government.

(a) Total Expenditure

2. The total expenditure of the Central Government is estimated to increase from Rs. 18651 crores in 1979-80 (Revised Estimates) to Rs. 21353 crores in 1980-81 (Budget Estimates) ; this indicates a rise of 14.5 per cent as compared with an increase of 5.3 per cent which the revised estimates for 1979-80 show over the accounts for 1978-79. The allocation of major types of expenditure is as follows :—

Central Government's Total Expenditure

(Rs. crores)

	1978-79 Accounts	1979-80 Revised	1980-81 Budget
1. *Final Outlays* . . .	**5276**	**5979**	**6926**
(a) Government consumption Expenditure (vide Acct. 1) . .	3975	4428	5032
(b) Gross Capital Formation (vide Acct 3) .	1301	1551	1894
(i) Gross fixed capital formation . .	1242	1513	1868
(ii) Increase in works stores. . .	59	38	26
2. *Transfer payments to the rest of the economy* . .	**6745**	**7407**	**7950**
(a) Current transfers (vide Acct. 1) . .	5682	6186	6613
(b) Capital Transfers (vide Acct. 3) . . .	1063	1221	1337
3. *Financial Investments and loans to the rest of the economy* (*vide* Acct. 4) .	**5696**	**5265**	**6477**
4. *Total Expenditure* (1+2+3)	**17717**	**18651**	**21353**

(b) Final Outlays

3. Of the total expenditure of Rs. 21353 crores budgeted for 1980-81, Rs. 6926 crores or about 32 per cent constitute final outlays of the Central Government, representing its direct demand for goods and services for consumption and capital formation. In a system of national accounts, these final outlays get linked up with the consumption expenditure and capital formation in other sectors of the economy. The rest of the total expenditure amounting to Rs. 14427 crores, or about 68 per cent, constitute disbursements by way of transfer payments, financial investment and loans to the rest of the economy, and are intended to supplement current and capital receipts of other sectors.

Consumption Expenditure

4. Consumption expenditure (i.e. expenditure on wages and salaries and commodities and services for current use) budgeted at Rs. 5032 crores for 1980-81 forms 73 per cent of the final outlays and 24 per cent of the total expenditure. The growth in consumption expenditure works out to 13.6 per cent for 1980-81 and is higher than the increase of 11.4 per cent for 1979-80.

Gross Capital Formation

5. The Central Government's direct gross fixed capital formation (i.e. investment in buildings, public works, equipment and other fixed assets) is estimated to rise from Rs. 1513 crores in 1979-80 to Rs. 1868 crores in 1980-81 ; this shows an increase of 23.5 per cent as against an increase of 21.8 per cent in 1979-80 over 1978-79. Including works stores, however, gross capital formation shows an increase of 22.1 per cent in 1980-81 as against an increase of 19.2 per cent in 1979-80.

(c) *Capital formation out of the budgetary resources of the Central Government*

Financial Assistance for Capital Formation

6. In addition to the capital formation directly undertaken, the Central Government also provides assistance to the rest of the economy for capital formation through grants, loans and investment in share capital. The budgeted assistance of Rs. 6551 crores for 1980-81 is estimated to increase by 12.8 per cent over the revised estimate of 1979-80, as against an increase of 3.5 per cent in 1979-80 over 1978-79.

Financial Assistance for Capital Formation

(Rs. crores)

	1978-79 Accounts	1979-80 Revised	1980-81 Budget
1. States and Union Territories (vide items 3.1 (a) in Acct. 3 and 2.1 in Acct. 4)	**3302**	**3240**	**3555**
2. Non-departmental Commercial undertakings (vide items 3.1 (b) in Acct. 3 and 1.1 and 2.3 in Acct. 4)* .	2105	2368	2755
3. Local authorities (vide items 3.1 (c) in Acct. 3 and 2.2 in Acct. 4) . .	78	79	116
4. Others (vide items 3.1(d) in Acct. 3 and 1.2 and 2.4 in Acct. 4) . . .	127	120	125
5. Financial assistance for capital formation (1+2+3+4)	**5612**	**5807**	**6551**

*This is essentially capital formation by the Central Government but since non-departmental commercial undertakings are treated as belonging to the rest of the economy, the outlay under this head is taken as financial assistance for capital formation in the rest of the economy.

Total provision for capital formation

7. Thus, in the aggregate, the Central Government would provide Rs. 8445 crores for gross capital formation out of its budgetary resources during 1980-81 representing 39.5 per cent of its total expenditure. The aggregate provision for gross capital formation for 1980-81 shows an increase of 14.8 per cent as compared to an increase of 6.4 per cent in 1979-80.

Gross Capital Formation out of the Budgetary Resources

(Rs. crores)

	1978-79 Accounts	1979-80 Revised	1980-81 Budget
1. Gross capital formation by the Central Government .	1301	1551	1894
2. Financial assistance for capital formation to the rest of the economy . .	5612	5807	6551
3. Gross capital formation out of the budgetary resources of the Central Government (1+2) . . .	**6913**	**7358**	**8445**

(d) *Net Capital Formation and Net Savings by the Government*

Net Capital Formation

8. The expansionary impact of the Government's budgetary operations is indicated by the difference between its net capital formation and net savings. The net capital formation by the Central Government (i.e. net addition to the stock of fixed assets and works stores) estimated at Rs. 1592 crores for 1980-81 has been arrived at by deducting from gross fixed capital formation, the provision for expenditure on renewals and replacements by the departmental commercial undertakings. The components of total net capital formation are as follows :

Central Government's net Capital Formation

(Rs. crores)

	1978-79 Accounts	1979-80 Revised	1980-81 Budget
1. Construction works (vide item 1.1 (a) in Acct. 3)	654	750	883
2. Machinery and equipment (vide item 1.2 (a) in Acct. 3)	396	496	683
3. Increase in works stores (vide item 2 in Acct. 3) .	59	38	26
4. Net Capital formation by the Central Government (1+2+3) . . .	**1109**	**1284**	**1592**

Note :—The net capital formation arrived at is without deducting expenditure on renewals and replacements in respect of administrative buildings for which no estimates are available.

Net Savings

9. The net savings of the Central Government and its departmental undertakings have shown a marked deterioration in 1979-80. As against a saving of Rs. 983 crores in 1978-79, it became negative at Rs. 241 crores in the revised estimates for 1979-80, thereby showing a decline of Rs. 1224 crores. However, in the budget estimates for 1980-81, it shows a marginal improvement although the savings still remain negative at Rs. 74 crores.

Central Government's Net Savings

(Rs. crores)

	1978-79 Accounts	1979-80 Revised	1980-81 Budget
1. Savings of Government Administration (vide item 5.1 in Acct. 3) . .	696	(—)482	(—)434
2. Net profits of departmental commercial undertakings* (i)+(ii) . .	313	279	424
(i) Transferred to Government administration .	45	42	69
(ii) Retained . . .	268	237	355
3. Depreciation provision of departmental commercial undertakings (vide item 5.3 in Acct. 3) . . .	211	272	307
4. *Gross savings by Government* (1+2(ii)+3) . .	**1175**	**27**	**228**
5. Expenditure on renewals and replacement of departmental commercial undertakings (vide item 1.1(b) and 1.2(b) in Acct. 3)	192	268	302
6. *Net savings by the Government* (4—5) . .	**983**	(—)241	(—)**74**

*Includes Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, Opium Factories and Alkaloid Works, Overseas Communications Service, Transport Schemes, Power projects including Atomic Power Stations, Forests, Railways' Workshops and Production Units, Delhi Milk Scheme, and Defence Services Canteen Stortes Department (with effect from 1977-78).

(e) Deficit

10. The excess of direct net capital formation over the net savings measures the income deficit of the Central Government. The income deficit which was Rs. 126 crores in 1978-79 increased substantially to Rs. 1525 crores in 1979-80 and further to Rs. 1666 crores in 1980-81.

Income Deficit

(Rs. crores)

	1978-79 Accounts	1979-80 Revised	1980-81 Budget
1. Net Capital formation (i.e. net investment by the Central Government) . .	1109	1284	1592
2. Net Savings by the Central Government . . .	983	(—)241	(—)74
3. Income deficit of the Central Government (1—2) .	**126**	**1525**	**1666**

11. The income deficit, which measures the gap between the Central Government's net savings and net investments when added, after adjusting for net capital transfers, to the deficit arising out of the Government's net transactions in financial assets such as investment in shares and loans, represents the Government's total requirements of finance, and is given by the sum of the balancing item in Accounts 3 and 4.

Central Government's Total Requirements of Finance

(Rs. crores)

	1978-79 Accounts	1979-80 Revised	1980-81 Budget
1. Deficit on all transactions in commodities and services and transfers (vide balancing item in Acct. 3)	900	2313	2566
2. Net increase in financial assets (vide balancing item in Acct. 4) . . .	4178	4178	5189
3. Deficit denoting total requirements of finance (1+2)	**5078**	**6491**	**7755**

12. The following table sets out the financing of the deficit indicated above :

Financing of the Deficit

(Rs. crores)

	1978-79 Accounts	1979-80 Revised	1980-81 Budget
1. *Net borrowings* . .	**3630**	**3791**	**6338**
1.1 Market loans (net) .	**1653**	**1961**	**2500**
1.2 External Debt (net) .	**446**	**451**	**1304**
(a) P. L. 480			
(i) Dollar Credits	20	. .	. .
(ii) Accounts under Indo-U.S. Agreement, 1974	(—)35	(—)49	(—)60
(b) Special Credits (net) . . .	97	(—)31	24
(c) Loan from IMF Trust Fund. .	. .	. .	540
(d) Others . .	364	531	800
1.3 Small Savings (net) .	847	925	1100
1.4 State/Public Provident Fund (net) . .	286	300	300
1.5 Special deposits of non-government Provident Funds . .	402	400	450
1.6 Special borrowings from the R.B.I. against compulsory deposits	125	(—)80	(—)70
1.7 Miscellaneous capital receipts (net) . .	151	(—)80	373
1.8 Special Securities (net)	217	(—)86	381
1.9 Sales of treasury bills to the rest of the economy (net)* . .	(—)497	. .	. .
2. *Budgetary deficit* . .	**1448**	**2700**	**1417†**
2.1 Net increase in the RBI's holdings of Treasury Bills† . .	(—)1068	2399	1416
2.2 Withdrawals from cash balances . . .	2516	301	1
3. *Total* (1+2) . . .	**5078**	**6491**	**7755**

*Denotes net change in the treasury bill holdings of State Governments, banks, approved parties and the public.

†Ignores funding of treasury bills into long-dated securities

††Does not take into account the post-budget concessions.

(f) Income Generation

13. The budgetary operations of the Central Government during 1980-81 are expected to generate a total income of Rs. 5535 crores compared to Rs. 4776 crores in 1979-80 and Rs. 4377 crores in 1978-79. The details of the total income generation by the Central Government are as follows :

Income Generation

(Rs. crores)

	1978-79 Accounts	1979-80 Revised	1980-81 Budget
1. Wages and salaries paid by Government administration (vide Item 1.1 in Acct. 1)	2021	2191	2502
2. Net output of departmental commercial undertakings	2104	2289	2690
(a) Wages and salaries (including wages and salaries component of repairs and maintenance operations) .	1498	1661	1882
(b) Interest	273	345	379
(c) Profits (transferred to administration and retained plus excess of depreciation provision over renewals and replacements) . .	333	283	429
3. Wages and salaries component of Government outlays on construction*	252	296	343
4. *Total* (1+2+3) . .	**4377**	**4776**	**5535**

*One third of the total expenditure on Construction shown in Account 3.

Reconciliation

14. The following statement provides a reconciliation between the magnitudes of current revenues and current and capital expenditures as given in the Budget for 1980-81 and the magnitude mentioned in Accounts 1 and 3 of the present classification.

CURRENT ACCOUNT REVENUE

(Rs. crores)

	1978-79 Accounts	1979-80 Revised	1980-81 Budget
I. *Revenue as shown in the Budget*	**15556.7**	**17151.7**	**18952.0**
II. *Deduct*			
1. Interest receipts from departmental commercial undertakings .	272.6	345.1	379.3
2. Estate duty and gift tax transferred to capital Account 3. .	8.2	8.3	8.3
3. Foreign grants transferred to capital Account 3 . . .	266.7	418.4	427.8
4. Self balancing items	12.0	17.2	5.2
5. States' share of union excise duty and agricultural wealth tax	1239.5	2530.2	2655.9
6. Taxes transferred to Local Authorities .	20.2	28.8	26.5
7. Receipts of departmental commercial undertakings transferred to Acct. 2 .			
(a) Railways . .	2161.3	2420.7	2824.4
(b) P&T . .	762.8	870.1	963.3
(c) Others . .	281.5	313.7	368.8
8. Defence receipts (netted against defence expenditure) . .	153.1	153.9	152.7
9. Contribution from Railways and Posts & Telegraphs . .	(—)2.8	0.8	..
10. Loss on destruction of withdrawn coins.	0.8	0.8	1.0
11. Sale proceeds of confiscated gold taken to Account 4 . .	86.4	..	..
Total-II . . .	**5262.3**	**7108.0**	**7813.2**
III. *Add*			
1. Profits of Departmental Commercial Undertakings transferred from Account 2 .	45.2	42.0	68.9
2. Deferred Dividend Liability of the Railways treated as Loan	..	42.1	..
3. Receipts on account of issue of bonus shares by non-departmental commercial undertakings transferred from capital account	14.0	3.0	..
4. Miscellaneous recoveries . . .	0.7	1.5	1.9
Total-III . .	**59.9**	**88.6**	**70.8**
IV. *Current revenue of Government administration as shown in Account I of the Economic Classification of the Budget (I—II+III)*	**10354.3**	**10132.3**	**11209.6**

CURRENT ACCOUNT EXPENDITURE

(Rs. crores)

	1978-79 Accounts	1979-80 Revised	1980-81 Budget
I. *Revenue expenditure as shown in the Budget* .	**15264.4**	**18022.5**	**20852.2**
II. *Deduct*			
1. Interest transferred to departmental commercial undertakings	272.6	345.1	379.3
2. Payment of States' share of union excise duty and agricultural wealth tax . .	1239.5	2530.2	2655.9
3. Taxes transferred to Local Authorities . .	20.2	28.8	26.5
4. Expenditure of capital nature in the revenue account .	1127.6	1305.2	1434.8
5. Net transfer to funds	45.8	51.0	47.5
6. Current expenditure of departmental commercial undertakings included in the Budget			
(a) Railways . .	2161.3	2420.7	2824.4
(b) P&T . .	762.8	870.1	963.3
(c) Others . .	233.5	272.5	299.9
7. Loss on destruction of withdrawn coins	0.8	0.8	1.0
8. Loans written off/converted into grants	6.5	1.9	947.6
9. Self-balancing items	12.0	17.2	5.2
10. Defence receipts (netted against defence expenditure) . .	153.1	153.9	152.7
Total-II . . .	**6035.7**	**7997.4**	**9738.1**
III. *Add*			
1. Defence Capital Outlay . . .	253.7	262.6	326.9
2. Expenditure of revenue nature in the capital account .	175.0	325.0	201.2
3. Expenditure financed out of miscellaneous recoveries .	0.7	1.5	1.9
Total-III . .	**429.4**	**589.1**	**530.0**
IV. *Current expenditure of Government Administration as shown in Account I of the Economic Classification of the Budget (I—II+III)* . . .	**9658.1**	**10614.2**	**11644.1**

CAPITAL ACCOUNT EXPENDITURE

(Rs. crores)

	1978-79 Accounts	1979-80 Revised	1980-81 Budget
I. *Capital expenditure outside the revenue account as shown in the Budget* .	**2417.6**	**2509.0**	**3567.9**
II. *Deduct*			
1. Defence capital outlay taken to Account I	253.7	262.6	326.9
2. Financial Investment in shares taken to Account 4 . .	948.9	995.1	1257.0
3. Subscription to International Financial Organisations taken to Account 4 . .	277.8	16.3	571.4
4. Net purchase of gold and silver taken to Account 4 .	1.8	1.6	(—)4.9
5. Items of revenue nature taken to Account 1 and 2 . .	175.0	325.0	201.2
6. Conversion of loan into equity capital .	6.5	11.7	47.0
Total-II . . .	**1663.7**	**1612.3**	**2398.6**
III. *Add*			
1. Capital expenditure financed out of Railways' and P&T's own funds . . .	417.2	561.5	620.8
2. Capital expenditure brought over from revenue account	1127.6	1305.2	1434.8
3. Sterling pensions annuities . . .	2.9	2.9	2.9
4. Equipment transfer treated as loan .	0.2	..	2.0
5. Recoveries taken to Account 3 as receipts . .	12.2	6.2	2.1
6. Recovery in respect of fertiliser stocks transferred to Food Corporation of India .	49.2	..	..
Total-III . .	**1609.3**	**1875.8**	**2062.6**
IV. *Capital expenditure as shown in Account 3 of the Economic Classification of the Budget (I—II+III)*	**2363.2**	**2772.5**	**3231.9**

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

Account 1 : *Transactions in commodities and services and transfers : Current Account of Government Administration*

(Rs. crores)

Expenditure	1978-79 Accounts	1979-80 Revised	1980-81 Budget
1. Consumption Expenditure	**3975.5**	**4428.4**	**5031.6**
1.1 Wages and Salaries	2021.1	2190.9	2502.3
1.2 Commodities and Services	1954.4	2237.6	2529.3
2. Transfer payments	**5682.7**	**6185.8**	**6612.5**
2.1 Interest	1672.0	1917.2	2259.2
2.2 Grants			
(a) To States and Union Territories	1770.9	1572.9	1726.0
(b) To Local Authorities	27.5	25.6	28.6
(c) To others	517.2	560.4	651.4
2.3 Other current transfers			
(a) Subsidies	1474.9	1858.4	1655.0
(b) Pensions	168.0	195.8	230.7
(c) Others	52.1	55.5	61.6
3. Total Expenditure(1+2)	**9658.1**	**10614.2**	**11644.1**
4. Saving on current account	**696.2**	**(—)481.9**	**(—)434.5**
5. Total	**10354.3**	**10132.3**	**11209.6**

Revenue	1978-79 Accounts	1979-80 Revised	1980-81 Budget
6. Tax Receipts	**8453.5**	**8181.7**	**8915.1**
6.1 Taxes on income and wealth	1802.5	1899.4	2188.1
6.2 Taxes on commodities and Transactions	6651.0	6282.3	6727.0
7. Income from property and enterprises	**1562.4**	**1548.1**	**1847.9**
7.1 Profits transferred by departmental Commercial undertakings	45.2	42.0	68.9
7.2 Dividends paid by non-departmental commercial undertakings	80.4	98.8	79.2
7.3 Profits of the Reserve Bank	200.0	200.0	210.0
7.4 Interest Receipts :			
(a) From States and Union Territories	601.4	590.0	716.3
(b) From Others	552.9	591.7	760.4
7.5 Others	82.5	25.6	13.1
8. Fees and Miscellaneous Receipts	**338.4**	**402.5**	**446.6**
9. Total	**10354.3**	**10132.3**	**11209.6**

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

Account 2 : *Transactions in commodities and services and transfers : Current Account of Departmental Commercial Undertakings*

(Rs. crores)

Expenditure	1978-79 Accounts	1979-80 Revised	1980-81 Budget
1. Wages and Salaries . .	1130.4	1248.1	1416.6
2. Pension payments . .	84.3	103.6	107.3
3. Commodities and Services	840.9	960.3	1099.9
4. Repairs and Maintenance	735.9	825.7	931.2
5. Interest	272.6	345.1	379.3
6. Provision for depreciation	211.4	272.3	307.1
7. Profits transferred to the current account of Government (Administration)	45.2	42.0	68.9
8. Retained profits of Departmental commercial undertakings	268.1	236.5	354.9
9. Total	**3588.8**	**4033.6**	**4665.2**

Receipts	1978-79 Accounts	1979-80 Revised	1980-81 Budget
10. Gross Sale Proceeds .	3561.9	4002.8	4632.4
(a) Railways . .	2161.3	2420.7	2824.4
(b) Manufacturing activity of Railways' workshops and production units . . .	356.3	398.3	475.9
(c) Posts and Telegraphs	762.8	870.1	963.3
(d) Others . . .	281.5	313.7	368.8
11. Interest Receipts .	26.9	30.8	32.8
12. Total	**3588.8**	**4033.6**	**4665.2**

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

Account 3 : *Transactions in commodities and services and transfers : Capital Account of Government Administration and Departmental Commercial Undertakings*

(Rs. crores)

Disbursements	1978-79 Accounts	1979-80 Revised	1980-81 Budget
1. Gross Fixed Capital Formation	**1241.7**	**1513.6**	**1868.0**
1.1 **Building and other construction**	**756.4**	**888.8**	**1027.9**
(a) New outlay	653.6	750.2	882.6
(b) Renewals and replacements	102.8	138.6	145.3
1.2 **Machinery and Equipment**	**485.3**	**624.8**	**840.1**
(a) New Outlay	396.4	495.8	683.1
(b) Renewals and replacements	88.9	129.0	157.0
2. Increase in works stores	**58.8**	**37.7**	**26.4**
3. Capital Transfers	**1062.7**	**1221.2**	**1337.5**
3.1 Grants for Capital formation :			
(a) To States and Union Territories	871.7	905.6	1046.1
(b) To non-departmental commercial undertakings	22.6	140.9	89.4
(c) To local authorities	10.1	10.4	15.1
(d) To Others	66.7	55.7	62.9
3.2 Gratuities and commuted value of pensions	30.7	43.1	51.0
3.3 Other capital transfers	60.9	65.5	73.0
4. Total	**2363.2**	**2772.5**	**3231.9**

Receipts	1978-79 Accounts	1979-80 Revised	1980-81 Budget
5. Gross Savings	**1175.7**	**26.9**	**227.5**
5.1 Savings on current account (Administration)	696.2	(—)481.9	(—)434.5
5.2 Retained profits of departmental commercial undertakings	268.1	236.5	354.9
5.3 Depreciation provision	211.4	272.3	307.1
6. Capital Transfers	**287.1**	**432.9**	**438.2**
6.1 **Gift tax and estate duty**	8.2	8.3	8.3
6.2 Foreign Grants	266.7	418.4	427.8
6.3 Other Capital receipts	12.2	6.2	2.1
7. Balance : Deficit on all Transactions in commodities and services and transfers	**900.4**	**2312.7**	**2566.2**
8. Total	**2363.2**	**2772.5**	**3231.9**

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

Account 4 : *Changes in Financial Assets: Capital Account of Government Administration and Departmental Commercial Undertakings*

(Rs. crores)

Outgoings	1978-79 Accounts	1979-80 Revised	1980-81 Budget
1. Investments in shares	**948.9**	**995.1**	**1257.0**
1.1 Of Government concerns	931.7	980.5	1227.9
(a) Financial concerns	18.7	33.5	42.6
(b) Others	913.0	947.0	1185.3
1.2 Of Other concerns	17.2	14.6	29.1
2. Loans for capital formation	**3692.0**	**3699.8**	**4080.7**
2.1 To States and Union Territories	2430.7	2334.4	2509.0
2.2 To Local authorities	67.8	68.9	101.2
2.3 To non-departmental commercial undertakings	1150.7	1246.9	1437.5
(a) Financial concerns	326.4	416.7	306.9
(b) Others	824.3	830.2	1130.6
2.4 To Others	42.8	49.6	33.0
3. Other Loans	**861.8**	**551.9**	**572.8**
3.1 To States and Union Territories	181.6	164.1	209.7
3.2 To local authorities	1.2	0.6	1.0
3.3 To non-departmental commercial undertakings	247.3	200.2	111.0
3,4 To foreign governments	294.5	102.4	152.7
3.5 To Others	137.2	84.6	98.4
4. Subscription to international Financial Organisations	**277.8**	**16.3**	**571.4**
5. Net purchase of gold and silver	**(—)84.6**	**1.6**	**(—)4.9**
6. Total	**5695.9**	**5264.7**	**6477.0**

Incomings	1978-79 Accounts	1979-80 Revised	1980-81 Budget
7. Repayment of Loans	**1517.8**	**1086.1**	**1288.4**
7.1 By States and Union Territories	734.6	606.0	717.4
7.2 By Others	783.2	480.1	571.0
8. Balance : Net increase in Financial Assets	**4178.1**	**4178.6**	**5188.6**
9. Total	**5695.9**	**5264.7**	**6477.0**

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

Account : 5 *Changes in Financial Liabilities : Capital Account of Government Administration and Departmental Commercial Undertakings*

(Rs. crores)

Outgoings	1978-79 Accounts	1979-80 Revised	1980-81 Budget	Incomings	1978-79 Accounts	1979-80 Revised	1980-81 Budget
1. Repayment of long-term rupee debt . . .	183.3	297.5	265.3	5. Market borrowings .	1836.8	2258.8	2765.0
2. Repayment of foreign debt	469.9	408.8	410.4	**6. External debt . . .**	**915.7**	**859.4**	**1714.8**
3. Balance : Net increase in Financial Liabilities .	**2562.2**	**6190.0**	**7754.1**	6.1 PL 480 . . .			
				(a) Dollar Credit .	19.8	..	..
				(b) Accounts under Indo-US Agreement, 1974 .	(—)35.1	(—)49.3	(—)60.0
				6.2 Special Credits (net) .	97.0	(—)30.7	24.2
				6.3 Loan from IMF Trust Fund . . .	..	..	540.0
				6.4 Others . . .	834.0	939.4	1210.6
				7. Small Savings (net). .	847.2	925.0	1100.0
				8. State Provident Funds (net)	252.8	246.0	236.0
				9. Public Provident Fund (net)	33.7	54.0	64.0
				10. Deposits of Non-Government provident Funds (net)	401.8	399.9	449.9
				11. Special borrowings from RBI against compulsory deposits (net) . .	125.0	(—)80.0	(—)70.0
				12. Special Securities (net) .	216.7	(—)86.0	381.4
				13. Treasury Bills (net) .	(—)1565.5	2399.0	1416.0
				14. Miscellaneous Capital Receipts (net) . .	151.2	(—)79.8	372.7
4. Total	**3215.4**	**6896.3**	**8429.8**	**15. Total . . . . .**	**3215.4**	**6896.3**	**8429.8**

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

Account 6 : *Cash and Capital Reconciliation Account of Government Administration and Departmental Commercial Undertakings*

(Rs. crores)

Outgoings	1978-79 Accounts	1979-80 Revised	1980-81 Budget	Incomings	1978-79 Accounts	1979-80 Revised	1980-81 Budget
1. Deficit on all transactions in commodities and services and transfers-Balancing item Account 3 . .	900.4	2312.7	2566.2	5. Net increase in financial liabilities-Balancing item Account 5 . . .	2562.2	6190.0	7754.1
				6. Decrease in cash balance .	2516.3	301.3	0.7
2. Net increase in financial assets-Balancing item Account 4	4178.1	4178.6	5188.6				
3. Increase in cash balance .	..	..	..				
4. Total	**5078.5**	**6491.3**	**7754.8**	**7. Total . . . . .**	**5078.5**	**6491.3**	**7754.8**

II-ECONOMIC-CUM-FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATIONS

15. Based on the data in the budget for 1980-81 a cross classification of the Central Government expenditure by both economic and functional categories has been given in the three statements at the end of this section. The following paragraphs provide a brief summary of the findings of the functional classification.

Total Expenditure

16. Of the total expenditure budgeted for 1980-81 the provision for social and economic services which covers broadly the total developmental outlays of the Central Government is estimated at Rs. 12415 crores or 58.1 per cent of the total expenditure.

17. The expenditure on general services is estimated at Rs. 5050 crores for 1980-81 i.e. 23.7 per cent of the total expenditure. Under the scheme of functional classification adopted in the brochure, "general services" include, besides defence and civil expenditure, such items as capital outlays on administrative buildings, and non-plan grants and loans for natural calamities to States and Union Territories.

18. The unallocable items include statutory grants-in-aid to States, non-plan grants to Union Territories, food and other consumer subsidies, interest on public debt, pensions, and aid to foreign countries. These unallocable expenditures, accounting for 18.2 per cent of the total expenditure in 1980-81 are estimated at Rs. 3888 crores as compared to the revised estimate of Rs. 3372 crores for 1979-80.

Total Expenditure

(Rs. Crores)

	1978-79 Accounts	1979-80 Revised	1980-81 Budget
1. Social and Economic Services	10377	11284	12415
2. General Services . .	3742	3995	5050
(i) Defence . . .	2707	3077	3460
(ii) Consumption expenditure other than defence . . .	756	775	878
(iii) Non-consumption expenditure . .	279	143	712
3. Unallocable . . .	3598	3372	3888
4. Total Expenditure (1+2+3) . . .	**17717**	**18651**	**21353**

Consumption Expenditure

19. The 1980-81 budget provision of consumption expenditure includes Rs. 3460 crores for defence, Rs. 878 crores for other general services and Rs. 694 crores for social and economic services. The table below gives a breakdown of the consumption expenditure budgeted for 1980-81. the revised estimates for 1979-80 and Actuals for 1978-79.

Consumption Expenditure

(Rs. crores)

	1978-79 Accounts	1979-80 Revised	1980-81 Budget
1. Expenditure on general services	3463	3852	4338
(i) Defence . . .	2707	3077	3460
(ii) Others . . .	756	775	878
2. Expenditure on social and economic services . .	512	576	694
3. Total consumption Expenditure (1+2) . .	**3975**	**4428**	**5032**

Transfer Payments

20. Of the total transfer payments estimated at Rs. 7950 crores for 1980-81, transfers intended for social and economic services account for 53 per cent, interest payments for 28 per cent, and statutory and non-developmental grants to States and Union Territories for another 6 per cent. The table below gives the details of this functional breakdown.

Transfer Payments

(Rs. crores)

	1978-79 Accounts	1979-80 Revised	1980-81 Budget
I. *Transfer for social and economic services (current and capital)* . . of which :	**3436**	**4110**	**4191**
1. Grants to States for :			
(i) Drought Prone Area Programme	68	44	49
(ii) Rural Water Supply Schemes .	60	60	100
(iii) Food for work programme/National Rural Employment programme . . .	124	350	340
2. Subsidy :			
(i) Export promotion and market development scheme	375	358	355
(ii) Loss on sugar export . . .	27	5	15
(iii) Fertilizer subsidy	342	643	367
(iv) Others . .	123	198	262
3. Grants-in-aid to small Farmers Development Agencies and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers . . .	83	52	56
II. *Other Transfers* . .	**3309**	**3297**	**3759**
(a) Current	3218	3188	3635
(i) Interest Payment	1672	1917	2259
(ii) Statutory and non-developmental grants to States and Union Territories .	743	388	455
(iii) Food subsidy .	570	600	600
(iv) Pensions to Freedom Fighters and their dependents . .	21	21	21
(v) Others . .	212	262	300
(b) Capital . . .	91	109	124
III. **Total Transfers (I+II)** .	**6745**	**7407**	**7950**

Capital formation out of the Budgetary Resources

21. Capital formation is estimated at Rs. 8445 crores for 1980-81, as compared to Rs. 7358 crores in 1979-80 and Rs. 6913 crores in 1978-79. The following table indicates a detailed functional allocation of the provision for capital formation for 1980-81 and the allocation in the two preceding years.

Provision for Capital Formation

(Rs. Crores)

	1978-79 Accounts	1979-80 Revised	1980-81 Budget
1. Gross Fixed capital formation	**1242**	**1513**	**1868**
(i) Social Services .	67	86	115
(ii) Economic Services .	1126	1358	1661
(a) Agriculture .	30	40	57
(b) Industry . .	159	190	205
(c) Transport and Communications.	919	1107	1362
(d) Others . .	18	21	37
(iii) General Services and unallocable items .	49	69	92
2. Changes in works stores .	**59**	**38**	**26**
3. Financial Assistance .	**5612**	**5807**	**6551**
(a) Financial assistance to States and Union Territories . . .	3302	3240	3555
(i) Social and Economic Services	3302	3240	3555
(ii) General services and unallocable items . .	..	..	..
(b) Financial assistance to non-departmental undertakings and other parties . . .	2310	2567	2996
(i) Social Services .	60	73	68
(ii) Economic Services	2250	2494	2928
(a) Agriculture .	197	237	215
(b) Industry .	1862	2021	2401
(c) Transport and Communications .	179	214	283
(d) Others . .	12	22	29
(iii) General services and unallocable items . .	..	..	..
4. Total Provision for Capital formation (1+2+3) .	**6913**	**7358**	**8445**

Surplus of current revenues available for Financing Development

22. The surplus of current revenues over the current non-developmental exependiture measures the contribution of current revenues towards financing the Government's developmental expenditure, both current and capital. This surplus is estimated at Rs. 3899 crores for 1980-81 and may be compared with the estimated surplus of Rs. 3601 crores for 1979-80 and Rs. 4152 crores for 1978-79. The table below sets forth the details.

Surplus of the Central Government

(Rs. crores)

	1978-79 Accounts	1979-80 Revised	1980-81 Budget
1. Total current revenues of Government administration	10354	10132	11210
2. Non-Developmental Consumption Expenditure—General Services . .	3463	3852	4338
3. Non-Developmental current transfers . .	3218	3188	3635
(i) General Services .	18	44	40
(ii) Unallocable . .	3200	3144	3595
4. Surplus of the Government Administration (1—2—3)	3673	3092	3237
5. Gross Savings of the Departmental undertakings	479	509	662
6. Total Surplus (4+5) .	**4152**	**3601**	**3899**

ECONOMIC-CUM-FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION : 1978-79 (ACCOUNTS)

(Rs. crores)

Functional → Economic ↓	General Services		Social and Economic Services									
	Services other than Defence	Defence Services	Education	Medical and public health	Other social services	Agricul- ture	Industry	Transport and Commu- nication	Other Economic services	Block Grants and loans	Unallo- cable	Total
1. *Consumption Expenditure*	755.6	2707.1	51.5	51.5	142.7	42.6	108.3	59.9	56.3	..	..	3975.5
2. *Transfer payments*												
(i) Interest	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1672.0	1672.0
(ii) Grants												
(a) To States and Union Territories	16.0	..	30.4	181.7	90.6	148.4	22.1	16.4	9.6	529.2	726.5	1770.9
(b) To Local Authorities	0.3	..	13.4	1.6	4.1	0.1	..	8.0	..	..	..	27.5
(c) To Others	1.9	..	188.7	14.4	31.5	141.3	96.1	6.5	36.8	..	..	517.2
(iii) Other current transfers												
(a) Subsidies	..	..	..	1.2	2.7	342.7	484.7	35.4	0.1	..	608.1	1474.9
(b) Pensions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		168.0
(c) Others	0.1	..	7.8	0.1	16.5	..	2.3	..	0.2	..	25.1	52.1
3. *Gross Capital Formation*												
(i) Gross fixed capital formation	49.5	..	3.7	5.4	57.4	29.9	159.4	918.8	17.6	..	..	1241.7
(ii) Stocks	(—)4.5	..	0.1	(—)0.7	4.6	(—)0.4	39.5	19.9	0.3	..	..	58.8
4. *Capital transfers*												
(i) Grants for capital formation												
(a) To States and Union Territories	..	..	..	..	76.5	176.5	27.5	49.9	12.1	529.2	..	871.7
(b) To non-departmental commercial undertakings	..	..	..	..	..	1.3	21.3	..	..	..	..	22.6
(c) To Local Authorities	..	..	..	..	0.4	3.0	..	6.7	..	..		
(d) To Others	..	..	..	..	6.3	44.0	16.4	..	..	..	..	66.7
(ii) Other Capital transfers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91.6	91.6
5. *Investment in shares*												
(i) Of Government Companies												
(a) Financial concerns	..	..	..	..	0.2	0.9	17.6	..	..	..	..	18.7
(b) Others	..	..	..	..	5.8	17.0	877.4	10.3	2.5	..	..	913.0
(ii) Of other concerns	..	..	..	..	0.1	11.1	5.3	..	0.7	..	..	17.2

6. *Loans for Capital formation*												
(i) To States and Union Territories	..	..	..	..	51.6	47.3	62.6	8.2	461.9	1799.1	..	2430.7
(ii) To Non-departmental commercial undertakings												
(a) Financial concerns	..	..	..	..	..	96.1	115.3	109.0	6.0	..	..	326.4
(b) Others	..	..	..	..	..	23.6	773.2	25.0	2.5	..	..	824.3
(iii) To Local Authorities	..	..	..	..	14.4	0.1	25.9	27.4	..	..	..	67.8
(iv) To Others	..	..	1.0	..	32.0	0.1	9.7	..	..	..	..	42.8
7. *Other Loans*												
(i) To States and Union Territories	6.5	..	4.0	..	..	125.0	27.0	..	6.3	..	12.8	181.6
(ii) To non-departmental commercial undertakings	..	..	..	..	2.0	..	234.5	10.8	..	..	..	247.3
(iii) To Foreign Governments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	294.5	294.5
(iv) To Local Authorities	..	..	..	..	..	1.2	..	..	..	..	..	1.2
(v) To Others	15.9	..	..	..	103.2	0.1	10.1	..	7.9	..	..	137.2
8. *Subscription to International Financial Organisations*	277.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	277.8
9. *Net purchase of Gold and Silver*	(—)84.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(—)84.6
Total	**1034.5**	**2707.1**	**300.6**	**255.2**	**642.6**	**1251.9**	**3136.2**	**1312.2**	**620.8**	**2857.5**	**3598.6**	**17717.2**

ECONOMIC-CUM-FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION : 1979-80 (R. E.)

(Rs. crores)

Economic ↓ / Functional→	General Services		Social and Economic Services									
	Services other than Defence	Defence Services	Education	Medical and public health	Other social services	Agriculture	Industry	Transport and communication	Other Economic services	Block Grants and loans	Unallocable	Total
1. *Consumption Expenditure*	774.7	3077.3	60.4	49.9	161.9	48.7	130.6	64.9	60.0	..	..	4428.4
2. *Transfer payments*												
(i) Interest	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1917.2	1917.2
(ii) Grants												
(a) To States and Union Territories	41.1	..	28.8	180.3	184.1	230.2	31.0	19.1	15.4	495.9	347.0	1572.
(b) To Local Authorities	0.2	..	11.7	0.9	4.3	..	..	8.5	..	..	..	25.6
(c) To others	2.9	..	189.6	18.2	37.3	156.4	116.3	10.2	29.5	..	..	560.4
(iii) Other current transfers												
(a) Subsidies	..	..	..	1.4	3.6	643.9	463.4	90.0	2.1	..	654.0	1858.4
(b) Pensions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	195.8	195.8
(c) Others	0.2	..	8.4	0.3	15.7	..	0.3	..	0.1	..	30.5	55.5
3. *Gross Capital Formation*												
(i) Gross fixed capital formation	69.4	..	4.8	7.9	73.8	40.2	189.9	1106.3	21.3	..	..	1513.6
(ii) Stocks	(—)10.0	..	0.2	(—)5.4	5.1	2.2	7.2	38.2	0.2	..	..	37.7
4. *Capital transfers*												
(i) Grants for capital formation												
(a) To States and Union Territories	..	..	..	..	77.9	265.8	8.0	46.3	11.7	495.9	..	905.6
(b) To non-departmental commercial undertakings	..	..	..	..	..	0.9	140.0	..	..	..	..	140.9
(c) To Local Authorities	..	..	..	..	1.5	3.1	..	5.8	..	..	..	10.4
(d) To Others	..	..	..	..	8.0	26.7	21.0	..	..	..	..	55.7
(ii) Other Capital transfers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	108.6	108.6
5. *Investment in shares*												
(i) Of Government Companies												
(a) Financial concerns	..	..	..	..	0.1	1.2	32.2	..	..	..	..	33.5
(b) Others	..	..	..	..	6.6	14.0	907.8	14.0	4.6	..	..	947.0
(ii) Of Other concerns	..	..	..	..	0.2	7.1	6.6	..	0.7	..	..	14.6

6. *Loans for capital formation*												
(i) To States and Union Territories . .	..	..	..	..	17.9	34.3	38.6	12.6	627.1	1603.9	..	2334.4
(ii) To non-departmental commercial undertakings												
(a) Financial concerns	..	..	..	..	..	142.7	148.5	120.0	5.5	..	..	416.7
(b) Others	..	..	..	..	..	40.3	735.5	49.8	4.6	..	..	830.2
(iii) To Local Authorities.	..	..	..	..	21.1	1.0	21.9	24.9	..	..	..	68.9
(iv) To Others	..	..	0.9	..	34.2	0.1	7.6	..	6.8	..	..	49.6
7. *Other Loans*												
(i) To States and Union Territories . .	2.0	..	4.0	..	..	124.8	..	..	16.8	..	16.5	164.1
(ii) To non-departmental commercial undertakings	..	..	..	..	10.1	..	178.7	11.4	..	..	..	200.2
(iii) To Foreign Governments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	102.4	102.4
(iv) To Local Authorities.	..	..	..	..	..	0.6	..	..	..	..	..	0.6
(v) To Others	19.0	..	..	..	52.9	0.3	9.2	..	3.2	..	..	84.6
8. *Subscription to International Financial Organisations*	16.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16.3
9. *Net purchase of Gold and Silver*	1.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.6
Total	**917.4**	**3077.3**	**308.8**	**253.5**	**716.3**	**1784.5**	**3194.3**	**1622.0**	**809.6**	**2595.7**	**3372.0**	**18651.4**

ECONOMIC—CUM-FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION : 1980-81 (B. E.)

(Rs. Crores)

Economic ↓ / Functional →	General Services		Social and Economic services									
	Services other than Defence	Defence services	Education	Medical and public health	Other social services	Agriculture	Industry	Transport and communication	Other Economic services	Block Grants and loans	Unallocable	Total
1. *Consumption Expenditure*	877.8	3459.6	73.4	61.0	195.5	70.0	155.6	75.1	63.6	..	..	5031.6
2. *Transfer payments*												
(i) Interest	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2259.2	2259.2
(ii) Grants												
(a) To States and Union Territories	35.9	..	33.9	210.6	145.2	241.2	40.3	18.4	19.1	562.7	418.7	1726.0
(b) To Local Authorities	0.2	..	13.0	1.5	5.4	..	..	8.5	..	..	..	28·6
(c) To Others	3.5	..	207.2	24.9	47.0	192.2	121.7	13.0	41.9	..	..	651.4
(iii) Other current transfers												
(a) Subsidies	..	..	..	1.7	5.3	367.8	522.5	99.3	2.8	..	655.6	1655.0
(b) Pensions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	230.7	230.7
(c) Others	0.2	..	9.4	0.2	16.6	..	4.5	..	0.2	..	30.5	61.6
3. *Gross Capital Formation*												
(i) Gross fixed capital formation	91.9	..	11.0	13.9	90.3	57.1	205.4	1361.9	36.5	..	..	1868.0
(ii) Stocks	(—)8.1	..	0.1	(—)3.7	4.3	2.2	16.4	15.4	(—)0.2	..	..	26.4
4. *Capital transfers*												
(i) Grants for capital formation												
(a) To States and Union Territories	..	..	..	..	125.0	287.0	7.2	48.5	15.7	562.7	..	1046.1
(b) To non-departmental commercial undertakings	..	..	..	..	..	1.8	87.6	..	..	..	..	89.4
(c) To Local Authorities	..	..	..	..	4.2	3.9	..	7.0	..	..	..	15.1
(d) To Others	..	..	..	..	10.4	28.6	23.9	..	..	..	..	62.9
(ii) Other Capital transfers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	124.0	124.0
5. *Investment in shares*												
(i) Of Government Companies												
(a) Financial concerns	..	..	..	..	0.3	2.0	30.3	..	10.0	..	..	42.6
(b) Others	..	..	..	..	8.4	22.6	1107.3	43.8	3.2	..	..	1185.3
(ii) Of Other concerns	..	..	..	..	0.3	5.9	22.0	..	0.9	..	..	29.1

6. *Loans for Capital Formation*												
(i) To States and Union Territories . . .	..	..	..	..	28.4	49.0	33.7	13.9	717.0	1667.0	..	2509.0
(ii) To non-departmental commercial undertakings												
(a) Financial concerns	..	..	..	..	..	103.8	111.8	87.0	4.3	..	..	306.9
(b) Others	..	..	..	..	..	45.5	988.9	93.0	3.2	..	..	1130.6
(iii) To Local Authorities	..	..	..	..	24.2	1.4	23.1	52.5	..	..	..	101.2
(iv) To Others	..	..	0.9	..	19.1	..	5.9	..	7.1	..	..	33.0
7. *Other Loans*												
(i) To States and Union Territories . .	2.0	..	4.0	..	1.3	175.0	..	..	10.7	..	16.7	209.7
(ii) To non-departmental commercial undertakings	..	..	..	..	5.8	4.2	87.3	13.7	..	..	..	111.0
(iii) To Foreign Governments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	152.7	152.7
(iv) To Local Authorities	..	..	..	..	..	1.0	..	..	..	..	..	1.0
(v) To Others	19.9	..	..	..	64.7	0.2	8.3	..	5.3	..	..	98.4
8. *Subscription to International Financial Organisations*	571.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	571.4
9. *Net purchase of Gold and Silver*	(—)4.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(—)4.9
Total	**1589.8**	**3459.6**	**352.9**	**310.1**	**801.7**	**1662.4**	**3603.7**	**1951.0**	**941.3**	**2792.4**	**3888.1**	**21353.0**

APPENDIX

Notes on definition and derivation of items in the Economic-cum-Functional classification of the Central Government Budget.

A. *Economic Classification*

The frame work of economic classification presented in the brochure is based on the delineation of Central Government transactions in a set of six accounts. The following is briefly a description of the derivation of items in each of these accounts.

Account 1 : *Transactions in commodities and services and transfers : Current Account of Government Administration.*

This account is concerned, on the expenditure side, with the Government's consumption expenditure and current transfer payments ; on receipt side, it indicates tax receipts, income from Government property and enterprises and fees and miscellaneous receipts. The surplus arising out of the excess of current revenue over expenditure on consumption and current transfer payment denotes the saving of the Central Government administration and together with savings of the commercial undertakings constitutes the saving of the Central Government available for capital formation.

Item 1 : *Consumption Expenditure* : The Government's consumption expenditure comprises wages and salaries paid to employees and current expenditure incurred on purchases of commodities and services. This indicates the value of the available supplies of goods and factors drawn into the Government's current use, for developmental as well as non-developmental purposes.

Item 1.1 : *Wages and Salaries* : Denote the estimates of income generated in the form of wages and salaries paid by the Central Government. Besides actual payments by the civil departments in the form of pay of officers and staff, allowances (including dearness allowance and city compensatory allowance but excluding travelling allowances) and honoraria, this item includes wages and salaries of the defence personnel including kit and clothing allowance and foodgrains provided to defence personnel, wages and salaries component of defence capital outlay and of 'repairs and maintenance' and also wage payments to casual labour employed by administrative departments. In estimating the wages and salaries component of defence capital outlay, one-third of the works expenditure is treated as wages and salaries and two-thirds as purchase of commodities and services. The expenditure under 'repairs and maintenance' as well as under 'lump sum provision' has been allocated in the ratio of 50 : 50 between wages and salaries and purchase of commodities and services since the required break-up is not available.

Item 1.2 : *Commodities and Services* : Include expenditures under the head 'other charges'. 'Lump sum provisions' in the budget have been broken down into expenditure on commodities and services and wages and salaries in the ratio of 50 : 50. Contributions to the U.N. and similar payments to other international organisations are treated as purchases of services. Also in conformity with the accepted procedure of national income estimation, defence capital outlay has been treated as current expenditure. Except for one-third of the works expenditure which is treated as wages and salaries, the rest of capital outlay on defence appears here.

Item 2 : *Transfer Payments* : These expenditures do not involve direct demand on goods and services ; they are of the nature of mere transfers intended to add to incomes of others. In the present analysis, a distinction has been drawn between current transfers and capital transfers on the hypothesis that while current transfers supplement the income accounts of recipients, capital transfers are intended to assist capital expenditure. Current transfers alone appear here ; these comprise interest payments, current grants to States, Union Territories, local authorities and non-profit making institutions, subsidies, pensions and transfer payments to others.

Item 2.1 : Interest Payments on the national debt are sometimes treated as a deduction from the current (transfer) receipts of Government, but these payments have been shown here on a gross basis. Interest comprises interest on the national debt excluding interest charged to departmental commercial undertakings. Interest charged to departmental commercial undertakings appear in Account 2, the current account of these undertakings.

Item 2.2 : Grants include statutory grants, as well as all other non-plan and plan grants to States and Union Territories excepting those which are intended to assist capital formation (e.g. grants for rural works, soil conservation, forests, minor irrigation etc.). The expenditure on rehabilitation of displaced persons routed through State Governments and Union Territories also appears here. Starting with the Fourth Plan, the Central assistance to States and Union Territories is being given in the form of block grants and block loans ; in this analysis, block grants have been allocated between current and capital grants in the ratio of 50 : 50. The sub-item 'grants to others' comprises grants mainly to institutions and these include grants to public sector institutions, like Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, and University Grants Commission.

Item 2.3 : Other current transfers include subsidies, pensions—civil and defence—and other current transfers to individuals like scholarships, stipends, prizes, famine and other relief payments. This item also includes relief expenditure (i.e. other than that routed through State Governments and Union Territories) incurred directly on displaced persons. Pension payments have been treated in the present classification as a transfer payment. While an alternative treatment of pensions as deferred pay is possible, the treatment of pensions as transfers is simpler and justifiable on the ground that no increase in current output accrues to the economy from retired personnel receiving pensions. According to the details available now, the grants to Shipping Development Fund Committee are in the nature of subsidy and therefore have been classified as such from 1978-79 (Accounts) ; earlier, it was classified as grants to non-departmental undertakings for capital formation.

Item 6 : The distinction between transfer receipts (i.e. taxes) of Government on current and capital account—like the distinction between transfer payments on current and capital account—rests on the hypothesis that Government's current transfer receipts constitute payments out of income, while capital receipts constitute payments out of capital. Based on this distinction, estate duty and gift tax are treated as capital receipts and do not appear here.

Tax receipts shown here are net of the States' share and taxes transferred to local authorities.

Taxes on income and wealth include income tax, corporation tax, wealth-tax, land revenue (in respect of Union Territories) and tax on interest receipts of scheduled commercial banks. Taxes on commodities and transactions include Union excise duties (excluding State's share), customs duties (excluding proceeds from gold sales in 1978-79) cess on indigenous crude and tax on foreign travel and also sales tax, registration fees, stamp duties etc. (in respect of Union Territories).

Item 7 : *Income from property and enterprises* : This item includes profits of departmental and non-departmental commercial undertakings transferred to administration as well as profits of the Reserve Bank of India. Interest receipts included here are mainly from States and Union Territories and non-departmental commercial undertakings. Interest received from departmental commercial undertakings is omitted since interest charged to these undertakings is an item of expenditure in Account 2 and not Account 1. 'Others' include rental income, receipts from public works and discount on crude oil payable by Oil India Ltd.

Item 8 : *Fees and miscellaneous receipts* : These include administrative receipts of Government departments for services rendered for a fee not organised on a commercial basis.

Account 2 : *Transactions in commodities and services and transfers : Current Account of Departmental Commercial Undertakings.*

The operation of departmental commercial undertakings which figure in the budget, are of the nature of entrepreneurial activities of the Government. Current expenditure of these undertakings like working expenses of productive enterprises constitute intermediate expenditures that enter into the prices of goods and services as they are sold to other sectors of the economy. Therefore, they are different in character from final outlays by administrative departments. Likewise, sale proceeds of commercial undertakings are different from the receipts (e.g., taxes) of purely administrative departments which have no income of their own and draw upon incomes of other sectors to meet their expenditures. This account, therefore, sets out what is generally known as the profit-and-loss account of departmental commercial undertakings and is different in character from Account 1.

The transactions of Government enterprises run as independent companies or corporations such as the Hindustan Steel, Fertiliser Corporation etc. are not included in this Account, as the economic classification presented here pertains to the magnitudes in the Demands for Grants and the Budget. This account is therefore, concerned only with those commercial undertakings which are run departmentally and include Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, Opium factories, and Alkaloid works, Overseas Communications Services, Transport Schemes, Power Projects, including Atomic Power Stations, Forests, and Delhi Milk Scheme. However, an important major change introduced since 1972-73 Classification has been to bring in the manufacturing activity of the Railway Workshops and production units (Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, Diesel Locomotive Works and Integral Coach Factory). With effect from 1977-78, the working of the Defence Services Canteen Stores Department has also been included as its transactions now form part of the general Budget following the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee.

It is important to note here that the list of departmental commercial undertakings as given above does not exhaust the activities of a commercial or semi-commercial nature, undertaken by the Central Government. It is technically possible to treat activities like those of All-India Radio, the Publication Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Currency Note Press and Security Press as commercial activities of the Government. This has not been done here either because the bulk of the sale of their services is not on a commercial basis or because the sale is mainly to Government Departments.

The items in this account are self-explanatory. The expenditure side of the operating account of departmental commercial undertakings spells out compensation to employees (i.e., wages and salaries), pension payments, purchases of raw materials etc. (i.e., commodities and services), expenditure on repairs and maintenance, interest charged to these undertakings and provision for depreciation. With effect from 1979-80, the shortfall in the revenues of the Railways are treated as their "deferred dividend liability" and are deducted from the dividends payable by them to general revenues. However, in order to truly reflect the financial position of the Railways, their full dividend liability has been taken into account, and the shortfall has been treated notionally as loans to Railways. The receipt side shows their gross sale proceeds and the interest receipts on their outstanding balances in various funds. A part of the surplus emerging out of this is transferred to the current account of Government administration (Account 1) as undertakings' contribution and the balance appears as retained profits.

These retained profits together with the saving of the Government administration and depreciation provision of departmental undertakings constitute total gross Government savings, available for gross capital formation.

Account 3 : *Transactions in commodities and services and transfers* : *Capital Account of Government Administration and Departmental Commercial Undertakings* (*combined*).

This account is concerned with the total capital outlay representing physical asset formation by administration and departmental commercial undertakings and capital transfers. A distinction between administration and departmental commercial undertakings in respect of capital expenditure is not very meaningful for the reason that the entire expenditure on capital formation is a final expenditure which is a charge on the national product and for which Government has to find resources either from its own savings or by drawing on private savings.

The physical asset formation by Government has been shown in terms of gross and net asset formation (excluding the renewal and replacement expenditure of departmental commercial undertakings) and net increase in inventories. A breakdown of capital transfers has also been indicated. The deficit on all transactions in commodities and services and transfers is shown as a balancing item in Account 3 and this measures the change in Government's net indebtedness to the rest of the economy.

Item 1.1 : Building and other construction include all buildings for residential, office and other purposes, road construction, works of railways and posts and telegraphs, power and other capital projects. The expenditure financed out of the depreciation funds of the commercial undertakings has been treated as renewals and replacements and the rest as 'new outlay'.

Item 1.2 : Machinery and equipment include expenditure incurred on the purchase of various types of machinery and equipments including machinery obtained under foreign aid. The expenditure shown against 'renewals and replacements' refers to expenditure financed out of the depreciation funds of the departmental commercial undertakings. The entire expenditure on machinery and equipment as well as on construction by the Government administration therefore appears as 'new outlay', since no provision for depreciation of these assets is made in the budget.

Item 2 : *Increase in works stores* : The net increase or decrease in stores needed for construction work and inventories of departmental commercial undertakings and administrative departments is shown under this item. There has been a change introduced in classifying imported fertilizers' transactions beginning 1977-78 (Accounts) whereby the net transactions are treated as subsidy instead of increase in stocks after deducting arrear receipts shown under recoveries for past years which are classified under miscellaneous capital receipts.

Item 3.1 : *Grants for Capital Formation* : Capital grants to States and Union Territories include one-half of block grants given as Central assistance for plan schemes, as well as such grants in the revenue budget as are intended to assist capital formation (e.g., rural works). Grants to non-departmental commercial undertakings include capital assistance (other than by way of loans, to autonomous corporations like the Oil and Natural Gas Commission). Grants to others include part of grants to public sector institutions like Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and Institutes of Technology, treated as intended for purchase of equipment and for construction.

Item 3.3 : This item includes grants to foreign countries. The rationale of treating these grants as capital rather than current transfer is that they involve transfer of savings for economic reconstruction and development outside the country.

Item 5 and 6 : Receipts available for capital formation consist of gross savings on current account brought over from Accounts 1 and 2, gift tax and estate duty, and receipts of foreign grants include both cash grants and commodity grants received from other countries. Other capital receipts include sale proceeds of evacuee property and proceeds from sale of land. The sale of other physicial assets has been netted against outlay on buildings and other construction.

Account 4 : *Changes in financial assets* : *Capital Account of Government Administration and Depatmental Commercial Undertakings.*

Account 4 is concerned with transactions in financial assets, i.e., investment in share capital of industrial and commercial concerns and loans and advances granted to the rest of the economy. Loans have been allocated between those meant for capital formation and those for other purposes. Investments in shares and loans for capital formation as shown in Account 4 indicate the extent to which the Central Government promotes capital formation in the rest of the economy through financial assistance in addition to the capital formation directly undertaken by it. The balancing item of Account 4, representing net outlay on financial investments and loans of the Central Government together with the deficit in Account 3 represents the total requirements of finance to be met out of net domestic and net foreign borrowing and by the deficit financing.

Item 1 : Investments in shares of Government Concerns denote investments in the share capital of such non-departmental commercial undertakings of the Government, in which the Central Government ownership is more than 50 per cent. Acquisition of shares as a result of nationalisation of banks, general insurance etc., is also treated as investment. All other concerns whether in the private, cooperative or public sector have been treated as 'others'. In the case of Government concerns, a distinction has been drawn between financial concerns and non-financial concerns.

Item 2 : Loans for capital formation include loans given for the creation of capital assets and comprise loans to States, local authorities, non-departmental commercial undertakings, and others. Loans to States out of small savings have been treated as loans for capital formation. Only plan loans given to non-departmental commercial undertakings have been taken as loans for capital formation. Loans for capital formation to others include loans to private industrial undertakings, cooperative housing societies and house-building loans to Government employees.

Item 3 : 'Other loans' to State Governments and Union Territories include ways and means advances, short-term agricultural loans, loans for natural calamities and special loans for meeting non-plan gaps. Special loans to States amounting to Rs. 555 crores in 1978-79 to clear overdrafts with Reserve Bank as on 31-3-1978 have been ignored as this represents only transfer of liability from the States to the Centre in the books of the Reserve Bank. 'Other loans' to non-departmental commercial undertakings include non-plan loans given for meeting their losses and also for the repayment of past loans. Since the entire ways and means advances to States are recovered within the same financial year, it has been decided to ignore both the disbursements and the receipts under this head with effect from 1975-76. A similar change has been effected in respect of local authorities beginning 1976-77. Moreover, from 1975-76 (RE) onwards the details of renewals of past loans in respect of non-departmental commercial undertakings became available, and, therefore, these have been excluded both from the outgoings and the incomings. Loans to foreign Governments also include technical credits to countries having rupee payment agreements. Loans to others include conveyance as well as relief (e.g. cyclone) loans to Government employees.

Item 4 : This include subscription to IMF, IBRD, IDA and ADB.

Item 5 : This represents net purchase of gold after adjusting for any sale of gold, as for instance the sale of gold to public in 1978-79 valued at Rs. 86.4 crores and repayment in gold of National Defence Gold Bonds in 1980-81 (BE) valued at Rs. 6.9 crores.

Item 7 : Repayments by others include loans repayments by public undertakings. It may be noted that short-term agricultural loans in respect of States and foreign technical credit in respect of others are supposed to be repaid in the course of the same year and therefore appear as items of receipts as well as of expenditure.

Account 5 : *Changes in financial liabilities : Capital Accounts of Government Administration and Departmental Commercial Undertakings.*

This represents the borrowing account of the Central Government, and is concerned with the provision of finance for meeting the deficits emerging from Account 3 and 4. Incomings detail gross market borrowing, gross borrowing from abroad, net accretions to small savings, provident funds, deposits of non-government provident funds, special borrowings from the R.B.I. against compulsory deposits and miscellaneous capital receipts (net). Other borrowing from the Reserve Bank is the sale of 'treasury bills' (Item 13) : net sales of treasury bills are shown after adjusting for funding operations. The net sale of special securities (item 12) denotes the result of transactions in the issue of non-negotiable non-interest bearing securities from subscriptions to IMF, IBRD, IDA and ADB and their encashment.

The outgoings on this account include repayments on account of market borrowings (item 1) and foreign loans (Item 2). The balance emerging from this Account represents the net increase in financial liabilities and together with adjustment in cash balances is equivalent to the sum of balancing items in Accounts 3 and 4.

Account 6 : *Cash and Capital Reconcilation Account of Government Administration and Departmental Commercial Undertakings.*

This is the reconciliation account summing up the net position in respect of Accounts 3, 4 and 5 and showing the effect of all transactions of the Central Government on its cash position. The net variation in the cash balance read with net sales of treasury bills in Account 5 provide a conventional measure of the Central Government's budgetary deficit. The derivation of deficit financing in an economically more meaningful sense, however, calls for further adjustments ; sales of treasury bills to parties other than the Reserve Bank of India have to be excluded and the Reserve Bank's support to market borrowings included in the computation of this deficit.

B. *Functional Classification*

A functional classification is designed to group the main items of Government expenditures in terms of broad purposes to be served, i.e., defence, administration, health, education, economic services etc. The object of the classification adopted in this brochure, however, is not to introduce some refinements in the functional grouping of Government expenditures as may be already existing in the budget documents, but rather it is to attempt a reclassification by functions in conjunction with an economic classification in order to increase the significance of the magnitudes emerging from the latter.

It is also noteworthy that the scheme of functional classification relates essentially to expenditures and does not apply to receipts. The total outlay of the Central Government to which it applies is made up of the current expenditure in Account 1, capital expenditure in Account 3 and financial investments and loans and advances in Account 4 of the Economic Classification. These three accounts show expenditures which can be related to specific purposes to be served by Government policies. The same cannot be said of the current expenditure of departmental commercial undertakings (as shown in Account 2 of the Economic Classification) although capital formation by these undertakings is included in the functional classification.

The expenditure of the Central Government have been grouped into four main categories :

1. General Services.
2. Social Services.
3. Economic Services.
4. Unallocable.

Category 1 relates to General Services and covers both civil and defence. These expenditures are incurred for the provision of the basic administrative structure of the nation ; thus expenses on general administration, tax collection, police, currency and the mint, conduct of external relations, defence and the non-plan provision against natural calamities are shown under this category. It may be noted that the administrative expenditures concerned with the direction and superintendence of the various social and economic activities appear under the relevant functional heads. Where more than one activity is involved (e.g. public works) an attempt has been made to apportion, to the extent possible, the administrative overheads to the various activities.

Category 2 relates to Social Services and is concerned with the provision of basic social amenities to the community. Expenditures on education, medical and public health and other social services are included here. Education covers both general and technical education (e.g. engineering and medical colleges) and also basic research. However, in-service training and applied research have been allocated to the activities concerned. For instance, both atomic and industrial research appear under Industry. The sub-group 'medical and Public Health' also covers family welfare programmes. The sub-group 'other social services' includes housing, labour welfare and other social welfare schemes, museums, archaeology, public libraries and also expenditures connected with broadcasting and other publicity media. Expenditures provided in the budget for various programmes of employment are also included here. This sub-group also covers such expenditures as the lump-sum provision made in the budget for primary education, slum improvement, rural water supply and rural home sites. The expenditure on nutrition programme for children is also shown here. The relief expenditure for displaced persons are included here.

Category 3 comprises provision for Economic Services and includes all such expenditures as promote directly or indirectly, productive activity within the economy. Further sub-division into agriculture, industry, transport and communications and 'other economic services' is done according to the type of economic activity. Agriculture includes irrigation, animal husbandary, fisheries, forestry, cooperation and community development. Industry broadly covers both large, small scale and village industries, power development, exploitation of mineral resources and trade and export promotion. Transport and communications include Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, ports, shipping, civil aviation, roads etc. 'Other economic services' is a residual category which includes items like outlays on multipurpose projects, and States' share in small savings. The block grants and loans granted by the Centre to the States for plan assistance although shown separately, also belong to the same category. All these expenditures are such as are concerned with more than one type of economic activity.

Finally, there are certain types of expenditure which cannot be related to specific purposes and have been grouped under the category 'unallocable'. The main types of expenditure included here are interest payments, pensions, subsidies on food, edible oils and controlled cloth and such transfers to the State Governments as statutory grant-in-aid, and special loans. While consumption subsidies have been treated as unallocable, other subsidies such as subsidies for fertilisers, cotton and exports have been allocated to the relevant functional categories. The unallocable category also includes transfer to foreign countries, e.g. grants to Nepal and Bhutan, technical credits and other loans to foreign countries. As regards contributions to international organisations, it may be noted that while contributions to such organisations as world Health Organisation and Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations appear under the respective functional heads (viz. health and agriculture) contribution to the United Nations and also subscription to IMF, IBRD etc., are shown under General Services.

In the cross classification of the Central Government expenditure by economic categories and by functions, as presented in this brochure, columns correspond to the functional categories and rows indicate their economic character, as derived from the Economic Classification. Thus reading along columns one may find out the breakdown of each functional category under economic heads ; for instance, it would show as to how much of the total expenditure on education is in the form of direct current expenditure, how much in the form of grants and loans and how much in the form of capital formation i.e. construction of school buildings, etc. Similarly, reading along rows, one may find out as to how much of the expenditure on consumption or capital formation is for administrative services and how much for building up social and economic potential. The cross-classification thus shows the total expenditure of the Central Government as broken down into consumption, gross capital formation, current and capital transfers and financial investments and loans and advances and as related to their broad administrative, social and economic purposes.

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Key to Budget Documents for 1980-81

KEY TO THE BUDGET DOCUMENTS 1980-81

Budget Statement

Under article 112 of the Constitution, a statement of estimated receipts and expenditure of the Government of India has to be laid before Parliament in respect of every financial year which runs from 1st April to 31st March. This annual financial statement titled Budget of the Central Government is the main Budget document and is commonly referred to as the Budget Statement. The Budget Statement shows the receipts and payments of Government under the three parts in which Government accounts are kept: (i) Consolidated Fund, (ii) Contingency Fund, and (iii) Public Account.

2. All revenues received by Government, loans raised by it, and also its receipts from recoveries of loans granted by it form the Consolidated Fund. All expenditure of Government is incurred from the Consolidated Fund and no amount can be withdrawn from the Fund without authorisation from Parliament.

3. Occasions may arise when Government may have to meet urgent unforeseen expenditure pending authorisation from Parliament. The Contingency Fund is an imprest placed at the disposal of the President to incur such expenditure. Parliamentary approval for such expenditure and for withdrawal of an equivalent amount from the Consolidated Fund is subsequently obtained and the amount spent from Contingency Fund is recouped to the Fund. The corpus of the Fund authorised by the Parliament, at present, is Rs. 50 crores.

4. Besides the normal receipts and expenditure of Government which relate to the Consolidated Fund, certain other

transactions enter Government accounts, in respect of which Government acts more as a banker, for example, transactions relating to provident funds, small savings collections, other deposits etc. The moneys thus received are kept in the Public Account and the connected disbursements are also made therefrom. Generally speaking, Public Account funds do not belong to Government and have to be paid back some time or the other to the persons and authorities who deposited them. Parliamentary authorisation for payments from the Public Account is, therefore, not required. In a few cases, a part of the revenue of Government is set apart in separate funds for expenditure on specific objects like coal mines labour welfare, replacement of depreciated assets of commercial undertakings etc. These amounts are withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund with the approval of Parliament and kept in the Public Account for spending on the specific objects. The actual expenditure on the specific objects is, however, again submitted for vote of Parliament even though the moneys have already been earmarked by Parliament for transfer to the funds.

5. Under the Constitution, certain items of expenditure like emoluments of the President, salaries and allowances of the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha and the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha, salaries, allowances and pensions of Judges of the Supreme Court and the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, interest on and repayment of loans raised by Government and payments made to satisfy decrees of courts etc. are charged on the Consolidated Fund. The Budget Statement shows the expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund separately.

6. Under the Constitution, Budget has to distinguish expenditure on revenue account from other expenditure. Government Budget, therefore, comprises (i) Revenue Budget and (ii) Capital Budget.

7. Revenue Budget consists of the revenue receipts of Government (tax revenues and other revenues) and the expenditure met from these revenues. Tax revenues comprise proceeds of taxes and other duties levied by the Union. The

estimates of revenue receipts shown in the Budget statement take into account the effect of the taxation proposals made in the Finance Bill. Other receipts of Government mainly consist of interest and dividend on investments made by Government, fee, and other receipts for services rendered by Government. Revenue expenditure is for the normal running of Government Departments and various services, interest charges on debt incurred by Government etc. Broadly speaking, expenditure which does not result in creation of assets is treated as revenue expenditure. All grants given to State Governments and other parties are also treated as revenue expenditure.

8. Capital Budget consists of capital receipts and payments. The main items of capital receipts are loans raised by Government from public which are called Market Loans, borrowings by Government from Reserve Bank and other parties through sale of Treasury Bills (which are repayable after 91 days, but renewable), loans received from foreign Governments and bodies, and recoveries of loans granted by Central Government to State Governments and other parties. Capital payments consist of capital expenditure on acquisition of assets like land, buildings, machinery, equipment, as also investments in shares etc. and loans and advances granted by Central Government to State Governments, Government companies, corporations and other parties. Capital Budget also incorporates transactions in the Public Account.

9. The document Budget at a Glance shows in brief the revenue receipts and disbursements and capital receipts and disbursements along with broad details of tax revenues and other revenues, revenue expenditure, capital receipts and capital disbursements. This document also exhibits broad break-up of expenditure — Plan and non-Plan, Sectoral allocation of Plan Outlays, and details of resources transferred by the Central Government to State and Union Territory Governments.

10. A detailed explanation of the estimates included in the Budget is given in the document Explanatory Memorandum on the Budget of the Central Government. This document is

divided into two sections. Section I explains in detail the estimates of revenue receipts and revenue expenditure under the various heads shown in the Budget Statement. Similarly, Section II explains in detail the transactions under capital budget. The receipts and expenditure of the Central Government over the years 1971-72 to 1980-81 are analysed in a number of annexures. The details of foreign grants as well as drawals and repayments of foreign loans are contained in the annexure on External Assistance. There is also an annexure showing the guarantees given by the Central Government, and outstanding as on 31st December, 1979.

Finance Bill

11. The proposals of Government for levy of new taxes, modification of the existing tax structure or continuance of the existing tax structure beyond the period approved by Parliament are submitted to Parliament through the Finance Bill.

12. To facilitate understanding of the taxation proposals made in the Finance Bill, the provisions of the Bill are explained in the document titled Memorandum explaining the provisions in the Finance Bill.

Demands for Grants

13. The estimates of expenditure from the Consolidated Fund included in the Budget Statement and required to be voted by the Lok Sabha are submitted in the form of Demands for Grants in pursuance of article 113 of the Constitution. Where a Ministry/Department is in charge of a number of distinct services, a separate Demand for each of the major services is presented. Each Demand normally includes the total provisions required for a service, that is, provisions on account of revenue expenditure, capital expenditure, grants to States and Union Territories and also loans and advances relating to the service. In regard to Union Territories without Legislature, a separate Demand is presented for each of the Union Territories. Where the provision for a service is entirely for expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund, for example, interest charges, a

separate Appropriation, as distinct from a Demand, is presented for that expenditure and it is not required to be voted by Parliament. Where, however, expenditure on a service includes both 'voted' and 'charged' items of expenditure, the latter are also included in the Demand presented for that service but the 'voted' and 'charged' provisions are shown separately in that Demand. The total 'voted' and 'charged' provisions included in the various Demands and Appropriations are summarised in the document titled Summary of Demands for Grants.

14. Under the present accounting and budgetary procedures, certain classes of receipts like payments made by one department to another and receipts of capital projects or schemes are taken in reduction of the expenditure of the receiving department. The estimates of expenditure included in the Budget Statement are for the net expenditure as will be reflected in the accounts, that is, after taking into account the recoveries. The estimates of expenditure included in the Demands for Grants are, however, for the gross amounts. Annexure III to the Explanatory Memorandum on the Budget analyses the gross amounts of expenditure shown in the various Demands for Grants, the recoveries taken in reduction of the expenditure and the net amounts of expenditure shown in the Budget Statement.

15. The Demands for Grants are presented to the Lok Sabha along with the Budget Statement. Each Demand first gives the totals of 'voted' and 'charged' expenditure as also the 'revenue' and 'capital' expenditure included in the Demand separately and also the grand total of the amount of expenditure for which Demand is presented. This is followed by the estimates of expenditure under different heads. The major programmes and organisations, the budget provision for which is Rs. 10 lakhs or above, are exhibited distinctly. The break up of the expenditure on each programme/organisation between 'Plan' and 'non-Plan' is also given. The aggregate amounts of recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the accounts are also shown in a foot-note. The Demands for Grants incorporate Notes on Demands which give, in brief, the objectives of the Ministry/

Department. Wherever possible, the targets and achievements in regard to major programmes are also given in these notes. Besides, the notes briefly explain, wherever necessary, the reasons for the variations between the original budget and the revised budget for the year 1979-80 and the requirements for the year 1980-81 included in the various Demands. Details of items of 'new service' such as formation of a new company, undertaking a new scheme, etc., for which provision has been included in the Budget are also appended to the Demands for Grants.

16. The Demands for Grants are followed by the Detailed Demands for Grants laid on the table of the Lok Sabha some time after the presentation of the Budget, but before the discussion on Demands for Grants commences. These Detailed Demands for Grants show further details of the provisions included in the Demands for Grants as also of actual expenditure during the previous year (1978-79). A break up of the estimates relating to each programme/organisation, wherever the amount involved is not less than Rs. 10 lakhs, is given under a number of detailed heads which indicate the categories and nature of expenditure incurred on that programme like salaries, wages, travel expenses, material and equipment, grants-in-aid, etc. At the end of these Detailed Demands are shown the details of recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the accounts. Notes on physical and financial aspects of major programmes and schemes are included in the Performance Budgets presented to Parliament separately by the Ministries/Departments.

Accounting classification

17. The estimates of receipts and disbursements in the Budget Statement and of expenditures in the Demands for Grants are shown according to the revised accounting classification introduced from 1st April, 1974. The revised classification, besides providing management with more purposeful

accounting information for monitoring programmes, serves Parliament and the public in a meaningful appreciation of allocation of resources and purposes of Government expenditures.

Resources transferred to States

18. The State Governments are paid grants and loans for various Plan and non-Plan schemes. Besides, sizeable amounts of tax revenues collected by the Central Government in the form of income-tax, union excise duties and estate duty are also transferred to the State Governments. Some of the States also get grants to cover the gap in their revenue resources, as recommended by the Finance Commission. The total resources transferred to State and Union Territory Governments are indicated in a statement incorporated in the document Budget at a Glance. Sections I and II of the Explanatory Memorandum on the Budget give further details of these transfers by way of share of taxes, grants-in-aid and loans. The share of Union excise duties and bulk of the grants and loans are paid by the Ministry of Finance and are included in the Demand "Transfers to State and Union Territory Governments" presented on its behalf. The grants and loans paid by other Ministries are provided for in the Demands of respective Ministries.

Plan Outlay

19. Plan expenditure forms a sizeable proportion of the total expenditure of the Central Government. The Demands for Grants of the various Ministries show the Plan expenditure under each head separately from the non-Plan expenditure. The document Plan Budget gives the total Plan provisions for each of the Ministries arranged under the various heads of development and highlights the budget provisions for the more important plan programmes and schemes. A description of important schemes included in the Plan along with the objectives, targets and achievements is given in the Performance Budget of the respective Ministry.

Performance Budget

20. Performance Budgets are being prepared and circulated to Members of Parliament by all Ministries/Departments

dealing with development activities, with effect from 1975-76. The Performance Budget presents the budget of the Ministry/ Department in terms of functions, programmes and activities. It also includes a statement on the programmes and performance of the various public sector undertakings under the Ministry/ Department indicating, among other things, the capacity installed and utilised, physical targets and achievements, results of operation, return on capital etc. Performance Budget also serves the management as a tool of administrative and financial control in the implementation of development programmes.

Public Sector Undertakings

21. A large part of the Plan expenditure incurred by the Central Government is through public sector undertakings. These undertakings are financed by Government either through investment in share capital or through loans. Annexure V to the Explanatory Memorandum on the Budget shows the estimates of capital and loan disbursements to public sector undertakings in 1979-80 and the Budget year. A detailed report on the working of public sector undertakings is given in the document titled Annual Report on the Working of Industrial and Commercial Undertakings of the Central Government brought out separately by the Ministry of Finance. A report on the working of the undertakings under the control of the various administrative Ministries is also given in the Annual Reports 1979-80 of the various Ministries circulated to Members of Parliament separately. The annual reports along with the audited accounts of each of the Government companies are also separately laid before Parliament. Besides, the reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on the working of various public sector undertakings are also laid before Parliament.

22. The Railways and the Posts and Telegraphs are the principal departmentally-run commercial undertakings of Government. The financial relationship between the Central Government and the Railways is governed by the recommendations made from time to time by the Railway Convention

Committee of Parliament, and that between the Central Government and the Posts and Telegraphs Department is governed by a similar convention mutually agreed upon. The two Departments pay to the Central Government dividend on the capital invested in them. The Budget of the Railways and the Demands for Grants relating to Railway expenditure are presented to Parliament separately. However, the total receipts and expenditure of the Railways are incorporated in the Budget Statement of the Government of India. The Demands for Grants of the Posts and Telegraphs Department are presented along with other Demands of the Central Government. The financial results of the working of the Posts and Telegraphs Department are summarised in Statement V of Section I of the Explanatory Memorandum on the Budget. Details of the receipts and expenditure of the Posts and Telegraphs Department are given in the Detailed Demands for Grants of the Posts and Telegraphs Department of the Ministry of Communications. Proposals for increase in postal, telegraph and telephone tariffs, if any, are explained in a separate Memorandum.

23. The receipts and expenditure of the Defence Department shown in the Budget Statement are explained in greater detail in the document Defence Services Estimates presented along with the Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence.

24. The details of grants given to bodies other than State Governments are given in the Statements of Grants-in-aid paid to non-Government bodies appended to Detailed Demands for Grants of the various Ministries. Annexure VIII to the Explanatory Memorandum on the Budget shows details of grants-in-aid exceeding Rs. 5 lakhs (recurring) or Rs. 10 lakhs (non-recurring) to private institutions, organisations and individuals sanctioned during the year 1978-79.

25. A descriptive account of the activities of each Ministry/Department during the year 1979-80 is given in the document Annual Report 1979-80 which is brought out separately by the Ministry/Department and circulated to Members of Parliament at the time of discussion on the Demands for Grants.

Economic Survey

26. The Budget of the Central Government is not merely a statement of receipts and expenditure. Since Independence, with the launching of Five Year Plans, it has also become a significant statement of governmental policy. The Budget reflects and shapes, and is in turn shaped by, the country's economic life. A background of the economic trends in the country during 1979-80 will enable a better appreciation of the mobilisation of resources and their allocation reflected in the Budget. The document Economic Survey 1979-80 circulated to Members of Parliament some days before the presentation of Budget provides this background. The Economic Survey analyses the trends in agricultural and industrial production, money supply, prices, imports and exports and other relevant economic factors having a bearing on the Budget.

27. The Budget of the Government has an impact on the economy as a whole. For a better appreciation of the impact of governmental receipts and expenditure on the other sectors of the economy, it is necessary to group them in terms of economic magnitudes, for example, how much is set aside for capital formation, how much spent directly by the Government and how much is transferred by Government to other sectors of economy by way of grants, loans etc. This analysis is contained in the document Economic and Functional Classification of the Central Government Budget which is brought out by the Ministry of Finance separately.

Appropriation Bills

28. After the Demands for Grants are voted by the Lok Sabha, Parliament's approval to the withdrawal from the Consolidated Fund of the amounts so voted and of the amount required to meet the expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund is sought through the Appropriation Bill. Under article 114(3) of the Constitution, no amount can be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund without the enactment of such a law by Parliament.

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Speech of the Railway Minister introducing the Railway Budget for 1980-81

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12

SPEECH OF SHRI KAMALAPATI TRIPATHI
INTRODUCING THE RAILWAY BUDGET, 1980-81
ON JUNE 16, 1980

SPEECH OF SHRI KAMALAPATI TRIPATHI INTRODUCING THE RAILWAY BUDGET, 1980-81 ON JUNE 16, 1980

MR. SPEAKER,

Sir, I rise to present before the House the Railway Budget estimates for the year 1980-81.

2. The House will recall that for the reasons then explained only interim estimates were presented on 11th March 1980. Since then, the Government has had time to scrutinise the severity of the damage done to the economy inherited from the previous Government and has made an assessment of the factors that have brought about economic stagnation. A review has now been made of the Plan priorities with a view to putting the nation's economy back on the rails and it has been decided to enhance the outlays during 1980-81.

Freight Operations

3. In my speech on 11th March 1980, I had made a mention of the progressive decline in lifting the freight traffic after 1976-77. I had also detailed the steps proposed to be taken for improving freight operations. The House is aware that the last few months have been a difficult period for the country, with extensive power cuts on the one hand and severe drought conditions in a number of States on the other hand. The Railways' freight operations during these months had to be geared so as to meet the extra demands out of the pressing needs of coal for the power houses and foodgrains for the drought-affected States. Equally pressing were the requirements of POL products, sugar, edible oils, etc. to

meet the shortages in various parts of the country. Highest priority, therefore, had to be given by the Railways to the speedy transportation of these essential commodities.

4. Due to the set back in Railway working in last three years, the restoration of efficiency to 1976-77 level may take some more time. But I have no hesitation in saying that we have made a dent on the problem. The picture is not as gloomy as it was a few months ago.

5. During these months, greater emphasis was placed on the movement of coal to power houses so as to alleviate the distress caused by power cuts, and I am glad to say that the number of wagons loaded with coal for power houses was increased by about 500 wagons per day as compared to the previous year. This high level of movement of coal to power houses enabled the building up of stock in most of the power houses. Even those power houses that have not been able to build up stocks are now getting enough coal. The high level of loading of coal to power houses has been kept up in spite of the rigours of summer, which made operating conditions difficult.

6. The drought conditions have brought in their wake large scale famine conditions in the Northern and Eastern sectors. The sources of supply to meet the deficit are the surplus States of Punjab and Haryana. By a close co-ordination with the agencies concerned from January to May this year, about 60% more foodgrains than last year were rushed to the drought-affected States in the East *viz.* West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, and Assam and to Madhya Pradesh. In April this year, the Railways transported as much as 8.12 lakh tonnes of foodgrains. The average daily loading of sugar increased from 53.5 wagons during December 1979 to 228 in April 1980. The movement of

edible oils also went up from 677 wagons on an average daily during January 1980 to over 1,000 in April this year. The House is aware of the abnormal conditions in the State of Assam, but I am glad to say that, in spite of a number of setbacks and difficulties, the movement of foodgrains to this difficult region was also kept up at the required level.

7. The closure of refineries in the North Eastern sector placed a fresh burden on the Railways, in that the areas fed by these refineries had to be served from other sources over much longer distances. The fleet of tank wagons which has to be used for carrying petroleum products is rather limited and, therefore, intensive monitoring arrangements had to be made to optimise the utilisation of this fleet. It is gratifying to mention that, by and large, the requirements of diesel oil, kerosene and petrol were met with satisfactorily by carrying these essential commodities over longer distances from new sources.

8. The summer conditions this year have been unusually severe and the Railways had to rush to the assistance of some of the areas in distress, by carrying drinking water in railway tanks. The Railways took on themselves the work of transporting the drinking water free of cost to bring relief to such areas.

9. The House will also appreciate that in these difficult months the Railways have made notable contribution towards the holding of the price line by rushing essential commodities to the needy States to meet their urgent requirements. For this purpose, close coordination was maintained with the State Governments and the concerned Central Ministries. The promptness with which the despatches were arranged has been acknowledged by the recipient States.

10. A bane of the Railways' operations has been the problem relating to law and order, specially in the Eastern Sector, which caters to about 60% of the total traffic carried by the Indian Railways. The deployment of Territorial Army and CRPF for short spells helped to contain the situation to some extent. Now that popular elected governments are at the helm of administration in practically all States, we expect that there would be an improvement in the situation and that there will be a better sense of discipline, thus creating a proper working environment, enabling the Railways to deliver the nation's goods.

11. I would like to take the House into confidence in regard to the arrears of maintenance of locomotives, wagons and coaches that have developed as a result of lack of adequate provisions in the Plans and extensive power cuts in various States. Here again, due care was not taken and adequate attention not provided in previous three years. Shortage of power has led to reduction in the output of Railway workshops, carriage and wagon depots, locomotive sheds and marshalling yards. The number of rolling stock thus held up for repairs has consequently been on the increase. We are looking forward to an improvement in the availability of power with the onset of monsoons and the resultant stepping up of hydel generation, so that the deterioration in the condition of rolling stock can be arrested and all possible action initiated to restore it to normal health. More funds will also be provided for maintenance and repairs.

Passenger traffic

12. On the passenger front also, during the last four months, a large number of cancelled trains have been restored. As many as 26 new non-suburban trains have been introduced and the run of another ten has been extended. The tri-weekly Neelancha Express between New Delhi and Puri,

a pair of express trains between Mysore and Bangalore, Madurai and Trichy, a tri-weekly between Sealdah and Malda, Chandigarh and Ranchi *via* New Delhi and Jaipur and Jodhpur, are some of the new trains introduced. We provided about 12 lakh additional berths and seats through 1,400 special trains to clear this year's summer rush.

13. The passenger traffic on the Indian Railways has been increasing at a rapid pace and it has been my endeavour to provide additional travelling facilities to meet the increasing needs. Some of the proposals now under consideration are a bi-weekly Express train between Bombay and Varanasi, double-heading of K.K. Express, increasing number of coaches on Deccan Queen and Mahalaxmi Express etc. so as to accommodate larger number of passengers in these fast and popular trains.

14. From January to May, special arrangements were made to clear the rush of passengers on account of various congregations and Melas, *e.g.* Darul-Uloom Centenary at Deoband, Mahamagam fair at Kumbakonam, Ardh Kumbh fair at Haridwar, Sinhast fair at Ujjain and Urs at Ajmer. Elaborate arrangements were made by the Railways by running special trains, augmentation of the load of regular trains, and opening of additional booking windows, etc.

15. I have been taking personal interest in the improvement of the punctuality of passenger trains. I would like to inform the House that despite adverse circumstances like intense summer conditions, severe drought and an unusually high incidence of pulling of alarm chain, the punctuality has shown some improvement.

Reservations

16. In presenting the Budget in March 1980, I had informed the House that in order to render more satisfactory service to the travelling public in the matter of reservations, additional reservation counters had been set up, separate refund

counters had been opened and reservation of seats by day-time trains was being arranged without the passengers having to fill up detailed requisition forms. Firm reservations are also being made over and above the normal quota of berths against vacancies arising due to normal cancellations. A system of surprise and incognito checks by officers has been introduced at important reservation offices. Spot checks are also being conducted to guard against the incidence of transfer of reservations.

17. During 1980-81 an amount of Rs. 1 crore is being specially earmarked to be spent in the reservation offices to provide facilities like seating, drinking water, toilet and opening of complaint counters so that Railways are able to give better services and amenities to the valued customers.

Safety

18. The Government had appointed a High Power Railway Accidents Enquiry Committee under the chairmanship of Justice S. M. Sikri. The Report submitted by the Committee on 31st May 1980 is under scrutiny and I am sure that the implementation of its important recommendations will enable the Railways to make a substantial headway in the continuing quest for greater safety in operations.

Now, before I deal with the Budget Estimates for 1980-81 and the proposals connected therewith, I would like to mention for the information of the House, some other important matters also relating to Railways' finances and functioning.

Railway Convention Committee

19. I had informed the House in March 1980 that the previous Railway Convention Committee had become *functus officio* with the dissolution of the Lok Sabha in August 1979. I shall be moving during the current session a resolution for its reconstitution.

Claims Tribunal

20. The Estimates Committee (1977-78), while dealing with the loss and damage claims on Indian Railways had recommended the setting up of a Claims Tribunal. No decision was taken so far on this important recommendation. I have now decided to accept this recommendation as this will go a long way in ensuring speedy finalisation of claims and consequent relief to the aggrieved parties. The modalities of implementation of this decision, with particular reference to the commercial, legal, administrative and financial aspects are currently under study by a high level committee.

Performance Budgeting

21. Estimates Committee (1978-79) in their 21st Report stressed that the detailed performance budgeting system should be introduced at the earliest. I have directed the Railway Board that a beginning in this direction should be made from this year.

Divisional setup

22. Over the years, the workload on some of the Divisions has increased considerably. To ensure better operations and a more effective liaison with trade and the State Governments, reorganisation of some of the Divisions has now become necessary. Accordingly, provision is being made in this year's Budget for setting up of new Divisional offices at Bangalore and Bhopal and for splitting up of the existing Delhi Division.

Research and Development

23. In keeping with my Government's policy for modernisation and expansion of Railways, high priority will be given to the research and development activities in the Railways' Research, Designs and Standards Organisation at Lucknow. Some of the specific problems that have been

entrusted to this organisation relate to the introduction of more comfortable coaches for long distance passengers, the improvement in the degree of safety in railway operations, the increase in the speed of locomotives and running of heavier freight trains.

R.I.T.E.S.

24. Since March 1980, Rail India Technical and Economic Services, one of the Public Sector Undertakings under my Ministry, has entered into an agreement with the Iraq Government for providing design and general engineering support services to the Iraq Republic Railways. An agreement with the Government of Jordan for providing technical and management support services for performance of Aqaba Railway Corporation System has also been entered into.

STAFF WELFARE

25. My objective will be to shape the railway administration into a model employer. I would like to mention here some of the important schemes concerning staff welfare.

Medical Assistance

26. 101 railway hospitals and 560 health units, scattered all over the country, are already providing a high standard of medical services which has been appreciated by all. New expansion plans include provision of 55 additional beds, progressive modernisation of the service departments in the existing hospitals and of additional ambulance vans. Nearly a decade ago, a policy decision was taken to provide on an all-India basis, super-speciality services in selected railway hospitals and the last such speciality started was in Plastic Surgery in the Central Railway hospital at Byculla in 1975. As an extension of this policy, a proposal for expansion of the North Eastern Railway Hospital at Varanasi to provide

a super-speciality for treatment of cancer, at a cost of Rs. 59 lakhs, has been included in this year's Works Programme.

Sports

27. In keeping with the past traditions, 42 men and 27 women from the Railway family represented the country in various international events and won 6 gold, 4 silver and 2 bronze medals. Two railwaymen were also awarded "Arjuna Award" during 1979-80.

Final settlement of Superannuated Employees

28. At present Railway Administrations are able to make, with sustained efforts, payment of final settlement dues of superannuating employees within 3 days of retirement in about 90% of the cases and in 10 days time for the balance. Zonal Railways are now being directed to take special steps for a further improvement in the position and, wherever feasible, to arrange payment of these dues on the date of retirement itself.

Cadre Re-structuring

29. Implementation of this Government's decision of restructuring of Group 'A' cadres and consequential promotions of officers of Group 'B' and Group 'C' mentioned by me in March 1980, has now been completed and similar action in respect of Medical Department is under processing. Orders have also been issued for an increase in the number of posts in the Section Officers and Senior Clerks grades in the Accounts Offices and of the inspectorial categories in the Civil Engineering Department.

Restructuring of cadres in various departments is being done as a continuous process.

I now deal with the Plan Outlay for 1980-81 and the progress of important schemes of new lines, conversions and surveys.

Plan Outlay for 1980-81

30. With Government's recent decision to formulate a fresh Plan for the period 1980—85 and on the basis of the reviews, since undertaken in consultation with the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance, the Railways' Plan Outlay for 1980-81 is being enhanced from Rs. 650 crores provided in 1979-80 to Rs. 760 crores. This enhancement of Rs. 110 crores in the Plan Outlay will mainly be utilised on employment-oriented projects and on expediting the completion of the sanctioned and on-going schemes. The provision under the plan-heads rolling stock, and line capacity works (including gauge conversions and doublings) is being stepped up from Rs. 269.66 crores and Rs. 90.65 crores to Rs. 340.00 crores and Rs. 111.00 crores respectively. The 1980-81 outlay for the Wheel & Axle Plant under construction at Yelahanka near Bangalore is also being increased by Rs. 8.0 crores.

NEW LINES, CONVERSIONS AND SURVEYS

New Lines

31. As a follow-up of the indications given in March last and to expedite the completion of the on-going works, sufficient funds are being provided for Tirunelveli-Nagercoil and Shamli-Saharanpur new lines so that these will be opened to traffic during the current year. Rohtak-Bhiwani section has already been opened on 3rd June 1980. Progress on the other new rail links in hand is also being speeded up. It is expected that Vasai Road-Diva, Apta-Pen, Karaila Road-Jayant upto Kakri, Bibinagar-Nadikude upto Nalgonda, Bhadrachalam Road-Manuguru, Howrah to Amta upto Bargachia and Jakhapura-Daitari would also be completed during the current financial year. Similarly work on the six new rail links in the north-eastern region *viz.* Gauhati-Burnihat, Dharmanagar-Kumarghat, Balipara-Bhalukpong,

Silchar-Jiribam, Amguri-Tuli and Lalaghat-Bhairabi will be speeded up for which more funds are being provided. Similarly work on Wani-Chanaka upto Pimpalkoti, Alleppey-Ernakulam, Manikgarh-Chandur and Talgaria-Tupkadih new rail link projects is also being stepped up for early completion. Funds are being provided to start work on the sanctioned projects of Rampur-New Haldwani, Sakri-Hasanpur Road, Howrah-Sheakhala and Kapadvanj-Modasa new rail links. Partial doubling of Kiul-Bhagalpur section is also included in this year's budget. As part of the restoration of Chitauni-Bagaha rail link, the construction of a new bridge over the Gandak river will be taken up within this year soon after the results of the technical model studies being carried out in the research centres at Roorkee University and Central Water Research Station at Pune are available. Other new line projects included in this year's budget are for B.G. links from Bonakalu to Jaggayapeta and Kota to Neemuch *via* Chittorgarh.

Demands for provision of new rail links between Daitari to Banspani, Dhalli Rajhara to Jagdalpur, Karur-Dindigul-Madurai-Tuticorin-Tirunelveli, Chitradurg-Rayadurg and Telapur-Patancheru have been taken up for consideration.

Gauge conversions

32. As regards the Gauge Conversion projects I am happy to mention that as the first phase of the Viramgam-Okha-Porbandar conversion scheme in Gujarat State, the portion from Viramgam to Hapa is scheduled for commissioning during this month. Samastipur-Barabanki and New Bongaigaon-Gauhati conversions will be completed during 1981 and Barauni-Katihar a year later. Work on the Manmad-Aurangabad, Guntakal-Bangalore, Nadiad-Kapadvanj and Bangalore-Mysore projects is also being stepped up.

Varanasi-Bhatni, Moradabad-Ramnagar and Kashipur-Lalkua-New Haldwani conversion projects which were sanctioned some years back will now be taken up for construction during the year. Conversion of the existing M.G. lines between Varanasi and Allahabad and Aunrihar to Chapra *via* Ballia is also under consideration.

33. In addition to the new surveys proposed in the interim budget, the further surveys which have been included in this year's budget are :—

Surveys (i) Guna-Shivpuri-Gwalior-Etawah;

(ii) Beas-Goandwal Sahib;

(iii) Yelahanka-Bangarapet;

(iv) Deoria-Padrauna;

(v) Darbhanga-Jayanagar;

(vi) Miraj-Bangalore, alongwith the connected branch lines;

(vii) Parasia-Chhindwara, alongwith the Khirsadoh-Barkuhi branch line;

(viii) Gandhidham-Bhuj-Lakhpat;

(ix) Guntakal-Guntur;

(x) Patancheru-Peddapalli *via* Sangareddy and Medak;

(xi) Mirzapur-Bhadohi-Babatpur;

(xii) Arrah-Sasaram;

(xiii) Nizamabad-Ramagundam; and

(xiv) Kalka-Parwanoo.

The completion of the survey for updating of the costs for the B.G. link from Nangal to Talwara and for new rail links between Ranchi to Giridih *via* Hazaribagh Town and Gondia to Jabalpur *via* Balaghat and Budge-Budge to Nam Khana are being expedited and due consideration would be given to them.

Rapid Transit System in Metropolitan Cities

34. During the last session, speeding up the progress of work on the metro Railway project work in Calcutta was pressed. Appreciating the inconvenience that is being caused to the citizens of Calcutta, the year's outlay for this project is being raised from Rs. 19.00 crores in the previous year to Rs. 23.03 crores. Tunnelling operations will also thus get advanced and are now expected to be started by August 1980. Similarly, between Dum Dum and Belgachia in the northern sector, preparations are being made for carrying out trials of rolling stock and signalling equipments in the middle of the next year.

In Bombay a flyover at Bandra is under construction for providing a connection between the Central Railway and Western Railway corridors to provide relief to the commuters on Andheri-Bandra Section. This work is expected to get completed in the middle of next year. A scheme for provision of electrified rail commuter services in Delhi urban area is also being developed.

Electrification

35. At present electrification works, totalling 1010 route kilometres, are in progress on Waltair-Kirindul, Trivellore-Arkonam, Delhi-Mathura, Vadodara-Ratlam and Godhra-Anand Sections. Electrification of Mathura-Jhansi and Mathura-Gangapur City Sections is also being taken up

during the current year. In the context of the need to conserve energy resources and the rising costs of oil, steps have been initiated to accelerate the pace of electrification.

BUDGET ESTIMATES 1980-81

I now come to the Budget Estimates for the year 1980-81.

Earnings

36. The interim Budget Estimates for the current year had been based on a target of 214.5 million tonnes of originating revenue earning traffic. Contrary to anticipations, there has since then been an increase in the quantum of irrational movements which the Railways are undertaking due to drought conditions in various parts of the country and the continuance of the agitation in the North-East area resulting in the locking up of a sizeable number of wagons there. Hoping that, with the onset of the monsoons and the increase in the availability of hydel power there will be a revival in the nation's economy, the interim budget target of 214.5 million tonnes of originating revenue earning traffic is being retained. Consequently, on the basis of the fare and freight structure, as at present applicable, the estimates of gross traffic receipts also remain at the same level *i.e.* Rs. 2545.35 crores.

Working expenses

37. The Interim Budget provision of Rs. 1990.47 crores (net) under working expenses, however, now needs to be enhanced by Rs. 122.00 crores to cater for the recent increase in the rates of dearness allowance to the staff, increased fuel bill and the general increase in the cost of stores due to run-away inflation during 1979. Appropriations to Depreciation Reserve and Pension Funds are, however, being retained at the same level as projected in the Interim Budget *i.e.* Rs. 220.00 crores and Rs. 84.00 crores respectively. With

a slight adjustment in the dividend reliefs and other concessions as subsidies from General Revenues, the total expenditure including appropriations to Funds, is estimated at Rs. 2384.64 crores. The net revenue will thus be only Rs. 160.71 crores, which will not be sufficient to discharge the Dividend liability of Rs. 322.24 crores. The overall budgetary gap will, therefore, be Rs. 161.53 crores besides an expenditure of Rs. 36.04 crores from the Development Fund.

Deferred Dividend Liability

38. At the close of 1979-80 financial year the Deferred Dividend Liability of the Railways is estimated to be Rs. 162.31 crores. However, pending a review of the overall position by the Railway Convention Committee, to be constituted during this Session, *status quo* is being maintained.

PROPOSALS

Additional Resource Mobilisation—Need for

39. The Interim Budget for the year projected a net deficit of Rs. 38.12 crores. As mentioned a little while ago, an additional provision of Rs. 122.00 crores under Working Expenses has also now to be catered for. Besides, an expenditure of Rs. 36.04 crores from Development Fund and Rs 1.41 crores (net) for meeting increased Dividend liability has also to be provided for. As such, generation of additional resources to the minimum extent of Rs. 197.57 crores has become unavoidable and any deliberate effort to put it off will only have an adverse effect on Railways' finances and long term plans for modernisation and expansion for meeting the growing transportation demands of passenger and freight traffic.

40. The report of the Rail Tariff Enquiry Committee has been received only recently. A summary of this report is being circulated alongwith the Budget papers and copies

of the Report are being placed in the Library. Honourable Members will observe that this Committee's recommendations are based on an integrated approach and have a very significant impact on the existing fares and freight structure of the Railways. The examination of the various recommendations made by this Committee has been entrusted to a special cell in the Railway Board's office and decisions on the recommendations would be taken expeditiously.

However, in the meantime, need for some interim measures for additional resource mobilisation to cover the budgetary gap, explained earlier, is inescapable. I will now explain my proposals in this respect.

Passenger traffic

41. Passenger fares were last revised in 1974-75, except for a modest revision in the rates of monthly suburban season tickets from 1-4-1979. The fact that since 1974-75 the cost of various inputs has gone up steeply needs no emphasis. Further, during these years the amenities and comforts provided in the trains and at railway stations, have improved considerably resulting in increase in Working Expenses. An upward revision in the passenger fare rates is, therefore, long overdue. I, therefore, propose to increase the existing fare for the various classes as under :—

(i) 20% on 1st class AC, First class and AC 2-tier sleeper ;

(ii) 12.5% on AC Chair Car and IInd class for mail and express trains;

(iii) 10% on IInd class ordinary;

(iv) 5% on passenger traffic upto 50 kms; and

(v) 15% on quarterly and monthly season tickets.

These proposals have been evolved on the consideration that the burden of the proposed increases on weaker sections of the society should be minimal.

Freight traffic

42. I also propose to levy a flat 15% surcharge on all freight traffic. However, the following commodities which have a direct impact on the daily life of the common man are being exempted from this additional surcharge :—

(i) Salt for domestic use;

(ii) Sugar;

(iii) Foodgrains;

(iv) Pulses;

(v) Kerosene oil;

(vi) Edible and hydrogenated oils;

(vii) Chemical manures (fertilisers);

(viii) Fire wood; and

(ix) Charcoal.

A memorandum explaining these proposals in details, is being circulated alongwith the budget papers.

FINANCIAL RESULTS

43. The upward revision of the fare and freight structure, as detailed above, is expected to yield additional Rs. 73.31 crores from passenger traffic and Rs. 130.93 crores from freight traffic *i.e.* a total of Rs. 204.24 crores. The interim budget projection of a deficit of Rs. 38.12 crores will thus be converted into a surplus of Rs. 42.71 crores, out of which Rs. 36.04 crores will be appropriated to meet the expenditure chargeable to Development Fund and payment of interest

liability of Rs. 11.04 crores on the outstanding loans of Rs. 189.50 crores taken in the previous years. The balance of Rs 6.67 crores will be utilised towards a partial liquidation of the Deferred Dividend Liability. The necessity of taking further loans from the General Revenues will thus be obviated.

44. I now come towards the close of my speech. As the House is aware, due to various factors the operation on the Railways has been under considerable stress and strain in the recent past. Despite this, the Railwaymen, at all levels, have performed their duties diligently. Industrial relations have generally been satisfactory. Unfortunately, there have been instances of agitations, on trivial issues, by unrecognised groups of staff. It must not be forgotten that the tasks before the Railwaymen are difficult and these can be successfully achieved only if all Railwaymen give of their best, always bearing in mind the interests of the country above everything else. I have full confidence that in their devotion to duty and spirit of sacrifice, the Railwaymen will be second to none and that, as in the past, they will render an excellent account of themselves. Before concluding, I wish to record my appreciation of the assistance and cooperation I have received, during the last five months, from all Railwaymen and the Honourable Members of Parliament.

MGIPRRND—TSSI—S/37 RB/79—14-6-80—5,300

17

Budget of the Railway Revenue and Expenditure of the Central Government for 1980-81

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BUDGET

OF THE

Railway Revenue and Expenditure of the Central Government for

1980-81

रेल मंत्रालय (रेलवे बोर्ड)
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(Railway Board)

Dated, the 16*th June*, 1980

KAMALAPATI TRIPATHI
Minister for Railways

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1. Statement of the Revenue of the Central Government from Railways

(In thousands of rupees)

HEADS OF REVENUE	Budget Estimate, 1980-81	
	As presented in March 1980	As now proposed
RAILWAYS—REVENUE		
B(c)(iii)—Indian Railways—		
146 & 147—Revenue Receipts		
Passenger Earnings—		
Upper	81,18,50	93,36,00
Lower	713,86,50	775,00,00
TOTAL—Passenger Earnings	795,05,00	868,36,00
Other Coaching Earnings	100,85,00	100,85,00
Goods Earnings	1587,30,00	1718,23,00
Sundry Other Earnings	69,65,00	69,65,00
TOTAL—EARNINGS	2552,85,00	2757,09,00
Suspense	—7,50,00	—7,50,00
*Gross Receipts of Indian Railways	2545,35,00	2749,59,00
Other Miscellaneous Receipts—		
(*i*) Miscellaneous receipts	42,93	42,93
(*ii*) Receipts from surcharge in passenger traffic	10,54,44	10,54,44
(*iii*) Subsidised Companies	4,58	4,58
(*iv*) Government share of surplus profits etc.	..	..
(*v*) Subsidy from Central Govt. towards divident reliefs and other concessions	62,65,95	63,81,29
TOTAL RECEIPTS	2619,02,90	2824,42,24
*Includes earnings of worked lines	72,28	72,28

2. Statement of the Expenditure on Railways met from the Revenue of the Central Government

(In thousands of rupees)

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE	Budget Estimate, 1980-81	
	As presented in March, 1980	As now proposed
B(c) (iii)—RAILWAYS—EXPENDITURE		
346 & 347—Working Expenses—		
(*i*) Ordinary Working Expenses	1990,47,22	2111,93,16
(*ii*) Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund	220,00,00	220,00,00
(*iii*) Appropriation to Pension Fund	84,00,00	84,00,00
349—Payments to Worked Lines		
(*i*) Net earnings	17,07	17,07
(*ii*) Rebate etc.	1,79	1,79
*345 A & B—Indian Railways—Policy Formulation, Direction, Research and Other Misc Organisations *	20,20,77	20,74,43
Appropriation to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	10,54,44	10,54,44
351.—Payments to General Revenues—		
I. Dividend to General Revenues	**263,86,73	304,55,96
II. Payment in lieu of Passenger Fare Tax	16,25,00	16,25,00
III. Contribution to Railway Safety Works Fund	1,43,34	1,43,34
350.—Subsidised Companies—		
Land	..	..
Subsidy	6,54	6,54
348. Open Line Works—Revenue	12,00,00	12,00,00
352.—Appropriation from Railway Surplus—		
(*i*) **Appropriation to Railway Revenue Reserve Fund**	..	..
(*ii*) **Appropriation to Railway Development Fund**	..	36,03,89
(*iii*) **Deferred Dividend Liability Account**	..	6,66,62
TOTAL—EXPENDITURE	2619,02,90	2824,42,24
*Includes Appropriation from Revenue to Railway Pension Fund	1,00,00	1,00,00
**Figures exclude amounts due as dividend but transferred to Deferred Dividend Liability Account	38,12,22	..

3. Distribution of Railways' Surplus

(In thousands of rupees)

	Budget Estimate, 1980-81	
	As presented in March, 1980	As now proposed
Surplus	..	42,70,51
Railway Development Fund	..	36,03,89
Railway Revenue Reserve Fund	..	..
Repayment of loans taken from General Revenues	..	..
Deferred Dividend Lialility Account	..	6,66,62

4. Statement of the Works Expenditure of the Central Government on Railways

(In thousands of rupees)

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE	Budget Estimate, 1980-81	
	As presented in March, 1980	As now proposed
C(f)—Capital—		
*Railway Capital not met from Revenue—		
546 & 547—Construction of Railways	356,00,00	457,00,00
J—Reserve Fund		
Works Expenditure met from Railway Funds—		
815—Depreciation Reserve Fund	230,64,00	231,00,00
817—Development Fund.	24,00,00	25,00,00
B (c) (iii)—Revenue—		
348—Open Line Works —Revenue	12,00,00	12,00,00
821—Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	10,00,00	10,00,00
GRAND TOTAL	632,64,00	735,00,00
*Excludes expenditure on Metropolitan Transport Projects	18,00,00	25,00,00

A—RAILWAY DEPRECIATION RESERVE FUND

(In thousands of rupees)

	Budget Estimate, 1980-81			Budget Estimate, 1980-81	
	As presented in March, 1980	As now proposed		As presented in March, 1980	As now proposed
*Opening Balance	296,43,68	296,43,68	Appropriation from Depreciation Reserve Fund	230,64,00	231,00,00
Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund	(a) 223,09,84	(a) 223,09,84			
Interest on Depreciation Reserve Fund	17,56,00	17,54,92	Closing Balance	306,45,52	306,08,44
TOTAL	537,09,52	537,08,44	TOTAL	537,09,52	537,08,44

*Includes 7,83,93 (provisional) on account of Indian States Railways taken over from 1-4-1950.

(*a*) Includes 3,09,84 debitable to Workshop Manufacture Suspense Account—CLW (1,10,15), DLW (1,40,00) and ICF (59,69)

B—RAILWAY REVENUE RESERVE FUND

(In thousands of rupees)

	Budget Estimate, 1980-81			Budget Estimate, 1980-81	
	As presented in March, 1980	As now proposed		As presented in March, 1980	As now proposed
Opening Balance	(a) 33,39	(a) 33,39	Appropriation from Railway Revenue Reserve Fund for—		
Appropriation to Railway Revenue Reserve Fund—			(*i*) Amortising Capital	..	..
(*i*) Revenue Surplus	..	..			
(*ii*) Dividend from investment etc.	78	78	(*ii*) Making good the short-fall in Net Revenue for payment of full dividend	..	..
(*iii*) Loan from General Revenues	..	..	(*iii*) Repayment of loans	..	..
			(*iv*) Interest on loans	..	..
Interest on Railway Revenue Reserve Fund	14	14	Closing Balance	(a) 34,31	(a) 34,31
TOTAL	34,31	34,31	TOTAL	34,31	34,31

(a) Includes 31.80 lakhs on account of investments in shares of and loans to Branch Line Companies.

C—RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT FUND

(In thousands of rupees)

	Budget Estimate, 1980-81			Budget Estimate, 1980-81	
	As presented in March, 1980	As now proposed		As presented in March, 1980	As now proposed
Opening Balance	..	..	Appropriation from Development Fund for :—		
Appropriation to Development Fund—			(*i*) D.F. works	24,00,00	25,00,00
(*i*) Revenue Surplus . . .	..	36,03,89	(*ii*) Repayment of loans . .	..	..
(*ii*) Loan from General Revenues .	36,09,01	..	(*iii*) Interest on loans . . .	12,45,28	11,37,01
Interest on Development Fund . .	36,27	33,12	Closing Balance	..	..
TOTAL	36,45,28	36,37,01	TOTAL	36,45,28	36,37,01

D—RAILWAY PENSION FUND

(In thousands of rupees)

	Budget Estimate, 1980-81			Bugdet Estimate, 1980-81	
	As presented in March, 1980	As now proposed		As presented in March, 1980	As now proposed
Opening Balance	245,10,59	245,10,59	Appropriation from Pension Fund .	85,00,00	85,00,00
Appropriation to Pension Fund .	(a) 86,50,00	(a) 86,50,00			
Interest on Pension Fund . .	14,75,14	14,75,14	Closing Balance	261,35,73	261,35,73
TOTAL	346,35,73	346,35,73	TOTAL	346,35,73	346,35,73

(a) Includes 1,50,00 debitable to Workshop Manufacture Suspense Account CLW (59,47), DLW (38,53) and ICF (52,00)

E—RAILWAY ACCIDENT COMPENSATION SAFETY AND PASSENGER AMENITIES FUND

(In thousands of rupees)

	Budget Estimate, 1980-81			Budget Estimate 1980-81	
	As presented in March, 1980	As now proposed		As presented in March, 1980	As now proposed
Opening Balance	38,37,85	38,37,85			
Appropriation to Accident Compensation Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	10,54,44	10,54,44	Appropriation from Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund for—		
			(*i*) Accident Compensation .	1,55,73	1,55,73
			(*ii*) Safety works and Passenger amenities	10,00,00	10,00,00
Interest on Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	2,27,23	2,27,23	Closing Balance	39,63,79	39,63,79
TOTAL	51,19,52	51,19,52	TOTAL	51,19,52	51,19,52

MGIPRRND—S/3RB/80—TSS I—11-6-80—5,3000

18

Memorandum Explaining the proposals for adjustments in Freight Rates and Fares in the Railway Budget 1980-81

INTRODUCTORY

The operating costs of the Railways have gradually been going up due to the rising costs of various inputs and increasing staff bill. At the same time, there has been a shortfall in the revenue receipts mainly due to the sluggishness of the economy and the resultant stagnancy in the growth of traffic. A graph bringing out the growing gap between the costs of various major inputs and the average realisation per net tonne/passenger kilometre is at Annexure IX.

1.2 As explained in the Budget Speech of the Minister for Railways, there is an urgent need for mobilising additional resources. Adjustments in the present level of freight on goods traffic and passenger fares have, therefore, become unavoidable. Details of the adjustments in the freight rates for goods traffic and passenger fares, proposed in the Budget Speech of the Minister for Railways, are explained hereunder.

2. The revised rates and fares will be effective from 15th July, 1980.

3. *Freight Rates*

3.1 With effect from 1st April, 1979, a supplementary charge of 5% upto 500 kms. and 10% for distances beyond 500 kms. is, at present, leviable on the total freight charges in respect of goods traffic, including livestock but excluding salt (NOC), *i.e.* salt for domestic use.

3.2 An additional supplementary charge of 15% is now proposed to be levied with effect from 15th July, 1980 on the total freight charges in respect of goods traffic (including livestock), whether in wagon loads or smalls, but with the exception of—

(i) Salt for domestic use;
(ii) Foodgrains;
(iii) Pulses;
(iv) Sugar;
(v) Kerosene oil;
(vi) Edible and hydrogenated oils;
(vii) Chemical manures;
(viii) Firewood; and
(ix) Charcoal.

3.3 Salt NOC, *i.e.* for domestic use, will also continue to be exempted from the supplementary charge which is leviable from 1st April, 1979.

3.4 The additional supplementary charge will also be leviable on the minimum charge wherever freight leviable is the minimum charge.

3.5 The additional supplementary charge will also be leviable on transhipment charges, special charge on liquids in bulk involving transhipment and siding charges.

3.6 *Rounding-off rule*

The additional supplementary charge will be on the rounded-off total charges, as at present leviable, and further rounding off, after adding the additional supplementary charge, will be as per the existing rules.

3.7 *Annexures*

3.7.1 The existing and the proposed freight rates for some of the important commodities in respect of certain representative distances, for wagon loads and smalls, are shown in Annexures I & II respectively.

4. *Passenger Fares*

4.1 The existing fares for passenger travel will be revised as follows :—

(i) for A.C. class (ii) for AC 2-tier sleeper (iii) for first class	The existing fare per ticket will be increased by 20%.
(iv) (a) for AC chair car (b) for second class—Mail & Express	The existing fare per ticket will be increased by 12.5%.
(v) for second class—ordinary	The existing fare per ticket will be increased by— (a) 5% for distances upto 50 kms. (b) 10% for distances from 51 kms. and above.

4.2 *Minimum fares*

As a result of the above-mentioned revision of fares, the following minimum charge will be applicable to different classes :—

Class	*Minimum Charge*
1. Second class (ordinary)	Rs. 0.30
2. Second Class Mail/Express	Rs. 0.75
3. Air-conditioned Chair Car	Rs. 8.50
4. *First Class*	
(i) Ordinary	Rs. 7.00
(ii) Mail/Express	Rs. 16.50
5. Air-conditioned Class	Rs. 41.00

4.3 *Rounding-off rule for passenger fares*

4.3.1 Passenger fares for second class Mail/Express and ordinary will be rounded off to the nearest multiple of 5 paise *i.e.* 2.5 paise and more being rounded off to the next higher multiple of 5 paise and fractions below 2.5 paise being dropped.

4.3.2 As regards first class and AC chair car, the fare will be rounded off to the next higher multiple of 50 paise.

4.3.3 As regards AC class, the fares will be rounded off to the next higher rupee.

4.4 *Rajdhani Fares*

The existing Rajdhani fares will be increased by 20% for AC class and by 12.5% for AC chair car and will be rounded off to the next higher rupee.

4.5 *Annexures*

The proposed fares for certain distances and between some important pairs of stations in respect of different classes of travel are compared with the existing fares in Annexures III to VI.

5. *Monthly season ticket fares*

5.1 *Second class*

The existing second class monthly season ticket fares will be increased by 15% for all distances.

The fares, so increased, will be rounded off to the nearest 5 paise *i.e.* 2.5 paise and more being rounded off to the next higher multiple of 5 paise and fractions below 2.5 paise being dropped.

5.2 *First class*

The revised first class monthly season ticket fares will be 4-times the revised second class monthly season ticket fares.

5.3 The existing and revised monthly season ticket fares for second class and first class are given in Annexures VII and VIII.

ANNEXURE I

Existing and proposed wagon-load rates for certain commodities for certain representative distances

(Rates per tonne in Rupees.)

Distance Kms.	Coal, Oil-cake (37.5)		Vegetable fresh, Seeds common, Manganese ore, Limestone and Dolomite (47.5)		Timber NOC, Bamboos, Paper NOC in reels, rolls, Caustic Soda and Soda Ash (60)		Billets & blooms Ingots, Pig iron (65)		HSD Oil, LSD Oil and other Petroleum and Hydrocarbon oils (except Kerosene oil) (70)		Iron or Steel Divison B (80)		Iron or Steel Div. 'A' Pipes & Tubes, Bolts and Nuts etc. Cotton raw, full pressed (87.5)		Motor Spirit, Benzene and other Dangerous mineral Oils (115)	
	Existing	Proposed	Existing	Proposed	Existing	Proposed	Existing	Proposed	Existing	Proposed	Existing	Proposed	Existing	Proposed	Existing	Proposed
100	14.40	16.60	17.40	20.00	21.30	24.50	22.80	26.20	24.40	28.10	27.40	31.50	29.80	34.30	38.20	43.90
300	27.00	31.10	33.30	38.30	41.40	47.60	44.40	51.10	47.70	54.90	53.90	62.00	58.70	67.50	76.20	87.60
500	38.20	43.90	47.60	54.70	59.20	68.10	63.80	73.40	68.50	78.80	77.70	89.40	84.60	97.30	110.10	126.60
800	61.80	71.10	77.20	88.80	96.50	111.00	104.10	119.70	111.80	128.60	127.30	146.40	138.80	159.60	181.10	208.30
1000	73.30	84.30	91.50	105.20	114.50	131.70	123.60	142.10	132.90	152.80	151.10	173.80	165.00	189.80	215.50	247.80
1500	99.30	114.20	124.60	143.30	156.30	179.70	169.00	194.40	181.60	208.80	206.90	237.90	226.10	260.00	295.50	339.80
2000	121.90	140.20	153.10	176.10	192.20	221.00	207.90	239.10	223.50	257.00	255.00	293.30	278.40	316.00	364.40	419.10
2500	139.40	160.30	175.30	201.60	220.20	253.20	238.30	274.00	256.30	294.70	292.40	336.30	319.30	367.20	418.30	481.00

ANNEXURE II

Existing and proposed rates for certain commodities for smalls (i.e., less than wagon-loads) for certain distances

(Rates per tonne in Rupees)

Distance Kms.	Fruits & Vegetables (67.5)		Starch NOC, Paper NOC in rolls, reels, Fish dried or Salted (75)		Electrical Appliances Div. C Glassware Div. C Ale. & Beer. (80)		Cement products Asphaltic roofing/ceiling materials. (85)		Lanterns, brass or tin (105)		Groceries, Biddies, Rubber manufactured, Stationery N.O.C. (120)		Drugs, Narcotic, House-hold effects, Matches safety, Stainless Steelwares (130)	
	Existing	Proposed	Existing	Proposed	Existing	Proposed	Existing	Proposed	Existing	Pro posed	Existing	Proposed	Existing	Proposed
100	25.90	29.80	28.50	32.80	30.10	34.60	31.80	36.60	38.60	44.40	43.70	50.30	47.10	54.20
300	50.60	58.20	55.80	64.20	59.20	68.10	62.70	72.10	76.70	88.20	87.10	100.20	94.10	108.20
500	72.60	83.50	80.20	92.20	85.40	98.20	90.40	104.00	110.80	127.40	126.00	144.90	136.20	156.60
800	107.90	124.10	119.60	137.50	127.30	146.40	135.00	155.30	165.70	190.60	188.70	217.00	204.20	234.80
1000	128.30	147.50	142.00	163.30	151.10	173.80	160.40	184.50	197.10	226.70	224.70	258.40	243.00	279.50
1500	175.20	201.50	194.40	223.60	206.90	237.90	219.70	252.70	270.30	310.80	308.20	354.40	333.60	383.60
2000	215.60	247.90	239.40	275.30	255.00	293.30	270.60	311.20	333.20	383.20	380.20	437.20	411.50	473.20
2500	247.30	284.40	274.30	315.40	292.40	336.30	310.20	356.70	382.40	439.80	436.40	501.90	472.30	543.10

ANNEXURE III

Existing and proposed second class (Ordinary) fares upto 50 *Kms.*

Distance in Kms.	Existing Fare	Proposed Fare	Distance in Kms.	Existing Fare	Proposed Fare
	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		Rs. P.	Rs. P.
1	0.30	0.30	26	1.25	1.30
2	0.30	0.30	27	1.25	1.30
3	0.30	0.30	28	1.30	1.35
4	0.30	0.30	29	1.30	1.35
5	0.30	0.30	30	1.30	1.35
6	0.30	0.30	31	1.45	1.50
7	0.35	0.35	32	1.45	1.50
8	0.35	0.35	33	1.55	1.65
9	0.35	0.35	34	1.55	1.65
10	0.45	0.45	35	1.65	1.75
11	0.45	0.45	36	1.65	1.75
12	0.50	0.55	37	1.70	1.80
13	0.50	0.55	38	1.75	1.85
14	0.55	0.60	39	1.75	1.85
15	0.55	0.60	40	1.80	1.90
16	0.60	0.65	41	1.80	1.90
17	0.65	0.70	42	1.90	2.00
18	0.65	0.70	43	1.90	2.00
19	0.75	0.80	44	1.90	2.00
20	0.75	0.80	45	1.95	2.05
21	0.85	0.90	46	1.95	2.05
22	0.85	0.90	47	2.00	2.10
23	0.85	0.90	48	2.00	2.10
24	0.90	0.95	49	2.05	2.15
25	0.90	0.95	50	2.25	2.35

ANNEXURE IV

Existing and Proposed Passenger Fares

Distance (Kms)	Air Conditioned Class		First Class		A.C. Chair Car		Second Class (Mail/Exp.)		Second Class (Ordy.)	
	Existing Fare	Proposed Fare	Existing Fare	Proposed Fare	Existing Fare	Proposed Fare	Existing Fare	Proposed Fare	Existing Fare	Proposed Fare
	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
80	49.00	59.00	24.00	29.00	14.50	16.50	4.70	5.30	3.45	3.80
100	53.00	64.00	28.00	34.00	17.00	19.50	5.65	6.35	4.05	4.45
200	76.00	92.00	43.00	52.00	24.50	28.00	10.25	11.55	7.75	8.55
300	102.00	123.00	61.50	74.00	33.50	38.00	14.50	16.30	10.80	11.90
400	124.00	149.00	75.00	90.00	41.00	46.50	18.40	20.70	13.75	15.15
500	160.00	192.00	88.00	106.00	48.00	54.00	22.50	25.30	16.75	18.45
600	200.00	240.00	107.00	128.50	56.50	64.00	27.00	30.40	19.40	21.35
800	251.00	302.00	129.50	155.50	66.50	75.00	33.80	38.00	24.55	27.00
1000	300.00	360.00	153.50	184.50	78.50	88.50	40.45	45.50	29.00	31.90
1200	353.00	424.00	181.50	218.00	90.50	102.00	47.45	53.40	33.40	36.75
1400	410.00	492.00	204.00	245.00	100.50	113.50	52.70	59.30	37.50	41.25
1600	487.00	585.00	229.50	275.50	112.00	126.00	58.80	66.15	41.70	45.85
2000	563.00	676.00	265.50	319.00	128.00	144.00	68.15	76.65	49.80	54.80
2400	629.00	755.00	304.00	365.00	147.00	165.50	78.50	88.30	57.95	63.75
2800	695.00	834.00	340.00	408.00	163.00	183.50	88.55	99.60	66.10	72.70
3200	761.00	914.00	375.00	450.00	179.00	201.50	98.65	111.00	74.30	81.75
3600	827.00	993.00	409.50	491.50	194.50	219.00	107.50	120.95	82.45	90.70
4000	893.00	1072.00	445.50	535.00	210.50	237.00	116.40	130.95	90.60	99.65

ANNEXURE V

Existing and Proposed passenger Fares between specific pairs of Station.

S. No.	Pairs of Stations		Air Conditioned Class		First Class		Air Conditioned Chair Car		Second Class Mail or Express		Second Class Ordinary	
			Existing	Proposed	Existing	Proposed	Existing	Proposed	Existing	Proposed	Existing	Proposed
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
1.	Bangalore–Mysore	(139 Kms.)	63.00	76.00	35.00	42.00	20.50	23.50	7.70	8.65	5.70	6.25
2.	New Delhi–Agra Cantt.	(195 Kms.)	75.00	90.00	43.00	52.00	24.50	28.00	10.15	11.40	7.55	8.30
3.	Delhi—Chandigarh	(266 Kms.)	95.00	114.00	56.00	67.50	31.50	35.50	13.45	15.15	9.90	10.90
4.	Delhi–Jaipur	(308 Kms.)	104.00	125.00	63.00	76.00	34.50	39.00	15.20	17.10	11.10	12.20
5.	Madras–Bangalore	(358 Kms.)	115.00	138.00	69.50	83.50	38.00	43.00	16.90	19.00	12.55	13.80
6.	Delhi–Kanpur	(435 Kms.)	145.00	174.00	80.00	96.00	43.00	48.50	19.90	22.40	14.80	16.30
7.	Howrah–Patna	(533 Kms.)	186.00	224.00	97.50	117.00	52.50	59.50	25.10	28.25	17.75	19.55
8.	New Delhi—Allahabad	(631 Kms.)	207.00	249.00	111.00	133.50	59.00	66.50	28.45	32.00	20.30	22.35
9.	Howrah–Varanasi	(678 (Kms.	215.00	258.00	116.00	139.50	61.00	69.00	29.80	33.55	21.60	23.75
10.	New Delhi–Bhopal	(701Kms.)	220.00	264.00	117.50	141.00	62.00	70.00	30.85	34.70	22.25	24.50
11.	Madras–Secunderabad	(781 Kms.)	249.00	299.00	127.00	152.50	66.00	74.50	33.30	37.45	24.10	26.50
12.	Delhi–Ahmedabad	(934 Kms.)	275.00	330.00	147.00	176.50	75.00	84.50	38.80	43.65	27.65	30.40
13.	Delhi-Patna	(988 Kms.)	297.00	357.00	153.50	184.50	78.00	88.00	40.25	45.30	28.75	31.65
14.	New Delhi–Nagpur	(1090 Kms.)	320.00	384.00	169.50	203.50	85.50	96.50	44.50	50.05	31.00	34.10
15.	Bombay–Bangalore	(1114 Kms.)	338.00	406.00	172.00	206.50	86.50	97.50	45.35	51.00	31.60	34.75
16.	Bombay–Madras	(1283 Kms.)	389.00	467.00	191.00	229.50	95.00	107.00	49.75	55.95	35.15	38.70
17.	New Delhi–Bombay Central	(1384 Kms.)	406.00	488.00	203.00	244.00	100.00	112.50	52.30	58.85	37.20	40.90
18.	Delhi–Howrah	(1441 Kms.)	442.00	531.00	209.50	251.50	102.50	115.00	53.95	60.70	38.40	42.25
19.	Howrah–Madras	(1661 Kms.)	499.00	599.00	236.00	283.50	115.50	130.00	60.40	67.95	43.10	47.40
20.	New Delhi–Secunderabad	(1666 Kms.)	499.00	599.00	236.00	283.50	115.50	130.00	60.40	67.95	43.10	47.40
21.	New Delhi–Bhubaneswar	(1795 Kms.)	530.00	636.00	248.00	298.00	120.50	136.00	63.50	71.45	45.70	50.25
22.	New Delhi–Gauhati	(1923 Kms.)	552.00	663.00	259.00	311.00	125.50	141.50	66.60	74.95	48.35	53.20
23.	Bombay–Howrah	(1968 Kms.)	559.00	671.00	263.00	316.00	127.00	143.00	67.45	75.90	49.20	54.10
24.	New Delhi–Madras	(2185 Kms.)	595.00	714.00	285.50	343.00	139.00	156.50	72.80	81.90	53.70	59.05
25.	New Delhi–Bangalore	(2544 Kms.)	654.00	785.00	317.50	381.00	153.00	172.50	83.00	93.40	61.00	67.10

ANNEXURE VI

Fares for Rajdhani Expresses

Pairs of points	Existing	Proposed
	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
New Delhi—Howrah (1441 Kms)		
A.C. Class	520.00	624.00
A.C. Chair Car	148.00	167.00
New Delhi—Mughalsarai (782 Kms)		
A.C. Class	295.00	354.00
A.C. Chair Car	95.00	107.00
Howrah—Mughalsarai (661 Kms)		
A.C. Class	255.00	306.00
A.C. Chair Car	87.00	98.00
New Delhi—Kanpur Central (439 Kms)		
A.C. Class	180.00	216.00
A.C. Chair Car	67.00	76.00
Howrah-Kanpur Central (1002 Kms)		
A.C. Class	360.00	432.00
A.C. Chair Car	117.00	132.00
Dhanbad—Howrah (259 Kms)		
A.C. Class	120.00	144.00
A.C. Chair Car	47.00	53.00
Dhanbad—New Delhi (1182 Kms)		
A.C. Class	420.00	504.00
A.C. Chair Car	130.00	147.00
New Delhi—Bombay Central (1384 Kms)		
A.C. Class	465.00	558.00
A.C. Chair Car	144.00	162.00
New Delhi—Vadodara (993 Kms)		
A.C. Class	340.00	408.00
A.C. Chair Car	112.00	126.00
Bombay Central—Vadodara (392 Kms)		
A.C. Class	150.00	180.00
A.C. Chair Car	62.00	70.00
New Delhi—Ratlam (732 Kms)		
A.C. Class	276.00	332.00
A.C. Chair Car	94.00	106.00
Ratlam—Bombay Central (652 Kms)		
A.C. Class	254.00	305.00
A.C. Chair Car	89.00	101.00

ANNEXURE VII

Existing and Proposed Second Class Monthly Season Ticket Fares

Distance (Kms)	Existing monthly Season Ticket Fare	Proposed monthly Season Ticket Fare
	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
1—5	5.45	6.25
6—10	8.70	10.00
11—15	10.90	12.55
16—20	13.00	14.95
21—25	15.60	17.95
26—30	17.20	19.80
31—35	18.75	21.55
36—40	20.65	23.75
41—45	22.25	25.60
46—50	24.05	27.65
51—60	26.70	30.76
61—70	29.10	33.45
71—80	31.50	36.25
81—90	33.90	39.00
91—100	36.25	41.70
101—110	38.60	44.40
111—120	40.45	46.50
121—130	43.20	49.70
131—140	45.50	52.35
141—150	47.30	54.40

NOTE : Fares beyond 150 Kms will be computed by adding Rs. 4.60 for every subsequent slab of 10 Kms.

ANNEXURE VIII

Existing & Proposed First Class Monthly Season Ticket Fares

Distance (Kms)	Existing Monthly Season Ticket Fare	Proposed Monthly Season Ticket Fare
	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
1—5	21.80	25.00
6—10	34.80	40.00
11—15	43.60	50.20
16—20	52.00	59.80
21—25	62.40	71.80
26—30	68.80	79.20
31—35	75.00	86.20
36—40	82.60	95.00
41—45	89.00	102.40
46—50	96.20	110.60
51—60	106.80	122.80
61—70	116.40	133.80
71—80	126.00	145.00
81—90	135.60	156.00
91—100	145.00	166.80
101—110	154.40	177.60
111—120	161.80	186.00
121—130	172.80	198.80
131—140	182.00	209.40
141—150	189.20	217.60

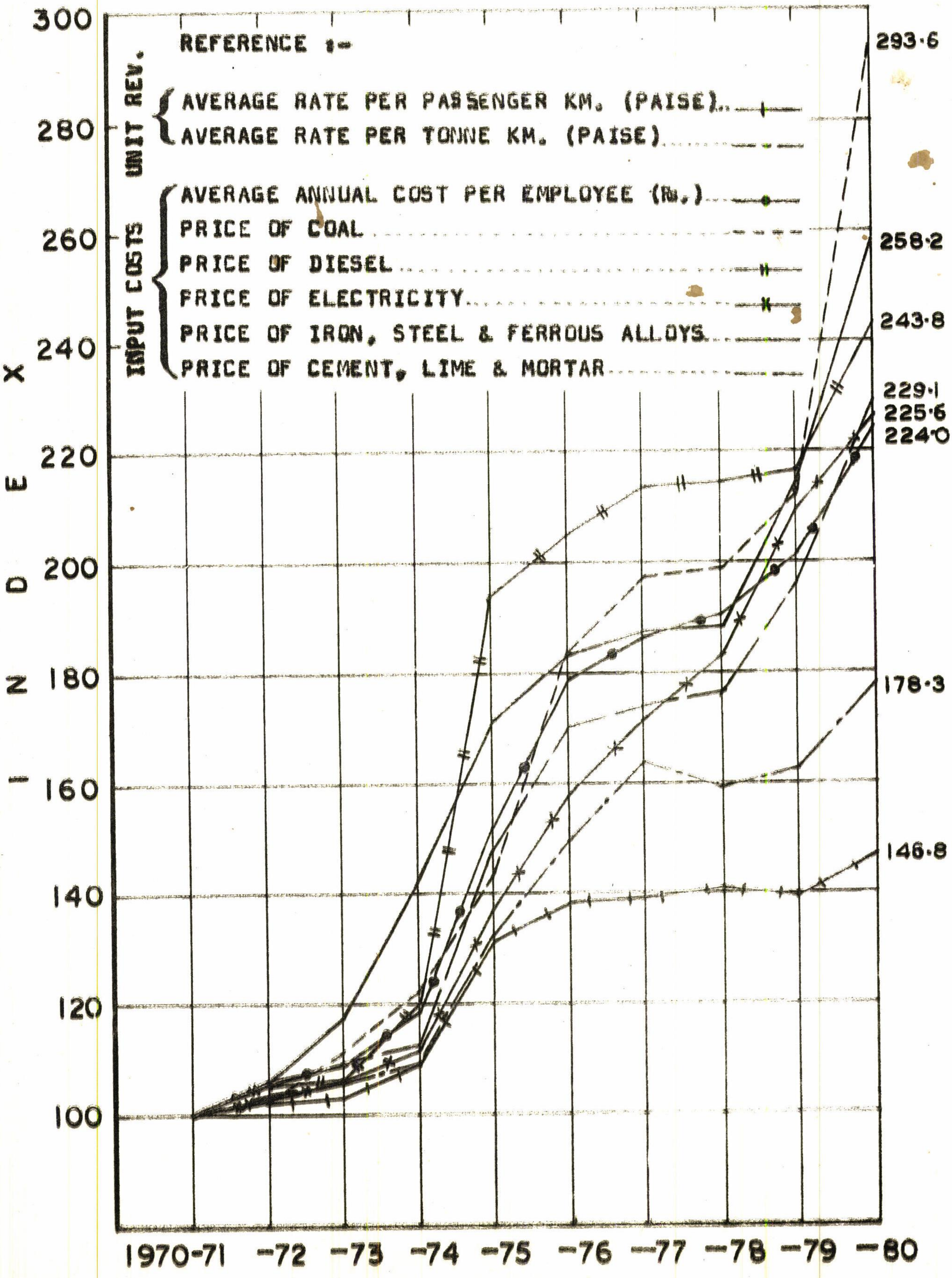
NOTE : Fares beyond 150 Kms will be four times the corresponding Second class M.S.T. fares.

MGIPRRND—S/33 RB/80—TSS I—13-6-80—5,300

ANNEXURE -X

UNIT REVENUE VS. INPUT COSTS

1970-71=100



Supplement to the Explanatory Memorandum on the Railway Budget for 1980-81

SUPPLEMENT TO THE EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

TABLE I

BUDGET AT A GLANCE

(In crores of rupees)

Revised estimate 1979-80		Budget Estimates 1980-81	
		As presented in March, 1980	As now proposed
2354.44	(*a*) Gross Traffic Receipts	2545.35	2749.59
1864.07	(*b*) Ordinary working expenses	1990.47	2111.93
200.00	(*c*) Appropriaion to Depreciation Reserve Fund	220.00	220.00
64.00	(*d*) Appropriation to Pension Fund	84.00	84.00
2128.07	(*e*) Total working exenses (b) + (c) + (d)	2294.47	2415.93
226.37	(*f*) Net Traffic Receipts (a) — (e)	250.88	333.66
—27.50	(*g*) Net Miscellaneous Expenditure .	—30.67	−31.29
253.87	(*h*) Net Railway Revenue (f) — (g)	281.55	364.95
295.97	(*i*) Dividend Payable to General Revenue	319.67	322.24
**—42.10	(*j*) Surplus (+) or Shortfall (—) (h)—(i)	**—38.12	+42.71
90.4%	(*k*) Operating ratio*	90.1%	87.8%
4.7%	(*l*) Percentage of net Revenue—before payment of dividend to General Revenue on the Capital-at-Charge.	4.9%	6.2%

NOTE : *Ratio of Total Working Expenses to Total Earnings excluding Suspense

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**Dividend payment is limited to the available net Revenue, and balance representing shortfall is transferred to "Deferred Dividend Liability Account" as per recommendations of Railway Convention Committee (1977).

TABLE III

INVESTMENT BY PLAN HEAD

(In crores of rupees)

Plan Head	Budget Estimate 1980-81	
	As presented in March, 1980	As now proposed
(*a*) New lines (Construction)	40.65	44.81
(*b*) Purchase of new lines	..	..
(*c*) Restoration of dismantled lines	0.04	0.22
(*d*) Gauge conversion	43.98	44.80
(*e*) Doubling	25.75	33.84
(*f*) Traffic facilities-Yard remodelling and others	27.23	34.14
(*g*) Rolling Stock	291.69	341.69
(*h*) Track Renewals	95.00	100.00
(*i*) Bridge works	12.35	12.35
(*j*) Signalling and Telecommunication works	20.20	20.00
(*k*) Taking over of line wires from P & T.	..	..
(*l*) Electrification Projects	20.06	22.06
(*m*) Other Electrical works	8.20	8.20
(*n*) Machinery & Plant	15.00	17.00
(*o*) Workshops—including Production Units	30.05	38.05
(*p*) Staff quarters	9.01	8.76
(*q*) Amenities for staff	6.00	6.25
(*r*) (*i*) Passenger amenities	4.81	4.81
(*ii*) Other Railway user's amenities	0.19	0.19
(*s*) Investment in Government Commercial Undertakings—Road Services	10.00	22.00
(*t*) Investment in Government Commercial Undertakings—Public undertakings	..	..
(*u*) Other specified works	2.01	2.41
(*v*) Stores suspense (Net)	—23.76	—20.76
(*w*) Manufacture suspense (Net)	16.57	16.57
(*x*) Miscellaneous Advances (Net)	12.19	12.19
Credits or Recoveries	—34.58	—34.58
TOTAL	632.64	735.00
Metropolitan Transport Projects	18.52	25.52
Credits or Recoveries	—0.52	—0.52
GRAND TOTAL	650.64	760.00

TABLE IV

TRAFFIC PLAN—GOODS

Commodity	Budget Estimate 1980-81			
	As presented in March, 1980		As now proposed	
	Tonnage originating (million)	Earnings (Crores of rupees)	Tonnage originating (million)	Earnings (Crores of rupees)
1. Coal				
For Steel Plant	15.5	46.04	15.5	50.75
For washeries	8.0	10.16	8.0	11.25
For other public users	47.0	261.79	47.0	288.30
2. Raw Materials to Steel Plants	22.0	55.88	22.0	62.00
3. Pig Iron and Finished steel from steel plants	9.0	134.61	9.0	148.25
4. Iron ore for export	10.5	65.21	10.5	71.75
5. Cement	13.5	98.76	13.5	109.00
8. Foodgrains	19.0	154.18	19.0	154.18
7. Fertilizers	10.0	102.20	10.0	112.50
9. P.O.L.	15.0	154.50	15.0	170.00
9. Other Goods	45.0	446.74	45.0	482.75
10. Misc. Goods Earnings	..	57.23	..	57.50
TOTAL	214.5	1587.30	214.5	1718.23

TABLE V

TRAFFIC PLAN—PASSENGER

	Budget Estimate 1980-81			
	As presented in March, 1980		As now proposed	
	No. of passengers (million)	Earnings (Crores of rupees)	No. of passengers (million)	Earnings (Crores of rupees)
Suburban				
First Class	95.97	10.12	95.97	11.64
Second Class (M & E)	0.75	0.15	0.75	0.16
Second Class	20,40.50	86.48	20,40.50	94.17
TOTAL	21,37.22	96.75	21,37.22	105.97
Non-Suburban				
ACC	0.40	7.03	0.40	8.09
First Class	8.70	64.03	8.70	73.63
Second Class (M & E)	247.10	360.10	247.10	394.97
Second Class Ordinary	1468.68	260.70	1468.68	278.30
ACC Chair Car	0.96	6.44	0.96	7.40
TOTAL	1725.84	698.84	1725.84	762.39
ACC	0.40	7.03	0.40	8.09
First Class	104.67	74.15	104.67	85.27
Second Class (M & E)	247.85	360.25	247.85	395.13
Second Class Ordinary	3509.18	347.18	3509.18	372.47
ACC Chair Car	0.96	6.44	0.96	7.40
TOTAL	3863.06	795.06	3863.06	868.36

SUPPLEMENT TO THE EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM ON THE RAILWAY BUDGET FOR 1980-81

The Railway Demands for Grants for 1980-81 were presented to Parliament in March 1980 for a vote 'on account' under Article 116 of the Constitution to meet the estimated expenditure in the first four months of the financial year. The total requirement of the Railways amounted to Rs. 4516.68 crores (excluding charged appropriation) under the Demands in which expenditure was anticipated to be incurred in the first four months of the year. A sum of Rs. 1413.45 crores, representing about one third of the total Demand, was voted 'on account', leaving the vote on demands for the full year to the taken in the current session of Parliament. This Memorandum is intended to supplement the Explanatory Memorandum presented to Parliament on the 11th March, 1980, and explains the changes made in the Budget and in the financial picture then presented.

2. BUDGET ESTIMATE 180-81

Gross Traffic Receipts 1980-81

In the Interim Budget presented in March 1980, the Gross Traffic Receipts were estimated at Rs. 2545.35 crores. These estimates were based on a target of lifting 214.5 million tonnes of originating revenue earning goods traffic and 6% increase in earnings from passenger traffic. These targets are being retained. However, certain adjustments, in regard to the freight rates and passenger fares, have been proposed. These adjustments are expected to yield additional earning of Rs. 204.24 crores over the interim budget estimate. The gross traffic receipts for 1980-81 are thus now expected to be Rs. 2749.59 crores.

3. ORDINARY WORKING EXPENSES 1980-81

The ordinary Working Expenses (Net) for the year 1980-81 are now estimated at Rs. 2111.93 crores *i.e.* an increase of Rs. 121.46 crores over that estimated in the interim Budget. The increase is due to requirement of additional funds for staff wages and allowances and cost of fuel and stores, as now estimated.

4. There is no change in the appropriations to the Depreciation Reserve Fund, Pension Fund, and the provision for payments to worked lines. However, consequent on the increase in plan outlay during 1980-81 by 109.36 crores, the dividend payable to General Revenue in 1980-81 is now estimated at Rs. 322.24 crores instead of Rs. 319.67 crores provided in the interim Budget. This increase in Dividend is however, partly offset by increased subsidy from General Revenue on account of Dividend Reliefs, due to which the net Miscellaneous expenditure shows a reduction of Rs. 0.62 crores as compared to the interim Budget.

5. NET FINANCIAL RESULTS

Taking into account the above factors, the net surplus in 1980-81 is now expected to be Rs. 42.71 crores against a deficit of Rs. 38.12 crores reflected in the interim Budget.

6. A summary is given below comparing the financial results of the year 1980-81 as now presented with those contained in the interim Budget :—

(In crores of rupees)

	Budget estimate 1980-81	
	As presented in March, 1980	As now proposed
Passenger Earnings		
Upper	81.19	93.36
Lower	713.86	775.00
TOTAL PASSENGER EARNINGS	795.05	868.36
Other Coaching Earnings . . .	100.85	100.85
Goods Earnings	1587.30	1718.23
Sundry Other Earnings . . .	69.65	69.65
TOTAL EARNINGS	2552.85	2757.09
Suspense	—7.50	—7.50
Gross Traffic Receipts	2545.35	2749.59
Ordinary Working Expenses . . .	1990.47	2111.93
*Appropriation to Depreciation —Deserve Fund	220.00	220.00
*Appropriation to Pension Fund . .	84.00	84.00
TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES	2294.47	2415.93
Miscellaneous Transactions Receipts .	73.68	74.83
@Expenditure	43.01	43.54
Net Miscellaneous Expenditure . .	—30.67	—31.29
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	2263.80	2384.64
Net Railway Revenue	281.55	364.95
£Dividend to General Revenue . .	319.67	322.24
Net Surplus/Deficit	—38.12	(+)42.71
Operating Ratio	90.1%	87.8%

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*Represents provision made from Revenue and excludes the contribution in respect of the three Production Units which is charged to workshop Manufacture suspence Account (Capital)

@Includes Rs. 100 lakhs for Appropriation to the Pension Fund for Miscellaneous Establishments, the Railway Board, the RDS0 etc.

£At 5.5% on the Capital invested upto 31-3-1964 and 6% on Capital invested thereafter. Out of one per cent of the dividend payable on Capital invested up to 31-3-198 , a sum of Rs. 16.25 crores is for transfer to the States in lieu of tax on Passenger fares and the balance is to assist the States to finance safety works in terms of the recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee, 1971, 1973 and 1977and approved by Parliament. The computation of anticipated Dividend payable to General Revenue for 1980-81 is based on arrangements approved by Parliament for 1979-80.

FUNDS

Depreciation Reserve Fund

There is a minor variation in the position of the Depreciation Reserve Fund which will now close with a balance of Rs. 306.08 crores instead of Rs. 306.46 crores anticipated earlier.

Pension Fund

No modifications are proposed at this stage in the estimate of transactions in the Pension Fund. The Fund will close with a balance of Rs. 261.36 crores as estimated in March, 1980 Budget.

Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund

There is no variation in the position of this Fund which will close with a balance of Rs. 39.64 crores as estimated in March, 1980 Budget.

Development Fund

Out of the Revenue *Surplus* of Rs. 42.71 crores (as against a deficit of Rs. 38.12 crores estimated earlier), a sum of Rs. 36.04 crores is proposed to be transferred to Development Fund. Together with the interest of Rs. 0.33 crores accruing to the Fund during the year, the proposed appropriation of Rs. 36.04 crores will fully cover (i) the Development Fund expenditure of Rs. 25.00 crores and (ii) interest of Rs. 11.37 crores payable in respect of loans obtained from the General Revenues. As no loan from General Revenues is required during the year, the loan liability of the Fund at the end of 1980-81 will remain at the level of Rs. 189.50 crores—the same as at the end of 1979-80.

Appropriation of Surplus

After utilising Rs. 36.04 crores to meet the liabilities under Development Fund, the balance of the net surplus amounting to Rs. 6.67 crores will be utilised towards the Deferred Dividend Liability Account which will consequently reduce from Rs. 162.31 crores at end of 1979-80 to Rs. 155.64 crores at end of 1980-81.

Indebtedness to General Revenues

The total indebtedness of the Railways to General Revenues, comprising the deferred dividend liability and the Development Fund taken together will, at the end of 1980-81, come down to Rs. 345.14 crores from Rs. 426.02 crores, estimated in March, 1980.

The details of the transactions under the Funds comparing the position with the interim budget are given in Appendices XIII to XVII to this Supplement.

EXPENDITURE ON WORKS, MACHINERY AND ROLLING STOCK PROGRAMME OF RAILWAYS

The total net expenditure on Works, Machinery and Rolling Stock Programme allocable to Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund, Development Fund, Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund and Revenue (OLWR) has now been placed at Rs. 735.00 crores as against Rs. 632.64 crores provided in the Budget presented in March 1980. The outlay on Metropolitan Transport Projects has also been raised from Rs. 18.00 crores in the interim Budget 1980-81 to Rs. 25.00 crores, making a total Plan outlay of Rs. 760.00 crores.

The following is the distribution of Rs. 760 crores *vis-a-vis* Rs. 650.64 crores presented in March, 1980 :—

(In lakhs of rupees)

Sub-heads of Demand	Budget Estimate 1980-81	
	As presented in March, 1980	As now proposed
(1)	(2)	(3)
(*a*) New Lines (Construction)	40,65	44,81
(*b*) Purchase of new lines	..	..
(*c*) Restoration of dismantled lines	4	22
(*d*) Gauge conversion	43,98	44,80
(*e*) Doubling	25,75	33,84
(*f*) Traffic facilities—yard remodelling and others	27,23	34,14
(*g*) Rolling Stock	291,69	341,69
(*h*) Track Renewals	95,00	100,00
(*i*) Bridge works	12,35	12,35
(*j*) Signalling and Telecommunication works	20,20	20,00
(*k*) Taking over of line wires from P. & T.	..	..
(*l*) Electrification Projects	20,06	22,06
(*m*) Other Electrical works	8,20	8,20
(*n*) Machinery & Plant	15,00	17,00
(*o*) Workshops—including Production Units	30,05	38,05
(*p*) Staff quarters	9,01	8,76
(*q*) Amenities for staff	6,00	6,25
(*r*) (*i*) Passenger Amenities	4,81	4,81
(*ii*) Other Railway Users' Amenities	19	19
(*s*) Investment in Government Commercial undertakings-Road Services	10,00	22,00
(*t*) Investment in Government Commercial undertakings—Public undertakings	..	..
(*u*) Other specified works	2,01	2,41
(*v*) Stores Suspense (Net)	—23,76	—20,76
(*w*) Manufacture Suspense (Net)	16,57	16,57
(*x*) Miscellaneous Advances (Net)	12,19	12,19
Credits or Recoveries :—		
Credits for released materials	—34,41	—34,41
Other credits	—17	—17
TOTAL	632,64	735,00
Metropolitan Transport Projects (Misc. Advances)	18,52	25,52
Credits or Recoveries	—52	—52
GRAND TOTAL	650,64	760,00

APPENDICES

NOTE.—(1) Only such of those Appendices to the Explanatory Memorandum on the Railway Budget 1980-81 circulated along with March Budget which have undergone modifications are being exhibited now in this Supplement to the Explantatory Memorandum. Others, which do not require any change have not been printed in this book and may be referred to in the Explanatory Memorandum on the Railway Budget 1980-81.

(2) For easy reference the Appendices have been numbered as in the Explanatory Memorandum on the Railway Budget for 1980-81 presented in March, 1980.

APPENDIX I

(*a*) The list of new Open Line Works costing 50 lakhs and more for which funds have been provided in the Budget for 1980-81 is available in Appendix 1(a) to the Explanatory Memorandum on the Railway Budget for 1980-81 presented in March, 1980. The following works have since been proposed in 1980-81.

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Serial No.	Particulars of works	Anticipated cost	Provision for 1980-81	Balance to complete work
	New works since proposed			
	CENTRAL RAILWAY			
1.	Bhopal.—Divisional Office in connection with Divisionalisation scheme .	1,00	10	90
	EASTERN RAILWAY			
2.	Kiul-Jamalpur-Bhagalpur patch doubling	6,80	20	6,60
	NORTHERN RAILWAY			
3.	Lucknow (RDSO)—Traction equipment design and modernisation centre .	70 R. 1,70	1	69
4.	Delhi Division—Splitting up of—Divisionalisation Scheme . . .	1,00	10	90
	NORTHEASTERN RAILWAY			
5.	Varanasi—Establishment of Indian Railway Cancer Institute . . .	59	1	58
	SOUTHERN RAILWAY			
6.	Doubling between Whitefield and Krishnarajapuram (9.32 Kms) . .	2,00	1	1,99
7.	Bangalore.—Divisional Office in connection with Divisionalisation Scheme	1,00	20	80
	WESTERN RAILWAY			
8.	Ratlam.—Replacement of lever frames and groundgears by Route Relay interlocking	1,34	1	1,33

APPENDIX IV

Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund expenditure during 1980-81

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

Railways	New lines, Restoration of dismantled lines and Electrification of Railway lines						Other Items					
	Lines in progress		New Lines		Total		Rolling Stock		Others		Total	
	Capital	Depreciation Fund	Capital	Depreciation Fund	Capital	Depreciation Fund	Capital	Depreciation Fund	Capital	Depreciation Fund	Capital	Depreciation Fund
Central	8,00,00	..	..	..	8,00,00	..	62,57	78,11	20,61,76	14,72,82	21,24,33	15,50,93
Eastern	4,08,01	..	..	..	4,08,01	..	1,20,19	—11,92	8,13,87	11,79,93	9,34,06	11,68,01
Northern	2,86,35	..	..	..	2,86,35	..	2,16,72	79,36	21,96,64	12,41,33	24,13,36	13,20,69
Northeastern	67,99	2,00	..	..	67,99	2,00	1,60,74	12,87	19,71,50	6,04,22	21,32,24	6,17,09
Northeast Frontier	12,00,00	..	..	..	12,00.00	..	10,20	24,70	16,27,42	6,36,14	16,37,62	6,60,84
Southern	6,77,25	12,70	..	..	6,77,25	12,70	3,84,69	2,37,78	10,74,16	12,53,55	14,58,85	14,91,33
South Central	10,05,53	4,47	1,10,00	20,00	11,15,53	24,47	74,21	39,02	17,38,75	13,80,30	18,12,96	14,19,32
Southeastern	13,23,40	..	..	..	13,23,40	..	1,58,15	56,74	10,32,09	13,42,52	11,90,24	13,99,26
Western	69,24	..	1,10,00	..	1,79,24	..	93,32	17,03	30,47,84	10,59,88	31,41,16	10,76,91
Chittaranjan Locomotive Works	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,67,52	1,84,16	7,67,52	1,84,16
Diesel Locomotive Works	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—16,06,27	1,24,08	—16,06,27	1,24,08
Integral Coach Factory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,30,59	1,02,94	3,30,59	1,02,94

Wheel and Axle Plant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,99,00	..	14,99,00	..
Railway Eletrification	5,32,36	..	45,00	..	5,77,36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Railway Board (Rolling Stock)	..	..	..	..	..	..	202,29,21	119,45,27	10,00,00	..	212,29,21	119,45,27
TOTAL	63,70,13	19,17	2,65,00	20,00	66,35,13	39,17	215,10,00	124,78,96	175,54,87	105,81,87	390,64,87	230,60,83
Metropolitan Transport Project, Bombay	2,25,00	..	..	..	2,25,00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Metropolitan Transport Project, Calcutta	22,52,52	..	..	..	22,52,52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Metropolitan Transport Project, Delhi	17,48	..	..	..	17,48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Metropolitan Transport Project, Madras	5,00	..	..	..	5,00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	25,00,00	..	..	..	25,00,00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	88,70,13	19,17	2,65,00	20,00	91,35,13	39,17	215,10,00	124,78,96	175,54,87	105,81,87	390,64,87	230,60,83

APPENDIX V

Development Fund, Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund and Revenue (OLWR) expenditure during 1980-81

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

Railways	Development Fund	Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	Revenue (OLWR)
Central	3,22,19	1,47,00	1,30,06
Eastern	4,36,88	1,05,93	1,24,83
Northern	3,49,07	1,90,42	1,69,58
Northeastern	3,35,83	51,00	99,77
Northeast Frontier	89,64	20,41	1,02,14
Southern	2,53,78	1,38,76	1,26,85
South Central	1,85,90	1,02,34	1,21,03
Southeastern	2,11,42	90,07	1,43,70
Western	3,06,29	1,54,07	1,82,04
Railway Electrification	9,00	..	..
TOTAL . .	25,00,00	10,00,00	12,00,00

APPENDIX VI

Capital-at-Charge of Indian Government Railways

(in lakhs of rupees)

Administration	Budget Estimate 1980-81	
	As presented in March, 1980	As now proposed
1. Central	773,06	777,87
2. Eastern	587,87	589,45
3. Northern	748,00	757,21
4. Northeastern	214,17	217,80
5. Northeast Frontier	265,77	271,58
6. Southern	589,17	593,64
7. South Central	494,86	499,69
8. Southeastern	1053,98	1059,15
9. Western	688,12	692,49
10. Chittaranjan Locomotive Works	56,89	57,39
11. Diesel Locomotive Works	62,21	62,21
12. Integral Coach Factory	30,02	30,02
13. Wheels and Axles Plant	17,70	25,70
14. Railway Board and other Miscellaneous items	174,50	223,12
TOTAL—Capital-at-charge of Indian Government Railways	5756,32	5857,32
15. Metropolitan Transport Project, Bombay	8,40	8,77
—do— Calcutta	84,54	91,04
—do— Delhi	2,20	2,30
—do— Madras	1,31	1,34
TOTAL	96,45	103,45
Total—Capital-at-charge including outlay on Metropolitan Transport Projects.	5852,77	5960,77

APPENDIX VIII

Statement showing the percentage of (i) Total Working Expenses to Gross Traffic Receipts, (ii) Net Revenue to Capital-at-Charge and (iii) Net Surplus to Capital-at-Charge of Indian Government Railways

(In lakhs of rupees)

Year	Capital-at-charge	Gross Traffic Receipts	*Working expenses (including depreciation provision)	Net Revenue	Net Surplus(+) Shortfall(—)	Percentage of: Working Expenses Col. (4) to Gross Traffic Receipts Col. (3)	Percentage of: Net Revenue Col. (5) to Capital-at-charge Col. (2)	Percentage of: Net Surplus/ Shortfall Col. (6). to Capital-at-charge Col. (2)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1980-81 (Budget Estimate) As presented in March 1980 .	5756,32	2545,35	2294,47	281,55	—38,12	90.1	4.9	—0.7
As now proposed .	5857,32	2749,59	2415,93	364,95	+42,71	87.7	6.2	+0.7

*Includes also appropriation to Pension Fund from Revenue from 1964-65.

NOTES:—(1)Col. (5).—Net Revenue represents the net earnings during an accounting period after meeting all the revenue charges except the payment of dividend.

(2)Col.(6).— Net Surplus represents the net earnings during an accounting period after meeting all the revenue charges including the payment of dividend.

APPENDIX IX

Railway-wise figures of Percentage of net Revenue to Capital-at-Charge

Railway	Budget Estimate, 1980-81: As presented in March, 1980	Budget Estimate, 1980-81: As now proposed
Central	15.6	17.5
Eastern	—3.4	—2.0
Northern	7.3	9·4
North Eastern	—10.1	—8.5
Northeast Frontier	—12.9	—12.9
Southern	—5.6	—5.3
South Central	6.7	7.9
South Eastern	10.1	11.6
Western	13.1	15.2

NOTE.—Net Revenue represents the net earnings during an accounting period after meeting all the revenue charges except the payment of dividend to General Revenues.

APPENDIX X

Sources and Application of Funds

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimate, 1980-81	
	As presented in March, 1980	As now proposed
SOURCES OF FUNDS		
1. Net Revenue	281,55	364,95
2. Dividend to General Revenues .	319,67	322,24
3. Surplus (+)/Deficit(—) .	*—38,12	+42,71
4. Contribution to Depreciation Reserve Fund . . .	223,10	223,10
5. Open Line Works charged to Revenue	12,00	12,00
6. Contribution to Pension Fund (Net)	1,50	1,50
7. Contribution to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund . . .	8,98	8,98
8. Interest on Fund balances .	34,95	34,91
9. Total Internal Cash Generation	242,41	323,20
10. Contribution received from the General Revenues:		
(*a*) On Capital Account .	356,00	457,00
(*b*) As temporary loans for: .		
(*i*) Revenue Reserve Fund .	. .	. .
(*ii*) Development Fund .	36,09	. .
11. Total from General Revenues .	392,09	457,00
12. TOTAL SOURCE OF FUNDS (9+11)	634,50	780,20

*To be transferred to Deferred Dividend Liability Account

	Budget Esimate, 1980-81	
	As presented in March, 1980	As now proposed
APPLICATION OF FUNDS		
1. Open Line Works charged to Revenue . . .	12,00	12,00
2. Capital—additions to Railway assets	356,00	457,00
3. Replacement Works charged to Depreciation Reserve Fund	230,64	231,00
4. Development Fund Works .	24,00	25,00
5. Works charged to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund .	10,00	10,00
6. Total (1 to 5) . . .	632,64	735,00
**7. Repayment of loans obtained for:		
(*i*) Revenue Reserve Fund .	. .	. .
(*ii*) Developmeni Fund .	. .	. .
(*iii*) Deferred Dividend liability	—38,12	+6,67
8. Interest on temporary loans: .		
(*i*) Revenue Reserve Fund .	. .	. .
(*ii*) Development Fund .	12,45	11,37
9. Increase/decrease in Fund balances . . .	+27,53	+27,16
10. TOTAL APPLICATION OF FUNDS	634,50	780,20

DETAILS OF INCREASE (+)/DECREASE (—) IN FUND BALANCES

Depreciation Reserve Fund .	+10,01	+9,64
Revenue Reserve Fund . . .	+1	+1
Development Fund . . .	. .	. .
Pension Fund . . .	+16,25	+16,25
Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund .	+1,26	+1,26
TOTAL	+27,53	+27,16

**Temporary loan outstanding at the end of:		
(i) Revenue Reserve Fund .	. .	. .
(ii) Development Fund .	225,59	189,50
	225,59	189,50

APPENDIX XI

Statement of Revenue Receipt and Expenditure of Indian Government Railways, 1980-81

(In thousands of rupees')

	Central Railway		Eastern Railway		Northern Railway		Northeastern Railway	
	As presented in March, 1980	As now proposed	As presented in March, 1980	As now proposed	As presented in March, 1980	As now proposed	As presented in March, 1980	As now proposed
Capital-at-charge	**773,06,34**	**777,86,85**	**587,86,57**	**589,44,44**	**748,00,02**	**757,21,37**	**214,16,95**	**217,80,08**
Traffic Earnings—								
(*a*) Coaching—								
(*i*) Passengers—								
Upper .	22,43,80	25,80,29	4,64,50	5,34,16	15,49,00	17,81,30	1,40,10	1,61,11
Second .	122,65,20	133,15,58	86,75,50	94.18,46	133,56,00	144,99,80	54,61,10	59,28,79
TOTAL PASSENGERS .	145,09,00	158,95,87	91,40,00	99,52,62	149,05,00	162,81,10	56,01,20	60,89,90
(*ii*) Other Coaching	22,69,00	22,69,00	8,47,00	8,47.00	16,34,00	16,34,00	4,94,00	4,94,00
(*b*) Goods .	262,65,00	284,31,49	182,35,00	197,39,13	231,25,00	250,32,49	42,57,00	46,08 14
(*c*) Sundry Other earnings	14,60,00	14,60,00	7,75,00	7,75,00	9,64,00	9,64,00	3,46,00	3,46,00
TOTAL .	445,03,00	480,56,36	289,97,00	313,13,75	406,28,00	439,11,59	106,98,20	115,38,04
Suspense	—1,00,00	—1,00,00	..	..	—1,56,00	—1,56,00	—15,00	—15,00
*Gross Traffic Receipts	444,03,00	479,56,36	289,97,00	313,13,75	404,72,00	437,55,59	106,83,20	115,23,04
Working Expenses—								
Ordinary Working Expenses—								
(*i*) General Superintendence and Services . . .	15,17,67	15,75,37	19,52,86	20,25,24	17,38,16	18,03,56	10,21,56	10,61,63
(*ii*) Repairs & Maintenance of Permanent Way & Works	24,35,82	25,38,52	24,47,28	25,58,95	35,72,53	37,13,21	13,99,76	14,52,29
(*iii*) Repairs & Maintenance of Motive Power .	28,64,23	30,22,50	24,50,01	25,88,57	30,50,63	31,42,18	10,89,21	11,32,16
(*iv*) Repairs & Maintenance of Carriages & Wagons .	32,89,01	34,14,29	38,99,43	40,71,94	32,04,50	32,90,14	13,06,99	13,40,37
(*v*) Repairs & Maintenance of Plant & Equipment .	16,42,06	17,28,85	18,72,92	19,74,43	18,60,53	19,33,67	6,49,88	6,80,29
(*vi*) Operating Expenses—Rolling Stock & Equipment .	35,92,73	38,57,10	36,14,70	39,10,24	37,71,87	40,50,43	13,56,64	14,72,87
(*vii*) Operating Expenses—Traffic .	37,55,07	39,15,35	32,68,64	34,28,96	40,38,08	42,23,70	17,23,37	18,13,93
(*viii*) Operating Expenses Fuel .	65,37,44	74,36,62	48,26,15	51,48,73	66,63,40	72,59,33	17,85,64	18,67,83
(*ix*) Staff Welfare & Amenities .	9,50,24	10,07,53	11,45,13	12,01,12	13,78,41	14,42,25	5,13,84	5,38,33
(*x*) Miscellaneous Working Expenses .	15,92,63	16,72,54	17,08,96	17,77,32	17,41,22	17,88,32	6,36,84	6,65,22
(*xi*) Provident Fund Pension and other retirement benefits .	3,15,53	3,15,53	2,56,89	2,56,89	3,47,62	3,47,62	1,77,31	1,77,31
TOTAL	284,92,43	304,84,20	274,42,97	289,42,39	313,66,95	329,94,41	116,61,04	122,02,23
Suspense .	—1,05,70	—1,05,70	—52,51	—52,51	+64,99	+64,99	—25,58	—25,58
†TOTAL—ORDINARY WORKING EXPENSES .	283,86,73	303,78,50	273,90,46	288,89,88	314,31,94	330,59,40	116,35,46	121,76,65
*Includes receipts of worked lides . .	22,30	22,30	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX XI—*contd.*

(In thousands of rupees)

	Central Railway		Eastern Railway		Northern Railway		Northeastern Railway	
	As presented in March, 1980	As now proposed	As presented in March, 1980	As now proposed	As presented in March, 1980	As now proposed	As presented in March, 1980	As now proposed
Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund .	31,51,28	31,51,28	24,24,16	24,24,16	30,72,27	30,72,27	8,21,02	8,21,02
Appropriation to Pension Fund . . .	12,90,17	12,90,17	13,46,95	13,46,95	10,83,36	10,83,36	4,38,29	4,38,29
Total Working Expenses .	328,28,18	348,19,95	311,61,57	326,60,99	355,87,57	372,15,03	128,94,77	134,35,96
Net Traffic Receipts .	115,74,82	131,36,41	—21,64,57	—13,47,24	48,84,43	65,40,56	—22,11,57	—19,12,92
Miscellaneous Transactions—								
(*a*) Receipts—								
(*i*) Other receipts from subsidised companies .	3,60	3,60	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Other Miscellaneous Receipts .	9	9	2,47	2,47	6,96	6,96	5	5
(*iii*) Receipts from surcharge on passengers .	2,00,000	2,00,00	1,23,28	1,23,28	1,57,50	1,57,50	90,00	90,00
(*iv*) Subsidy from General Revenues towards Dividend Reliefs and other concessions	6,43,54	6,50,45	3,24,72	.3,26,71	7,81,63	7,95,65	1,60,57	1,65,08
Total Receipts .	8,47,23	8,54,14	4,50,47	4,52,46	9,46,09	9,60,11	2,50,62	2,55,13
Expenditure—								
(*i*) Subsidy .	..	..	6,54	6,54	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Payment to Worked lines								
(*a*) Net earnings	12,27	12,27	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Rebate	..	..	60	60	..	..	..	..
(*iii*) Surveys .	34,66	38,66	23,60	23,60	39,83	55,91	4,26	7,26
(*iv*) Open Line Works—Revenues .	1,30,06	1,30,06	1,22,83	1,24,83	1,70,58	1,69,58	1,05,77	99,77
(*v*) Appropriation to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund .	2,00,00	2,00,00	1,23,28	1,23,28	1,57,50	1,57,50	90,00	90,00
Total Expenditure .	3,76,99	3,80,99	2,76,85	2,78,85	3,67,91	3,82,99	2,00,03	1,97,03
Net Miscellaneous Receipts	4,70,24	4,73,15	1,73,62	1,73,61	5,78,18	5,77,12	50,59	58,10
Net Revenue .	120,45,06	136,09,56	—19,90,95	—11,73,63	54,62,61	71,17,68	—21,60,98	—18,54,82
Payments to General Revenues—								
(*i*) Dividend to General Revenues								
(*ii*) Payment in lieu of passenger fare tax .	44,61,31	44,77,21	36,41,69	36,01,30	42,71,82	42,99,80	11,72,39	11,81,40
(*iii*) Contribution to Railway Safety Works Fund .								
Surplus (+) or shortfall (—) for the year .	+75,83,75	+91,32,35	—56,32,64	—47,74,93	+11,90,79	+28,17,88	—33,33,37	—30,36,22
Operating Ratio**	74%	72.7%	107.7%	104.5%	87.4%	84.6%	120.8%	116.7%
Ratio of Net Revenue to Capital-at-charge .	15.6%	17.5%	—3.4%	—2.0%	7.3%	9.4%	—10.1%	—8.5%

**Ratio of Total working Expenses to Gross Traffic Receiots.

APPENDIX XI—*contd.*

Statement of Revenue Receipts and Expenditure of Indian Government Railways, 1980-81

(In thousands of rupees)

	Northeast Frontier Railway		Southern Railway		South Central Railway		Southeastern Railway	
	As presented in March, 1980	As now proposed	As presented in March, 1980	As now proposed	As presented in March, 1980	As now proposed	As presented in March, 1980	As now proposd
Capital-at-Charge	265,77,10	271,58,10	589,17,52	593,64,10	494,85,96	499,68,62	1053,98,43	1059,15,33
Traffic Earnings—								
(*a*) Coaching—								
(*i*) Passengers								
Upper	2,21,00	2,54,14	7,48,80	8,61,09	5,47,40	6,29,49	6,49,40	7,46,79
Lower	20,89,00	22,67,90	68,24,70	74,09,16	63,55,60	68,99,89	46,97,60	50,99,90
Total Passengers	23,10,00	25,22,04	75,73,50	82,70,25	69,03,00	75,29,38	53,47,00	58,46,69
(*ii*) Other coaching	3,43,00	3,43,00	11,60,00	11,60,00	11,40,00	11,40,00	9,88,00	9,88,00
(*b*) Goods	41,70,00	45,13,97	89,85,00	97,26,14	147,25,00	159,39,61	343,70,00	372,05,04
(*c*) Sundry Other Earnings	3,58,00	3,58,00	8,10,00	8,10,00	6,35,00	6,35,00	5,57,00	5,57,00
TOTAL	71,81,00	77,37,01	185,28,50	199,66,39	234,03,00	252,43,99	412,62,00	445,96,73
SUSPENSE	—25,00	—25,00	—50,00	—50,00	—84,00	—84,00	—2,20,00	—2,20,00
*Gross Traffic Receipts	71,56,00	77,12,01	184,78,50	199,16,39	233,19,00	251,59,99	410,42,00	443,76,73
Working Expenses—								
Ordinary Working Expenses								
(*i*) General Superintendence and Services	8,31,47	8,64,76	14,10,48	14,59,04	10,56,56	10,98,83	18,01,40	18,72,89
(*ii*) Repairs & Maintenance of Permanent Way & Wokrs	14,55,90	15,20,44	22,95,38	23,61,46	21,94,36	23,26,23	33,32,39	34,90,14
(*iii*) Repairs & Maintenance of Motive Power	8,42,99	8,82,30	16,13,52	16,79,95	21,13,18	22,24,46	25,19,07	26,73,76
(*iv*) Repairs & Maintenance of Carriages & Wagons	11,86,74	12,37,92	27,37,70	28,05,76	15,66,31	16,12,31	30,26,10	31,33,32
(*v*) Repairs & Maintenance of Plant & Equipment	4,93,73	5,23,43	9,38,63	9,84,21	8,14,37	8,66,19	16,59,51	17,51,34
(*vi*) Operating Expenses—Rolling Stock & Equipment	12,87,81	13,75,26	19,89,46	21,26,14	19,02,18	20,35,40	27,90,97	30,26,53
(*vii*) Operating Expenses—Traffic	16,15,56	16,74,58	25,19,64	26,37,81	25,78,63	26,83,13	26,32,04	27,65,16
(*viii*) Operating Expenses—Fuel	12,93,86	14,57,21	36,86,71	42,97,43	40,38,95	45,73,38	48,17,22	53,75,45
(*ix*) Staff Welfare & Amenities	8,29,52	8,72,30	7,57,81	8,04,46	7,74,53	8,13,56	11,96,64	12,72,33
(*x*) Miscellaneous Working Expenses	7,65,76	7,92,10	11,71,33	12,28,33	8,50,26	8,94,10	13,18,70	13,65,14
(*xi*) Provident Fund, Pension and other retirement benefits	1,34,50	1,34,50	1,51,63	1,51,63	1,06,81	1,06,81	2,03,67	2,03,67
TOTAL	107,37,84	113,34,80	192,72,29	205,36,22	179,96,14	192,34,40	252,97,71	269,29,73
Suspense	—21,51	—21,51	—47,82	—47,82	—1,27,31	—1,27,31	—1,44,34	—1,44,34
TOTAL—ORDINARY EXPENSES	107,16,33	113,13,29	192,24,47	204,88,40	178,68,83	191,07,09	251,53,37	267,85,39
*Includes receipts of worked lives	9,60	9,60	34,28	34,28	..	..	6,10	6,10

APPENDIX XI—*contd.*

(In thousands of rupees)

	Northeast Frontier Railway		Southern Railway		South Central Railway		Southeastern Railway	
	As presented in March, 1980	As now proposed	As presented in March, 1980	As now proposed	As presented in March, 1980	As now proposed	As presented in March, 1980	As now Proposed
Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund .	10,23,07	10,23,07	24,06,84	24,06,84	19,78,48	19,78,48	43,49,71	43,49,71
Appropriation to Pension Fund .	2,04,50	2,04,50	8,96,66	8,96,66	4,39,59	4,3959	14,74,41	14,74,41
TOTAL—WORKING EXPENSES	119,43,90	125,40,86	225,29,97	237,91,90	202,86,90	215,25,16	309,77,49	326,09,51
Net Traffic Receipts .	—47,87,90	—48,28,85	—40,49,47	—38,75,51	30,32,10	36,34 83	100,64,41	117,67,22
Miscellaneous Transactions								
(*a*) Receipts—								
(*i*) Other receipts from subsidised companies .	98	98	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Other Miscellaneous Receipts .	5	5	4	4	9	9	25	25
(*iii*) Receipts from surcharge on passengers .	19,00	19,00	85,35	85,35	64,31	64,31	61,00	61,00
(*iv*) Subsidy from General Revenues towards divident reliefs and other concessions . .	14,73,31	14,47,82	8,50,73	8,58,26	4,36,01	4,42,38	7,28,36	7,35,69
TOTAL—RECEIPTS . .	14,93,34	14,67,85	9,36,12	9,43,65	5,00,41	5,06,78	7,89,61	7,96,94
(*b*) Expenditure—								
(*i*) Payment to Worked lines—								
(*a*) Net earnings.	4,80	4,80	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Rebate, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,19	1,19
(*ii*) Surveys . .	5,50	5,50	—5,13	4,87	17,88	31,88	30,36	31,36
(*iii*) Open Line Works Revenue . .	1,02,14	1,02,14	1,22,85	1,26,85	1,21,03	1,21,03	1,43,95	1,43,70
(*iv*) Appropriation to Accident Compensation, safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	19,00	19,00	85,35	85,35	64,31	64,31	61,00	61,00
TOTAL—EXPENDITURE .	1,31,44	1,31,44	2,03,07	2,17,07	2,03,22	2,17,22	2,36,50	2,37,25
Net Miscellaneous Receipts	13,61,90	13,36,41	3,33,05	7,26,58	2,97,19	2,89,56	5,53,11	5,59,69
Net Revenue . . .	—34,26,00	—34,92,44	—33,16,42	—31,48,93	33,29,29	39,24,39	106,17,62	123,26,91
Payments to General Revenues—								
(*i*) Dividend to General Revenues .								
(*ii*) Payments in lieu of passenger fare tax . . .	+6,36,19	6,53,61	33,94,98	34,07,98	28,16,02	28,30,25	60,22,49	60,37,9 8
(*iii*) Contribution to Railway Safety Works Fund .								
Surplus (+) or shortfall (—) for the year . .	—40,62,19	—41,46,05	—67,11,40	—65,56,91	+5,13,27	+10,94,14	+45,95,13	+62,88,93
**Operating ratio . .	166.6%	162.4%	121.8%	119.4%	87.2%	85.8%	75.4%	73.4%
Ratio of net revenue to Capital-at-charge . .	—12.9%	—12.9%	—5.6%	—5.3%	6.7%	7.9%	10.1%	11.6%

**Ratio of Total Working Expenses excluding suspense to total earnings.

†No dividend liability. This represents loss in the working of Strategic lines.

APPENDIX XI—*Contd.*

Statement of Revenue Receipts and Expenditure of Indian Government Railways 1980-81

(In thousands of rupees)

	Western Railways		Total-All Railways	
	As presented in March, 1980	As now proposed	As presented in March, 1980	As now proposed
Capital-at-Charge	688,11,66	692,49,32	5756,31,89@	5857,31,89@
Traffic Earnings :				
(*a*) Coaching—				
(*i*) Passengers—				
Upper	15,54,50	17,87,63	81,18,50	93,36,00
Lower	116,61,80	126,60,52	713,86,50	775,00,00
Total Passenger	132,16,30	144,48,15	795,05,00	868,36,00
(*ii*) Other Coaching	12,10,00	12,10,00	100,85,00	100,85,00
(*b*) Goods	245,98,00	266,26,99	1587,30,00	1718,23,00
(*c*) Sundry Other Earnings	10,60,00	10,60,00	69,65,00	69,65,00
TOTAL	400,84,30	433,45,14	2552,85,00	2757,09,00
Suspense	—1,00,00	—1,00,00	—7,50,00	—7,50,00
*Gross Traffic Receipts	399,84,30	432,45,14	2545,35,00	2749,59,00
Working Expenses—				
(*i*) General Superintendence and Services	17,67,56	17,67,66	130,97,72	135,28,98
(*ii*) Repairs & Maintenance of Parmanent Way & Works	25,69,91	26,81,71	217,03,33	226,42,85
(*iii*) Repairs & Maintenances of Motive Power	23,53,66	24,91,37	188,96,50	198,37,25
(*iv*) Repairs & Maintenance of Carriages & Wagons	34,96,21	36,63,06	237,12,99	245,69,11
(*v*) Repairs & Maintenance of Plant & Equipment	15,69,95	16,60,02	115,01,58	121,02,43
(*vi*) Opening Expenses—Rolling Stock & Equipment	30,76,26	33,17,49	233,82,62	251,71,46
(*vii*) Operating Expenses—Traffic	35,33,31	36 94,61	256,64,34	268,37,23
(*viii*) Operating Expenses—Fuel	61,15,13	68,02,27	397,64,50	442,18,25
(*ix*) Staff Welfare & Amenities	10,25,04	10,83,36	85,71,16	90,35,24
(*x*) Miscellaneous Working Expenses	14,58,51	14,58,92	112,44,21	116,41,99
(*xi*) Provident Fund, Pension and other retirement benefits	2,84,35	2,84,35	19,78,31	19,78,31
TOTAL	272,49,89	289,04,82	1995,17,26	2115,63,20
Suspense	—10,26	+89,74	—4,70,04	—3,70,04
TOTAL—ORDINARY WORKING EXPENSES	272,39,63	289,94,56	1990,47,22	2111,93,16

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*Inclvdes receipts of worked lines 72,28 72,28

@Excludes Capital-at-Charge of M.T.P. but includes Capital-at-Charge of Production Units and other Miscellaneous items.

APPENDIX XI—*Contd.*

(In thousands of rupees)

	Western Railway		Total—All Railways	
	As presented in March, 1980	As now proposed	As presented in March, 1980	As now proposed
Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund	27,73,17	27,73,17	220,00,00	220,00,00
Appropriation to Pension Fund	12,26,07	12,26,07	84,00,00	84,00,00
TOTAL—WORKING EXPENSES	312,38,87	329,93,80	2294,47,22	2415,93,16
Net Traffic R3ceipts	87,45,43	102,51,34	250,87,78	333,65,84
Miscellaneous Transactions				
(*a*) Receipts—				
(*i*) Other receipts from subsidised companies	..	..	4,58	4,58
(*ii*) Other Miscellaneous Receipts	1,25	125	42,93	42,93
(*iii*) Receipts from surcharge on passengers	2,54,00	2,54,00	10,54,44	10,54,44
(*iv*) Subsidy from General Revenues towards Dividend reliefs and other concessions	4,86,78	4,93,27	62,65,95	63,81,29
TOTAL—Receipts	7,42,03	7,48,52	73,67,90	74,83,24
(*b*) Expenditure—				
(*i*) Subsidy	..	..	6,54	6,54
(*ii*) Payment to Worked lines				
(*a*) Net earnings	..	..	17,07	17,07
(*b*) Rebate	..	..	1,79	1,79
(*iii*) Surveys	15,19	16,19	1,97,53	2,15,23
(*iv*) Other miscellaneous Expenditure	..	..	17,23,24	17,59,20
(*v*) Open Line Works—Revenue	1,80,79	1,82,04	12,00,00	12‘00,00
(*vi*) Appropriation to Pension Fund	..	..	1,00,00	1,00,00
(*vii*) Appropriation to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	2,54,00	2,54,00	10,54,44	10,54,44
TOTAL—EXPENDITURE	4,49,98	4,52,23	43,00,61	43,54,27
Net Miscellaneous Receipts	2,92,05	2,96,29	30,67,29	31,28,97
Net Revenue	90,37,48	105,47,63	281,55,07	364,94,81
Payments to General Revenues—			(*281,55,07)	
(*i*) Dividend toGeneral Revenues	40,70,78	40,83,80	301,98,95	304,55,96
(*ii*) Payments in lieu of passenger fare tax			16,25,00	16,25,00
(*iii*) Contribution to Railway Safety Works Fund			1,43,34	1,43,34
Surplus (—) or shortfall (—) for the year	+49,66,70	+64,63,83	—38,12,22**	+42,70,51
Operating Ratio**	78%	75.9%	90.1%	87.8%
Ratio of net Revenue to Capital at charge	13.1%	15.2%	4.9%	6.2%

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*Represents proposed payment of Dividend to General Revenues.

**Ratio of Total Working Expenses to Total Earnings excluding suspense.

***Shortfall in payment of Dividend transferred to Deferred Dividend Liability account.

APPENDIX XIII

Depreciation Reserve Fund

(In lakhs of rupees)

Year	Appropriation to Fund from				With-drawal from fund	Net accretion to fund during the year	Closing Balance
	Revenue	Capital	Interest on balance	Total			
1980-81 (Budget Estimate)							
(*i*) As presented in March 1980 .	220,00	3,10	17,56	240,66	230,64	10,02	306,46
(*ii*) As now proposed	220,00	3,10	17,54	240,64	231,00	9,64	306,08

APPENDIX XV

Development Fund

(In lakhs of rupees)

Year	Appropriation to Fund from			Withdrawal from fund	Net accretion to fund during the year	*Closing Balance
	Revenue surplus etc.	Interest on balances	Total			
1980-81 (Budget Estimate)						
(*i*) As presented in March, 1980	(a) 36,09	36	36,45	36,45	..	..
(*ii*) As now proposed	(b) 36,04	33	36,37	36,37	..	..

*These figures are provisional, as the balances of ex-state Railways merged therein have not yet been finalised.

(*a*) Represents anticipated loan from General Revenues.

(*b*) Represents appropriation from Revenue surplus.

APPENDIX XVI

Railway Pension Fund

(In lakhs of rupees)

Year	Appropriation to Fund					Withdrawal from Fund	Net accre-tion to fund durng the year	Closing Balance
	By transfer from S.R.P.F. (Contribu-tory)	Revenue	Capital	Interest on balance	Total			
1980-81 (Budget Estimate)								
(*i*) As presented in March, 1980 .	..	85,00	1,50	14,75	101,25	85,00	16,25	261,36
(*ii*) As now proposed .	..	85,00	1,50	14,75	101,25	85,00	16,25	261,36

APPENDIX XVII

Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund

(In lakhs of rupees)

Year	Appropriation to Fund			Withdrawal from Fund	Net accretion to Fund during the year	Closing balance
	From surcharge on passengers	Interest	Total			
1980-81 (Budget Estimate)						
(*i*) As presented in March, 1980	10,55	2,27	12,82	11,56	1,26	39,64
(*ii*) As now proposed	10,55	2,27	12,82	11,56	1,26	39,64

APPENDIX XVIII

Deferred Dividend Liability Account

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Year	Opening balance	Accretion during the year	Payment during the year	Closing Balance
1980-81 (Budget Estimate)				
(*i*) As presented in March, 1980	162,31	38,12	..	200,43
(*ii*) As now proposed	162,31	..	6,67	155,64

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Works, Machinery and Rolling Stock, Programme of Railways for 1980-81

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SUMMARY
OF
RAILWAYS' WORKS, MACHINERY AND ROLLING STOCK PROGRAMME FOR 1980-81

The table below sets out the Budget Estimate for 1980-81 of expenditure chargeable to Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund, Development Fund, Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund and Revenue (OLWR).

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

Particulars	Budget Estimate, 1980-81
Capital	457,00,00
Depreciation Reserve Fund	231,00,00
Development Fund	25,00,00
Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	10,00,00
Revenue (OLWR)	12,00,00
TOTAL	735,00,00
Metropolitan Transport Projects— Misc. Advances (Cap.)	25,00,00
GRAND TOTAL	760,00,00

The following is the distribution of the net provision of 760 crores among the various classes of works :—

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Sub-heads of Demand	Budget Estimate, 1980-81					
	Capital	Depreciation Reserve Fund	Development Fund	Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	Revenue (OLWR)	Total
(*a*) New lines (Construction)	44,80	..	1	..	..	44,81
(*b*) Purchase of new lines	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*c*) Restoration of dismantled lines	..	22	..	..	..	22
(*d*) Gauge conversion	41,80	55	2,39	6	..	44,80
(*e*) Doubling	31,11	1,10	1,62	1	..	33,84
(*f*) Traffic facilities—Yard remodelling and others	24,53	1,72	2,43	1,21	4,25	34,14
(*g*) Rolling stock	215,10	126,48	11	..	..	341,69

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Sub-heads of Demands	Budget Estimate, 1980-81					
	Capital	Depreciation Reserve Fund	Development Fund	Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	Revenue (OLWR)	Total
(*h*) Track Renewals	..	100,00	..	..	..	100,00
(*i*) Bridge work	—1	8,60	68	2,90	18	12,35
(*j*) Signalling and Telecommunication works	2,78	7,56	2,23	5,54	1,89	20,00
(*k*) Taking over of line wires from P & T	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*l*) Electrification Projects	21,71	26	9	..	..	22,06
(*m*) Other electrical works	1,02	4,17	1,64	..	1,37	8,20
(*n*) Machinery & Plant	5,40	10,00	10	..	1,50	17,00
(*o*) Workshops—including Production Units	30,94	2,91	2,52	..	1,68	38,05
(*p*) Staff quarters	7,42	1,05	18	..	11	8,76
(*q*) Amenities for staff	5	22	5,52	7	39	6,25
(*r*) (*i*) Passenger amenities	..	32	4,15	19	15	4,81
(*ii*) Other Railway users' amenities	..	..	17	..	2	19
(*s*) Investment in Government Commercial undertakings—Road Services	22,00	..	..	..	..	22,00
(*t*) Investment in Government commercial undertakings—Public undertakings	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*u*) Other specified works	52	25	1,16	2	46	2,41
(*v*) Stores suspense (Net)	—20,76	..	..	..	..	—20,76
(*w*) Manufacture suspense (Net)	16,57	..	..	..	..	16,57
(*x*) Miscellaneous Advances (Net)	12,19	..	..	..	..	12,19
Credits or Recoveries:—						
(a) Credits for released materials	..	—34,41	..	..	..	—34,41
(b) Other credits	—17	..	..	..	..	—17
Total	457,00	231,00	25,00	10,00	12,00	735,00
Metropolitan Transport Projects	25,52	..	..	..	..	25,52
Credits or Recoveries	—52	..	..	..	..	—52
Grand Total	482,00	231,00	25,00	10,00	12,00	760,00

Important New Works proposed during 1980-81 with brief notes of justification are as under:—

NEW LINES (CONSTRUCTION)

1. *Construction of a BG railway line from Bonakalu to Joggayapeta—(length 34 Kms)—South Central Railway*—Government of India have decided to set up a steel plant with an annual capacity of 3.4 million tonnes at Vishakhapatnam with provision of future expansion to 6 million tonnes. The raw materials for this plant will be moving from various areas of the South-Eastern and South-Central Railways. The annual requirement of 700.000 tonnes of lime-stone for the steel plant is proposed to be moved from the limestone deposits available in the Bodiwada reserve forests near Joggayapeta in Andhra Pradesh. Bonakalu on the Vijayawada—Kazipet section is the railhead nearest to the limestone deposits. The length of the proposed line will be about 34 kms. An engineering-cum-traffic survey is being taken up for this line and other line capacity works in connection with Vishakhapatnam Steel Plant. The return on this line will be known after completion of the survey. It is proposed to include this line at an estimated cost of Rs. 7 crores with an initial outlay of Rs. 1.10 crore during 1980-81.

2. *Construction of a new BG line from Kota to Chittorgarh—Western Railway (Length 242 kms)—Western Railway.*—The northern States of Punjab, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh and the Union territories of Delhi and Chandigarh, apart from the Western areas of Uttar Pradesh, are deficit in cement. Demand for creation of additional cement capacity has gained momentum, in the area following the hinterland of Kota, Bundi, Parasuli, Chittorgarh and Nimuch. M/s Cement Corporation of India has proposed 2.5 M.T. Super Cement Plant around Bundi and M/s. Duncan Bros. for a plant at Chittorgarh with a rated capacity of 1.2 M.T. There are also very good prospects for setting up a cement plant at Parasuli.

In order to serve the area and enable the full prospects of industrialisation being realised, spearheaded by a revolution in the production of Cement, it is proposed to lay a BG line from Kota to Chittorgarh. The new BG line will also relieve the transhipment point at Ratlam. The new BG network passing through the mineral rich belt will act as a catalyst for general economic growth in this area and help serve other industries like lead and zinc concentrates moving out of Chittorgarh—Udaipur sector in all BG route to Vishakhapatnam and Dhanbad areas. On a preliminary techno-economic survey, the project is expected to cost about Rs. 41.09 crores. The final location-cum-traffic survey is in progress and the return will be assessed. This work is therefore being included in the Budget at an estimated cost of Rs. 41.09 crores with an outlay of Rs. 1.10 crore during 1980-81.

RESTORATION OF DISMANTLED LINES

1. *Bringing Old Madhavnagar Station on the main line by providing a chord line between Nandre and New Sangli on Pune-Miraj Section—South Central Railway.* During the conversion of the Pune-Miraj section from MG to BG in 1971 the metre gauge alignment was diverted between Nandre and Miraj by-passing the Old Madhavnagar station. A new station at Sangli was also provided. The old MG branch line between Miraj and Old Sangli station was dismantled. A new Madhavnagar station was provided on the BG alignment in 1977 as a result of representations from the local people. There have been several representations since then to bring the Old Madhavnagar station on the main line and for restoring the Miraj-Sangli branch line.

In view of the industrial development in the area adjoining Old Madhavanagar station and the strong feelings of the local citizens, it has been proposed to bring Old Madhavnagar station on the main line by providing a chord line between Nandre and New Sangli stations via Old Madhavnagar station. The chord line follows the abandoned alignment up to Old Madhavanagar. This work is proposed to be included at an estimated cost of Rs. 72.75 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs during 1980-81.

2. *Restoration of Miraj-Sangli rail link—South Central Railway.*—The people of Sangli and surrounding areas such as Vishrambagh have been representing that abandoned branch line from Miraj to Old Sangli should be restored for the convenience of the students and commuters. Keeping in view the general requirements of the area and the people at Sangli, it is proposed to restore this branch line as a BG branch line. This work is to be included in the Budget for 1980-81 on grounds of providing public utility services to the urban population of Miraj-Vishrambagh-Sangli area and restoring the services which were once available to the public. The cost of restoration of this 7.77 km. branch line is estimated at Rs. 53.52 lakhs with surface crossings instead of road-overbridges. To make this line viable, suitable inflation in rates will be considered. An outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs is being provided for this work during 1980-81.

DOUBLING

1. *Jukehi—Satna—Manikpur section doubling—Central Railway.*—The Jukehi—Satna—Manikpur—Cheoki single line section is located on Bombay—Allahabad—Howrah route and is sandwiched between double line sections at both ends. The traffic moving on double line sections has to be carried across the single line Jukehi—Cheoki section. In order to carry the cement from a number of cement plants coming up on this section and limestone traffic originating on the section, it is essential to double the entire section from Jukehi to Cheoki (near Allahabad). Patch doubling for a length of 25.77 Kms. was sanctioned in 1979-80. It is now proposed to provide for the doubling of a further stretch of 34.31 Kms. together with remodelling of involved yards and other essential traffic facility works at a cost of Rs. 5.00 crores with an outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakhs in 1980-81.

2. *Kiul—Jamalpur—Bhagalpur doubling—Eastern Railway.*—The existing Kiul—Jamalpur—Bhagalpur section is working to saturation. There has been persistent demand from public for introduction of additional train to Delhi from this area. It has not so far been possible to accede to these requests owing to the constraint of capacity on the section. It is now proposed to undertake the patch doublings of the following sections in 1980-81 Budget.

(*i*) Kajra—Jamalpur (29.21 kms.) on Kiul—Jamalpur section.

(*ii*) Ratanpur—Sultanganj (22.48 kms.) on Jamalpur—Bhagalpur section.

This work is estimated to cost Rs. 6.80 crores and an outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is being provided in 1980-81.

3. *Doubling between* (*a*) *Panipat—Bhaini Khurd* (41.28 *Kms.*) *and between Shahbad Markanda—Ambala Cantt.* (19.40 *Kms.*) *on Panipat—Ambala section* (*b*) *Brar Square—Dayabasti* (8.00 *Kms.*). (*c*) *Okhla—Lajpatnager* (1.35 *Kms.*) —*Northern Railway.*—Delhi—Ambala Cantt. section which is 197.14 Kms. long with 29 block stations, is pre-dominantly passenger oriented. Fast increase in volume of goods traffic and loading on the section is expected with the commissioning of Thermal Power Plant at Asan and the Fertilizer Plant at Diwana and Commissioning Food Corporation of India's bulk storage godowns under Construction at several stations on this section.

The section between Subzimandi—Sonepat is already doubled. The remaining portion from Sonepat to Ganaur and Ganaur—Panipat is in progress and is also likely to be doubled shortly. In order to handle the increased volume of goods traffic it is proposed to double the section between Panipat and Bhaini Khurd (41.28 Kms) and between Shahbad Markanda and Ambala Cantt. (19.40 Kms) in the first phase of doubling the entire section between Panipat and Ambala Cantt. The sections between Brar Square—Dayabasti (8.00 Kms) and between Okhla—Lajpat Nagar (1.35 Kms) are also being doubled to enable the additional traffic from Tughlakabad side to pass over to Azadpur to meet the proposed double line section. The entire work under Phase I is estimated to cost Rs. 1350.00 lakhs. Part of this cost viz., on doubling Brar Square—Dayabasti and Okhla —Lajpatnagar sections will be charged to Metropolitan Transport Project (Railways), if the M.T.P. project, presently under consideration of Planning Commission, is sanctioned. An outlay of Rs. 102.00 lakhs is proposed for 1980-81.

4. *Doubling of track between Krishnarajapuram and Whitefield* (9.32 *Kms.*)—*Southern Railway.*—An Engineering-cum-Traffic Survey for doubling the section between Jolarpettai-Bangalore has been carried out. Based on the recommendations of the Survey Report, the following sections have already been taken up for doubling:—

(*i*) Jolarpettai-Mullanur (34.04 Kms.).

(*ii*) Krishnarajapuram-Bangalore city (13.87 kms.).

(*iii*) Mullanur-Kuppam (12.09 Kms.)

It is now considered necessary to undertake doubling of the Krishnarajapuram-Whitefield section. The work is, therefore, included in the Budget at a cost of Rs. 2 crores with an outlay of Rs. 1 lakh for the current year.

5. *Phulera—Kishangarh section—Doubling of Phulera—Kishangarh by providing formation to M.G. standard and Bridges to B.G. Standard* (50.97 *Kms.*)—*Western Railway.*—In order to develop line capacity for movement of additional cement traffic originating on Ratlam—Neemuch—Ajmer and Palanpur—Ajmer sections, due to setting up of a number of new cement factories on the two sections, there is an urgent need for doubling of track between Kishangarh and Phulera. This section forms part of Delhi—Sabarmati M.G. route already approved for conversion to B.G. As the conversion of the route is likely to take some time in view of heavy investment and capacity on Kishangarh—Phulera section has to be created urgently to carry with the cement traffic, it is proposed to provide for the doubling of this section to B.G. substructure at a cost of Rs. 5.72 crores with an outlay of Rs. 65 lakhs in 1980-81.

TRAFFIC FACILITIES—YARD REMODELLING AND OTHERS

1. *Jhansi Division—Extension of loop lines to* 686 *m. CSR at 8 stations—Central Railway.*—The existing loop lines on Jhansi—Bhimsen and Banda—Manikpur sections are of non-standard length and can not accommodate trains with loads more than 50 four wheelers. At present goods trains hauled by diesel locos and having a load of 70 wagons are run through while Mail, Express, Passenger and Sectional goods trains are regulated on loop lines for crossing purpose. Continuance of this arrangement is not feasible especially with the introduction of two express trains on Manikpur—Banda section, running of 3 express trains on Jhansi—Bhimsen section and running of one express train on Bhimsen—Banda section. It is therefore proposed to extend the loop-lines to 686 m. at seven stations on Jhansi—Bhimsen and one station on Manikpur—Banda section in the first phase at a cost of Rs. 70 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs in 1980-81.

2. *Jhansi Yard—Provision of three R&D Lines with other incidental facilities—Central Railway.*—Jhansi is an important marshalling yard which handles trains from four different directions *viz.* Bina, Agra, Kanpur and Banda. It also serves Carriage and Wagon Workshop, store-depot and traffic meant for

defence depots in Jhansi area. With the completion of doubling on Bina—Jhansi—Agra and Bina—Katni sections, the traffic requiring passage through Jhansi has increased substantially and will go up still further with the coming up of a new thermal plant of 220 M.W. at Paricha and a major fertilizer plant at Thal Vaishet. The facilities availble in Jhansi Yard are inadequate to deal with the present level of traffic and goods trains are severly detained. It is, therefore, essential to provide at least three Receipt and Despatch lines with other incidental facilities. The cost of the proposed work is Rs. 71.00 lakhs and a provision of Rs. 25 lakhs is being made in the Budget for 1980-81.

3. *Mathurapur Road and Dhapdhapi—Conversion of flag stations into crossing stations.—Eastern Railway.*—Baruipur—Lakshmikantapur is an electrified single line suburban section mainly used for running Electric Multiple Unit suburban trains. Two long Block sections between Baruipur and Gocharan, and between Joyanagar Majilpur and Lakshmikantapur, act as a serious constraint in train operations on this single line suburban section which is over saturated. Considerable difficulty is also experienced in movement of foodgrains from Mathurapur road as this station is provided with one running line only. Additional trains are required to be run during the peak period to cater for the commuter traffic on this section. It is, therefore, necessary to convert Mathurapur road and Dhapdhapi stations into crossing stations. The work has, therefore, been included in the Budget for 1980-81 at a cost of Rs. 44.05 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 1 lakh for the year.

4. *Garhwa Road—Chopan section—Provision of two crossing stations—between Garhwa and Meralgam and Gurmura and Salaibanwa—Eastern Railway.*—The 141.3 km long Garhwa Road—Chopan single line section is the artery through which flows the stream of traffic catering to various industries like steel plants, cement etc. The existing capacity on this section is fully utilised. It will become necessary to run more trains on this section to move coal, lime stone etc. to the above major industries, thus requiring additional capacity. It is necessary to split up the long block sections of Garhwa—Meralgam and Gurmura—Salaibanwa section by providing additional crossing stations one in each section. The capacity would thereby increase and it will be possible to run about three more trains. This work is, therefore, included in the Budget at the cost of Rs. 55.66 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs for the year.

5. *Andal—Provision of standby Diesel Generating Station for emergency power supply to yards, loco sheds, sick lines, hump control etc.—Eastern Railway.*—Due to acute shortage of power supply in West Bengal the traffic movement in this station has adversely been affected. This work will help in this regard and is estimated to cost Rs. 47.73 lakhs of which an outlay of Rs. 1 lakh is being provided in 1980-81.

6. *Provision of additional throughput and terminal facilities including doubling between Garhi-Harsaru and Khalilpur for movement of additional cement traffic Phase I—Northern Railway.*—Cement projects at Nimbehera with a capacity of 4.25 lakh tonnes per annum and Neemuch 4.00 lakh tonnes are already under construction. Besides, another five cement projects on the M.G. system of Western Railway have been cleared recently. Most of the traffic from these factories is likely to move towards Northern India over Western and Northern Railways M.G. systems. The proposals are likely to materialise progressively within the next 3 years or so. In order to handle this additional traffic it is proposed to undertake certain line capacity works on the M.G. section of Northern Railway on Bikaner Divison, including doubling of Garhi Harsaru-Khalilpur section to B.G. sub-structure to dovetail with future conversion of Delhi—Rewari—Ahmedabad route into broad gauge. The other works proposed in Phase-I of the scheme consist mainly of additional facilities required at the terminals at Hissar, Bhatinda, Kotkapura, Shakurbasti etc. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 500.00 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed for 1980-81.

7. *Jeonathpur—Vyasnagar section—Restoration of bye-pass line between Jeonathpur and Vyasnagar to bye-pass Mughalsarai Yard—Northern Railway.*—Jeonathpur—Vyasnagar link avoiding Mughalsarai was constructed during 1956-57 at the time of remodelling of Mughalsarai yard, to avoid Northern Railway cross traffic passing through Mughalsarai. This link was dismantled in 1959 as Mughalsarai yard was considered to be in a position to handle cross traffic with the facilities available in that yard. With the coming up of a major Cement Plant at Chunar, the quantum of cross traffic would tremendously increase. The supply of covered empties for cement loading at Chunar, of the order of 200 wagons a day, will become very difficult without the provision of Mughalsarai avoiding line. It is, therefore, considered necessary to provide this bye-pass line to avoid heavy detention to the cross traffic loads. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 61.80 lakhs, out of which an outlay of Rs. 50.05 lakhs is proposed for 1980-81.

8. *Suchipind.—Provision of additional facilities to handle IOC traffic—Northern Railway.*—The movement of POL traffic from Mathura Refinery has been planned by a pipeline from Mathura to Jullundur with tap off points at Delhi and Ambala. The pipeline is expected to be ready for commissioning by June 1981. From the pipeline terminal in Jullundur, the POL products will move further to the ultimate destinations such as Jammu Tawi, Pathankot, Amritsar and Kotkapura etc. by rail. The pipeline terminal will also serve the tankers for movement of POL products by road. Since Jullundur station is completely space bound, it is proposed to develop this complex of POL terminal at Suchipind station at a distance of 3.4 Km. from Jullundur city. Railway's share of cost is estimated at Rs. 33.89 lakhs and party's share as Rs. 20.95 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 11.94 lakhs is being proposed for 1980-81.

9. *Shoranur—Mangalore section—1. Calicut—Extension of R&D line to hold 70 vehicles. 2. Elattur—*

Extension of loop to hold 70 *vehicles.* 3. *Charvattur—Extension of loop to hold* 70 *vehicles.* 4. *Kasargoad—Provision of one loop to hold* 70 *vehicles.—Southern Railway.*—On the Shoranur—Mangalore section, loop capacity on most of the stations is less than 70 vehicles. In order to increase the throughput on the section, dieselisation of goods trains is necessary, for which the loop capacity on these stations is a constraint. It is, therefore, essential to have loop lines to hold 70 vehicles not only to meet the present traffic requirements but also to cater to the anticipated increase in traffic on this section and for eliminating detentions to loaded traffic. It is, therefore, proposed to undertake the work of extension of R&D loop line to hold 70 vehicles at (i) Calicut (ii) Elattur (iii) Charvattur and provision of one loop to hold 70 vehicles at Kasargoad at a cost of Rs. 36.80 lakhs in the 1980-81 Budget with an outlay of Rs. 2.50 lakhs for the year.

10. *Provision of a bye pass line from Mangalore—Shoranur line to Mangalore—Panambur—Southern Railway.*—There are four running lines at Mangalore station, which is a terminal of the B.G. line on the West Coast. The yard is space bound. It is not possible to extend the Mangalore station further to accommodate goods operation. With the traffic developing at the new Mangalore Port, it would become impossible for the goods traffic to and from the Port being handled at Mangalore station. The Ministry of Shipping and Transport are developing additional rail facilities at their own cost in the Panambur Marshalling yard and adding wharfs in the Port to deal with the anticipated increase in traffic. It has, therefore, become necessary to provide a byepass line connecting Mangalore—Panambur line with Mangalore—Shoranur line bye passing Mangalore yard. The work of acquisition of land was earlier included in 1979-80 Budget for this purpose. This work has, therefore, been included in the Budget for 1980-81 at a cost of Rs. 47.87 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 3.20 lakhs for the year.

11. *Ernakulam-Quilon section*—(i) *Provision of second signalled loop at Chengannur and Perinad and* (ii) *Vaikam Road—Conversion into crossing station—Southern Railway.*—The present line capacity on the Ernakulam-Quilon section is expected to fall short of the anticipated requirements. Flexibility is also not available to cater for the operating exigencies. The opening of Trivandrum-Nagercoil-Kanyakumari line and the proposed opening of Nagercoil-Tirunelveli line will require additional goods trains to be run on this section. It is , therefore, essential to provide: (1) an additional crossing station on this section by conversion of the existing Vaikam road flag station and (2) provision of additional loop to hold 70 vehicles at Chengannur and Perinad stations on this section. The cost of the work is estimated to be Rs. 49.60 lakhs and outlay of Rs. 3 lakhs is provided for the year.

12. *Harihar-Hubli Section—Extension of loops to hold* 60 *vehicles each at Kundgol, Saunshi, Savanur and Haveri—Southern Railway.*—Goods traffic on the Harihar-Hubli section is already being cleared partially by diesel trains. In order to clear the traffic currently and to meet the anticipated increase in traffic, it is necessary to run more diesel trains on this section, for which the capacity of loops at the stations on this section is required to be extended. Most of the stations on this section have only loops of capacity to hold 40 vehicles which results in under utilisation of diesel locomotives. It is, therefore, proposed to undertake these works at a cost of Rs. 30.87 lakhs in the Budget, with an outlay of Rs. 2 lakhs for the year.

13. *Kazipet-Dornakal section—Provision of intermediate block signalling with axle counters between* (*a*) *Warangal & Chintalapalli* (12.31 *Kms.*) (*b*) *between Dornakal & Gundratimadugu* (13.03 *Kms.*) (*c*) *between Madhira & Tondalagopavaram* (9.22 *Kms.*)*—South Central Railway.*— Kazipet-Dornakal-Vijayawada Section is a part of North-South Grand Trunk Route and is working to saturation. It is seen that the anticipated increase in traffic due to general goods and movement of coal and food grains for the power houses at Kondapalli and Mettur Dam and F.C.I. godowns at Khammam and Rayanapadu, would outstrip the available capacity, including that to be generated by line capacity works under execution. It is, therefore, proposed to further augment line capacity by provision of intermediate block signals with axle counters between (i) Warangal and Chintalapalli (ii) Dornakal and Gundratinadugu (iii) Madhira and Tondalagopavaram at a cost of Rs. 42.83 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 9.00 lakhs in 1980-81.

14. *Padmapukur—Acquisition of land for location of coaching terminal facilities—Southeastern Railway.*— The Howrah station at present handles the long distance passenger traffic of both Eastern Railway and S. E. Railway, in addition to the suburban traffic. In view of the constraint in terminal facilities at Howrah, an Engineering-cum-Traffic survey for locating a separate coaching terminal for the South Eastern Railway was conducted. The survey Team have recommended locating the terminal at Padmapukur. This new passenger terminal when commissioned will give direct access to the city of Calcutta and its southern suburbs through the second road bridge across the Hooghly which is under construction. It is, therefore, proposed to acquire land for the proposed coaching terminal in the first instance. This work is, therefore, being included in the Budget at a cost of Rs. 46.83 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 10,000 for 1980-81.

15. *Augmentation of line capacity on Raipur-Vizianagram section—Phase II*—(i) *Extension of loops at* 4 *stations on Raipur—Titilagarh section and* (ii) *improvement in interlocking to standard III interlocking.—Southeastern Railway.*—In order to cope with the additional traffic likely to materialise due to expansion of Bhilai Steel Plant, setting up of Vishakapatnam Steel Plant, Alumina Plant, Plants of State Government for development of agriculture, forest and power resources etc., a survey was carried out to determine the additional

rail facilities required on the section. In the first phase the work of lengthening of loops and improved signalling at 4 stations at a cost of Rs. 62.90 lakhs was included in the 79-80 Budget. Since the extension of loops at the four stations *i.e.* Lakholi, Nawapara Road, Lakhana, Muribahal will only partially ameliorate the difficulties now being experienced in running longer trains of 70 vehicles, it is proposed to include the work of extension of loops at the four additional stations *viz.* Arang Mahanadi, Bhim Khoj, Khariar Road and Harishankar Road as Phase II in the 80-81 Budget. This work is included in the 1980-81 Budget at a cost of Rs. 81.50 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 0.10 lakh for the year.

TRACK RENEWALS

A total provision of Rs.100.00 crores has been made for Track Renewal during 1980-81—Rs. 73.78 crores for "Works-in-Progress" and Rs. 26.22 crores for "New Works".

BRIDGE WORKS

1. *Strengthening of flooring system of Balavali Bridge No.* 1248 *over river Ganga near Balavali on Muradabad-Saharanpur Section—Northern Railway.*—The bridge was constructed along with the Railway line in 1887. The flooring system of the bridge was strengthened in 1914. With the passage of time the flooring system of the bridge has become corroded and weak. There is a severe speed restriction of 15 kmph on the bridge. Main girders of the bridge are still having a balance service life of more than 14 years. Replacement of the main girders is not, therefore, necessary at this stage. The flooring system of the bridge, however, requires removal of the existing ballasted deck, strengthening of cross girders and replacement of girders. A proposal has accordingly been framed for this purpose at a cost of Rs. 67.00 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 5,000 for 1980-81.

2. *Shoranur-Mangalore Section—Regirdering of Bridge No.* 924 (12 × 19.51 m *Girder—Kadalundi river) at Km* 648/17—649/2 *with new steel girders in lieu of existing weak girders—Southern Railway.*—Due to saline atmosphere, the girders of this bridge, which were erected in 1911, have been subjected to heavy corrosion and have become weak. It is, therefore, proposed to replace the corroded girders. Total cost of the work is estimated as Rs. 30.00 lakhs and an outlay of Rs. 3.50 lakhs has been proposed during 1980-81.

In accordance with the policy of replacing busy level crossings with road over/under bridges to avoid accidents and detention to traffic, it is proposed to take up construction of road over bridges during 1980-81 as below :—

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Particulars		Estimated cost	Outlay for 1980-81
Morena.—Construction of Road-over-bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 450 at Km. 1263/8-9 at Morena on Jhansi-Agra Road—(Central Railway) . . .		59.59	0.10
	Deposit	59.59	
Proposed Road-over-Bridge in replacement of existing level crossing at Km 665/13/14 near Calicut station. . (Southern Railway)		31.44	1.00
	Deposit	41.83	
Wadi.—Secunderabad section.—Construction of a Road-over-Bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 25 at Km. 178/15-179/1 on Municipal Corporation Road at Begumpet—(South Central Railway) . . .		38.97	4.00
	Deposit	128.43	

PROGRESS OF ROAD OVER/UNDER BRIDGES

90 works of construction of Road over/under bridges in replacement of existing busy level crossings were programmed as works in progress and new works in the Railway's Budget for 1979-80. Estimates in respect of 81 works were sanctioned. During the year, work on 17 bridges was completed and work on 53 bridges was in progress. Remaining proposals were in various stages of planning, preparation of drawings, designs and sanction to the estimates. (The details, Railway-wise and State-wise, are given at pages 28-29).

SIGNALLING AND TELECOMMUNICATION WORKS

1. *Extension of microwave communication from Olavakkot to Mangalore with UHF spur link to Calicut —Southern Railway.*—In order to provide reliable telecommunication links between Olavakkot and various stations on the section between Olavakkot and Mangalore as well as to provide radio patching facilities for the control circuits on this section, it is essential to extend the microwave system from Olavakkot to Mangalore. This work is, therefore being included in the Budget of 1980-81 at a cost of Rs. 46.95 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 0.80 lakh during 1980-81.

2. *Trivandrum—Extension of microwave communication—Southern Railway.*—Consequent upon the formation of the Trivandrum Division of Southern Railway, it is essential that the Microwave communication system be extended to this station so that this new Division will be on the communication map of the Southern Railway and its activities can be properly monitored. The work of extension of the Microwave communication System upto Trivandrum is, therefore, being included in the Budget for 1980-81 at a cost of Rs. 42.60 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 2.10 lakhs during 1980-81.

3. *Villupuram (excl.) Tiruchchirappalli (excl) : Provision of track circuit/axle counter on all passenger reception lines (loop lines) at 10 stations (16 loops)— Southern Railway.*—In accordance with the recommendations of the Accidents Enquiry Committee, 1968, as accepted by the Ministry of Railways, it is necessary to provide Track circuiting or other approved means of verification of the clearance of reception lines at wayside stations. Due to the difficult ways and means position, this could not be implemented so far and it has now been decided to implement it to a limited extent at those stations where the visibility of the Reception Lines is poor and where on account of the centralised nature of operations, provision of such aids will enhance the degree of safety. It is proposed to include in the Budget of 1980-81 this work at 10 stations (16 reception lines) on the Villupuram-Tiruchchirappalli section of Southern Railway at a cost of Rs. 32 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh during 1980-81.

4. *Nidadavole-Waltair section—Provision of underground cables in lieu of worn out overhead lines at 23 stations—South Central Railway.*—The overhead wires connecting the two cabins at the wayside stations on the Nidadavole-Waltair section of the South Central Railway, used for inter-cabin slotting, have been up-rooted a number of times due to storms and cyclones and have been replaced by second hand released overhead wires to keep the traffic going. The entire equipment is due replacement and it is proposed to replace them by underground cables so that there is no breakdown at times of cyclones and storms. It is, therefore, proposed to include this work in the Budget of 1980-81 at a cost of Rs. 26.80 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 0.40 lakh during 1980-81.

5. *Renigunta-Guntakal section (BG)—Replacement of wornout signalling gears at 5 stations from Settigunta to Reddipalli on Balapelle-Bhakarapeta section— South Central Railway.*—The Signalling equipment at five stations namely—Settigunta, Koduru, Anantarajpet, Urampadu and Reddipalli on the Guntakal Division of South Central Railway are due replacement on age-*cum*-condition basis. It is, proposed to include this replacement work in the Budget of 1980-81 at a cost of Rs. 87.50 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 1.59 lakhs during 1980-81.

6. *Kazipet Junction—Provision of continuous Track Circuiting from Fouling mark to Advance Starter at C&D Cabin areas by removing the present small undetected patches—South Central Railway.*— Kazipet is a big junction station on the South Central Railway with a heavy incidence of train and shunting movements. The yard is partially Track circuited and a number of portions of the yard which are not Track circuited are not visible from the places of operation resulting in possible hazards to safe train operations. It is, therefore, proposed to fill up these gaps with Track circuiting in this yard by including this work in the Budget of 1980-81 at a cost of Rs. 36 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 0.80 lakh during 1980-81.

7. *Guntakal Division—Proving clearance of Track on loop lines at 10 stations provided with centralised operation of points and signals (Guntakal-Raichur 2 stations and Renigunta-Gudur 8 stations)—South Central Railway.*—In accordance with the recommendations of the Accidents Enquiry Committee, 1968, as accepted by the Ministry of Railways, it is necessary to provide Track circuiting or other approved means of verification of the clearance of reception lines at wayside stations. Due to the difficult ways and means position, this could not be implemented so far and it has now been decided to implement it to a limited extent at those stations where the visibility of the reception lines is poor and where on account of the centralised nature of operations, provision of such aids will enhance the degree of safety. It is proposed to provide this facility at 10 stations on the South Central Railway at a cost of Rs. 45 lakhs in the Budget of 1980-81 with an outlay of Rs. 0.60 lakh during 1980-81.

8. *Howrah-Nagpur and Kharagpur-Waltair Trunk Route—Extension of Track circuits to cover six stations—South Eastern Railway.*—In order to improve the safety of train operations at wayside stations it has been decided to provide Track circuiting between the Fouling Mark and Block Section limits at those stations where this portion cannot be visually verified as clear by the operating staff of the stations. It is, therefore, proposed to include in the Budget of 1980-81 a work to provide this facility at six stations of the South Eastern Railway at a cost of Rs. 28.56 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 1.50 lakhs during 1980-81.

9. *Providing Departmental alignment and line wires on Lakheri—Gangapur City section and Line wires on Kota-Lakheri section for section control and Deputy control circuits—Western Railway.*—In pursuance of the policy of the Railways to have departmental alignments carrying overhead wires for providing the Block section and Deputy control circuits, it has been decided to include the work of providing departmental alignments on the Lakheri-Gangapur City Section and line wires on Kota-Lakheri section of the Western Railway in the Budget of 1980-81 at a cost of Rs. 55.79 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh during the year.

10. *Providing Departmental alignment and line wires on Bayana-Etmadpur section (Tundla) for section Control and Dy. Control circuits— Western Railway.*— In pursuance of the policy of the Railways to have departmental alignments carrying overhead wires for providing the Block section and Deputy Control circuits, it has been decided to include the work of providing departmental alignment on the Bayana-Etmadpur section of Western Railway in the Budget of 1980-81 at a cost of Rs. 42.63 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh during 1980-81.

11. *Ratlam-Replacement of lever frames and ground gears by Route Relay Interlocking-Western Railway.*—The signalling equipment installed in the 7 cabins of Ratlam Yard is due replacement on age-*cum*-condition basis. Ratlam Yard is busy 4-way junction falling on the Bombay Central-Delhi BG Trunk route and the Ajmer-Khandwa MG Main Line route. The yard deals with a considerable amount of through and terminating traffic and a lot of shunting movement takes place in the yard. The diamond crossing formed by the BG/MG track at the Delhi end is a bottleneck reducing the efficiency of operation at this station under the present system of signalling. With electrification, change of traction will occur at Ratlam and the same would involve a number of additional loco movements. Considering the traffic density and the additional problems which are likely to be created as a result of the proposed electrification between Baroda and Ratlam, replacement of lever frames, ground gears and point equipments on age-*cum*-condition basis is proposed to be done with route relay interlocking which will replace the existing multi-cabin operation which involves a considerable amount of coordination, supervision etc. This would speed up movement considerably and ease the problem to a considerable extent.

The estimated cost of this work is Rs. 133.71 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 1 lakh is proposed in 1980-81.

12. *Provision of 12 channel UHF link between Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, and Asansol and additional terminal facilities at Asansol Microwave Station—Chittaranjan Locomotive Works*— At present there are two physical circuits for speech between Chittaranjan Locomotive Works and Asansol and onwards. The performance of these circuits is unsatisfactory due to heavy loss of speech, thefts and other interruptions. Improvement and augmentation of communication between Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, its stores organisation in Calcutta, Eastern Railway and the Railway Board is urgently required. With the proposed multi-channel UHF link between C.L.W. and Asansol to take advantage of the Delhi-Mughalsarai-Asansol-Calcutta Microwave Link, it will be feasible to provide 12 speech/teleprinter circuits for this purpose. It is proposed to include this work in the Budget of 1980-81 at a cost of Rs. 39 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 20,000/- in 1980-81.

ELECTRIFICATION PROJECTS

1. *Electrification of Mathura (excl)—Gangapur City (incl.)—Railway Electrification.*—In line with the policy of the Indian Railways to electrify the high density trunk routes, it has been decided to take up and complete the electrification of Delhi-Bombay trunk route as early as possible. The section from Bombay to Vadodara has already been electrified. Further, the work of electrification beyond Vadodara to Ratlam has also been approved for execution. From Delhi end, electrification of Delhi-Mathura section is in progress. It is now proposed to take up electrification of Mathura (excl)—Gangapur city section. The Traffic density which during 1977-78 was 19.78 million gross tonne kms. per route km. per annum, is expected to be 35.4 million gross tonne km. per route km. per annum. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 20.22 crores. An outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs has been made for this project during 1980-81.

2. *Electrification of lines in the Coal and Steel Belt areas of the Chandrapura complex—Railway Electrification.*— These sections connect 4 major coal washeries at Dugda, Kargali, Kathara and Swang, two thermal power stations, an explosive factory and India's biggest steel plant at Bokaro Steel City. These sections lie in between the main electrified sections on Eastern and South Eastern Railways. Electrification of these sections will eliminate the existing constraints to the movement of wagons caused due to change of traction within short distances of the destinations or originating stations, by providing continuity of electric traction and will enable through running of trains to and from coal-fields, washeries, power houses and Steel Plants. In view of the increased mobility of wagons possible after electrification in the important area of collieries, washeries and steel plants,

it is proposed to take up electrification of steel and coal belt areas of Chandrapura complex now. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 14.55 crores. An outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs has been made for this project during 1980-81.

OTHER ELECTRICAL WORKS

1. *Bombay Division—Replacement of existing* 22 *KV traction feeder cable of* 70 *sq. mm.* (0.1 *inch) by* 300 *sq. mm.* (0.3 *inch*) *copper equivalent in Kurla-Ghatkopar section—Central Railway.*—This replacement work is necessary due to deterioration of cable insulation resulting in too many joints having been made on the existing cable. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 28 lakhs and an outlay of Rs. 4 lakhs is being provided in 1980-81.

2. *Bombay Division—Replacement of* 24 *Km.* 1.93 *sq. c.m. wornout copper contact wire on suburban section—Central Railway.*—In sections with intensive suburban traffic, the life for the contact wire on an average works out to 10—12 years. Based on total length of 266 Km. it is necessary to replace about 25 Km. of contact wire every year. The work is programmed accordingly and is estimated to cost Rs. 28.12 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 4 lakhs is being provided in 1980-81.

3. *Bombay Division—Replacement of* 1500 *V DC High Speed Circuit Breakers in Traction Substation at Diva and Vikhroli in Bombay Suburban District—Central Railway.*—The condition of the breakers having deteriorated with long and heavy usage these will have to be replaced. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 40.60 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs is being provided in 1980-81.

4. *Bombay Division—Provision of an additional* 3 *MW rectifier set at Chinchpokli Substation—Central Railway.*—Installation of an additional 3 MW rectifier set, is required to strengthen the power supply in the Bombay Suburban region. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 27 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 1 lakh is being provided in 1980-81.

5. *Bombay V.T.—Provision of* 2 × 3 *MW Rectifier Traction Sub-station including* 22 *KV power supply (Part of Phase II) of Optimisation Scheme—Central Railway.*—Provision of 2 Nos. 3 MW rectifier set at V.T. is required for strengthening of the power supply in the Bombay Suburban section. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 110 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is being provided in 1980-81.

6. *Asansol Division.—Replacement of existing overhead equipment of power supply system including augmentation of sub-station capacity and improvement of distribution system with provision of ring main and isolation of essential load centres and their interconnections—Eastern Railway.*—The existing HT/LT distribution system at Asansol is more than 50 years old. It is necessary that the distribution system be modelled to have an integrated system at 11 KV to improve reliability of power supply. Further it is essential to segregate essential load for convenience of feeding the same from emergency generator. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 34.80 lakhs for which an outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs is being provided in 1980-81.

7. *Sircarpalayam Pump House—Firm power supply arrangements—Southern Railway.*—This work is necessary to ensure power supply arrangements for the pump house which caters to Ponmalai Shops, Railway Hospital, Railway Colonies, Diesel Loco Shed, Goods Yards, Diesel Car Shed etc. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 30.97 lakhs of which an outlay of Rs. 2.5 lakhs is being provided in 1980-81.

8. *Provision of* 500 *KVA Diesel Generating Sets—*2 *Nos. at Sidhabari Water Pumping Station.—Chittaranjan Locomotive Works.*—The work is justified due to the need for ensuring reliable and satisfactory water supply to CLW Workshops and colonies. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 27.75 lakhs of which an outlay of Rs. 5.5 lakhs is being provided in 1980-81.

WORKSHOPS INCLUDING PRODUCTION UNITS

1. *Kalyan—Provision of a Diesel Loco Shed for* 40 *Shunters—Central Railway.*—In view of progressive increase in Diesel Loco holdings and the need for creating additional homing capacity, it is proposed to set up a new B.G. Diesel Shunting Diesel Locomotives Shed at Kalyan in Bombay Division (Central Railway), for homing 40 Diesel Shunters at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.64 crores of which Rs. 1 lakh is expected to be spent during 1980-81.

2. *Ajni—Increased facilities and optimisation of Sick Lines—Central Railway.*—Ajni is an important Marshalling Yard of Central Railway situated at the Junction of two important streams of traffic. Based on a survey carried out by the Railway it is proposed to provide additional facilities at Ajni Sick Lines in Ajni Yard and optimise the capacity of the Sick Lines in order to meet the repair load of sick wagons at an estimated cost of Rs. 39.89 lakhs of which Rs. 3.45 lakhs is expected to be spent in 1980-81.

3. *Kalwa Car Shed—Provision of additional facilities for EMU stock Phase—I-C—Central Railway.*—This shed has to cater for the ultimate holding of 600

EMU coaches and the facilities required are to be phased out as Phase I and Phase II. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 125.38 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 1 lakh is being provided in 1980-81.

4. *Howrah (Bamangachi)—Expansion of Diesel Shed from* 30 *to* 60 *locos — Eastern Railway.*—Considering the need for creating homing capacity for additional Diesel Locomotives, it is proposed to expand Howrah (Bamangachi) B. G. Diesel Shunting Locos Shed for increasing the homing capacity from 30 to 60 Deisel Shunters at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.37 crores of which Rs. 5 lakhs is expected to be spent during 1980-81.

5. *Babatpur.—Setting up a concrete sleeper Factory—Northern Railway.*—The annual requirement of Indian Railways of concrete sleepers is to the tune of 14 lakhs. A concrete Sleeper Factory at Subedarganj has been set up with the targetted production capacity of 3 lakh sleepers per annum. It has not been possible to procure concrete sleepers to the full requirement from the trade in the past. It is, therefore, proposed to establish one more concrete Sleeper Factory at Babatpur near Varanasi with an annual productoion capacity of 50 thousand sleepers. This work is therefore being included at an estimated cost of Rs. 45 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 1 lakh during 1980-81.

6. *Lucknow—Provision of a new Diesel Loco Shed for* 60 *B.G. Main Line Diesel Locomotives.—Northern Railway.*—In view of the progressive increase in holdings of Diesel Locomotives and the need for creating additional homing capacity, it is proposed to set up a New B.G. Main Line Diesel Loco Shed for the Northern Region on Lucknow-Bareilly route at Lucknow for homing 60 Main Line Broad Gauge Diesel Locomotives. The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 2.96 crores of which Rs. 1 lakh is expected to be spent during 1980-81.

7. *Lucknow (RDSO)—Setting up of Traction Equipment Design and Modernisation Centre—Northern Railway.*—The present design of electric traction equipments used on Diesel Electric/Electric Locomotives and Suburban trains has been obtained in the past through foreign collaborations. To eliminate the need for further importation of know-how and equipments, it has been decided to set up a suitable indigenous design base for electrical traction equipments under our Research, Design & Standards Organisation of Lucknow. Setting up of these facilities including a Laboratory is estimated to cost Rs. 240 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 1 lakh is being provided for this work during 1980-81.

8. *Ernakulam—New B.G. Diesel Shunters Shed for* 20 *Diesel Shunters.—Southern Railway.*—In view of progressive increase in the holdings of Diesel Locos and the need for creating additional homing capacity it is proposed to set up a new B.G. Diesel Shunters Shed for homing 20 Diesel Shunters at Ernakulam on Southern Railway at an estimated cost of Rs. 73 lakhs of which Rs. 6 lakhs is expected to be spent during 1980-81.

9. *Golden Rock—Expansion of M.G. Main Line Diesel Loco Shed from* 50 *to* 70 *Locos—Southern Railway.*—With the increased holding of Diesel Locos and need for creating additional homing capacity, it is proposed to expand the M.G. Main Line Diesel Loco Shed at Golden Rock, Southern Railway to increase its homing capacity from 50 to 70 locos. The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 58.36 lakhs of which Rs. 5 lakhs are expected to be spent during 1980-81.

10. *Nimpura—Construction of* 60 *Loco-diesel Shed South-eastern Railway.*—In view of the progressive increase in the holdings of diesel Locos and the need for creating additional Diesel Loco homing capacity, it is proposed to set up a new Diesel Loco Shed at Nimpura on South-Eastern Railway for 60 Main Line Diesel Locos at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.67 crores of which Rs. 90 thousands is expected to be spent during 1980-81.

11. *Waltair—Modification to OEC Sick Line for provision of a pit wheel lathe including a Shed—Southeastern Railway.*—In view of the need for special attention to the repair and maintenance of BOY type wagons used on K-K line for movement of Iron Ore between Kirandul and Waltair, it is proposed to carry out modifications to the OEC Sick Lines with provision of a pit Wheel Lathe including a shed at an estimated cost of Rs. 69.48 lakhs of which Rs. 60 thousands is expected to be spent in 1980-81.

12. *Augmentation of capacity of the main receiving substation—Chittaranjan Locomotive Works.*—Due to the expansion of CLW, it is necessary to augment power supply arrangements including main receiving station. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 71 lakhs of which an outlay of Rs. 20,000 is being provided in 1980-81.

13. *Expansion of Steel Foundry for manufacture of additional Co-Co bogies—Chittaranjan Locomotive Works.*—In view of the need for increasing the production capacity of Co-Co bogies to meet the increased production requirement of Diesel Locos, it is proposed to expand the Steel Foundary at CLW at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.76 crores of which Rs. 17.50 lakhs are expected to be spent during 1980-81.

14. *Extension of Alloy Iron Foundry—Chittaranjan Locomotive Works.*—In view of the increased require-

ment of Alloy Iron Castings to meet the increased production requirement of DLW & CLW as well as increased loco maintenance requirement of the Railways, it is proposed to expand the Alloy Iron Foundry/CLW at an estimated cost of Rs. 65.50 lakhs of which an amount of Rs. 1 lakh is expected to be spent during 1980-81.

15. *Expansion of Bay Nos.* 1 *to* 4 *of Steel Foundry and other ancillary works—Chittaranjan Locomotive Works.*—In view of the need for expansion of the Steel Foundry capacity to meet the increased production requirement of DLW & CLW, it is proposed to expand Bay Nos. 1 to 4 of CLW Steel Foundry and to provide other ancillary facilities including provision of a stand-by Diesel Generating set at an estimated cost of Rs. 85.65 lakhs of which Rs. 4.54 lakhs are expected to be spent during1980-81.

16. *Procurement and installation of* 6 *MW Turbine Set—Chittaranjan Locomotive Works.*—Owing to acute shortage of available power with DVC resulting in severe cuts in power supply, production at CLW has been adversely affected. To tide over this critical position a gas Turbine set is being installed at CLW at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.5 crores with an outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh during 1980-81.

17. Increase *of manufacturing capacity at Diesel Locomotive Works.*—In view of the increased requirement of Diesel Locos, it is proposed to augment the production capacity of D.L.W./Varanasi from the present level of 150 Disesel Locos and Power Packs per annum to 200 Diesel Locos & Power Packs per annum at an estimated cost of Rs. 11.82 crores of which an amount of Rs. 10 lakhs is expected to be spent during 1980-81.

STAFF QUARTERS

As a part of the Railways general policy of providing quarters to as many of the staff as possible, a total provision of Rs. 8.76 crores has been made during 1980-81 for construction of quarters.

AMENITIES FOR STAFF

Howrah—Provision of a new Operation Theatre and Intensive Care Unit at the Western Wing on the second floor of the Orthopaedic Hospital, Howrah—Eastern Railway.—The Orthopaedic Hospital at Howrah, at present, consists of 168 beds and Operation Theatre Block on the ground floor, the latter consisting of two major operation theatres, one minor operation theatre and a manipulation room. There is no proper post-operative recovery room with intensive care unit attached to it. The Operation theatre block is not adequate to meet the growing needs of the Railway population. Moreover, the existing theatre block is situated on the ground floor close to the out-patient department and occupational — Physiotherapy units, and as such, it is very often difficult to control the entry of the patients and visitors from those departments into the operation theatre. It is, therefore proposed to provide the Operation theatre block on the top floor to prevent dust and insect hazards, as also to prevent entry of unauthorised persons into the block. The proposed theatre block on the top floor will have three operation theatres, post-operative recovery room and intensive care unit. The estimated cost of this work is Rs. 30.52 lakhs and an outlay of Rs. 4.20 lakhs is proposed during 1980-81.

2. *Establishment of Indian Railway Cancer Institute* at *Varanasi—Northeastern Railway.*—Northeastern Railways' hospital at Varanasi was started about a decade ago. It is functioning as a referal hospital for cancer patients in Northern area, Treatment in the hospital is being provided with the help of radiation centre and the Institute of Medical Science, Banaras Hindu University. The Institute of Medical Sciences, Varanasi, is not now in a position to take more cases from the Railways. There is also shortage of bed capacity in this Institute. As a result, the patients from the Railway are put up to a lot of inconvenience, Varanasi is centrally placed and is well connected with Railway net work. Cases of cancer are already being referred to this hospital from Northeastern, Eastern and Northern Railways. It is now proposed to develop a centre for specialised treatment of cancer patients at Varanasi with necessary medical equipment and generator and air-conditioning equipment, at an anticipated cost of Rs. 59 lakhs, with an outlay of Rs. 1 lakh for 1980-81.

3. *Bangalore City—Construction of Polyclinic—Southern Railway.*—In Bangalore City station and adjoining areas of Bangalore Contonment, Yeswantpur, Baiyyappanahalli, Tranship Yard, Yelahanka Loco Complex, there are about 4,000 employees with basic health unit facilities at Bangalore City, Bangalore Cantonment and Yelahanka. With the present arrangement, since only basic facilities exist, patients with long outstanding illness and requiring laboratory investigations have to be referred to the hospital situated at Mysore about 130 kms away. Civil medical facilities available in Bangalore are not able to cater to the needs of the railway staff and it is, therefore, necessary to have a polyclinic for the railway with infrastructure for future expansion to a divisional hospital. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 35.40 lakhs and a provision of Rs. 0.10 lakh is being made for this work during 1980-81.

PASSENGER AND OTHER RAILWAY USERS' AMENITIES

A total provision of Rs. 5.00 crores has been made for Passenger and other railway users amenities during 1980-81—Rs. 4.81 crores for Passenger Amenities and Rs. 0.19 crore for Other Railway Users' Amenities works.

OTHER SPECIFIED WORKS

(*i*) *Delhi Division—Splitting up of—Divisionalisation Scheme for—Northern Railway.*

(*ii*) *Bhopal.—Divisional office in connection with Divisionalisation Scheme—Central Railway.*

(*iii*) *Bangalore.—Divisional office in connection with Divisionalisation Scheme—Southern Railway.*

The work load has increased considerably on these divisions over the last few years and there are prospects of further increase in the future. In order to efficiently move the traffic that would be generated in the near future and to meet other organisational requirements for the efficient operation on Indian Railways, it has become imperative to split up the heavily worked existing Delhi Division of the Northern Railway and to create a new Division at Bhopal—Central Railway and at Bangalore—Southern Railway. Each divisionalisation scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 1 crore and a total outlay of Rs. 40 lakhs is being proposed in 1980-81.

Programme of construction of new lines, restoration of dismantled lines and electrification of Railway Lines for 1980-81

(In thousands of rupees)

Name of Project		Latest estimated cost	Approximate Expenditure to end of 1979-80	Budget Estimate 1980-81	Balance to complete work
CENTRAL RAILWAY					
(*i*) Vasai Road-Diva.—Construction of Broad Gauge Rail Link (42 Kms.)	Cap.	23,48,39	17,73,85	3,00,00	2,74,54
(*ii*) Apta and Roha.—Construction of a new Broad Gauge line (62 Kms.) .	Cap.	11,18,60	3,12,84	3,00,00	5,05,76
(*iii*) Wani-Chanaka.—Construction of Rail link (76 Kms.)	Cap.	5,29,54	2,62,70	2,00,00	66,84
	DF(1)	1	..	..	1
	DRF	94	..	..	94
	DF(2)	—73	..	..	—73
	R.	4			
EASTERN RAILWAY					
(*i*) Construction of a New Broad gauge line between Karaiea Road and Jayant (35 Kms.)	Cap.	19,83,30	14,13,42	4,00,00	1,69,88
(*ii*) Constructions of B.G. Line in the area served by the former Howrah-Sheakhala Light Railway . .	Cap.	3,50,00	1	10,00	3,39,99
(*iii*) Sub-structure for double line Railway Bridges over Farakka Barrage as incorporated in the Barrage structure .	Cap.	4,00,00	1	1	3,99,98
NORTHERN RAILWAY					
(*i*) Shahdara—Saharanpur Section—Construction of a BG line in the area served by the former Shahdara-Saharanpur Light Railways . (157.8 kms.)	Cap.	24,89,10	19,89,10	2,66,65	2,33,35
	Cap.	—3,45	—3,45	..	..
	DRF	3,45	3,45	..	..
(*ii*) Rohtak-Bhiwani—Construction of a new BG line (49.30 Kms.) . .	Cap.	6,08,68	5,72,80	20,00	15,88
NORTHEASTERN RAILWAY					
(*i*) Sakri-Hasanpur.—Provision of a new M.G. line between (60 Kms.) .	Cap.	4,75,00	4,00	17,99	4,53,01
(*ii*) Provision of B.G. links to Ramnagar and Kathgodam from Moradabad and Rampur Phase II-Construction of New B.G. Railway line from Rampur to New Haldwani (78.4 Kms.)	Cap.	12,98,44	9,97	50,00	12,38,47
(*iii*) Restoration of M.G. line between Bagaha and Chitauni (28.41 Kms.) .	DRF	6,57,95	1,76,92	2,00	4,79,03
	Cap.	16,12	17,36	..	—1,24

(In thousands of rupees)

Name of Project		Latest estimated cost	Approximate Expenditure to end of 1979-80	Budget Estimate 1980-81	Balance to complete work
NORTHEAST FRONTIER RAILWAY					
(*i*) Gauhati-Barnihat—Construction of a new Broad Gauge line (28.21 Kms.)	Cap.	8,20,00	1,00,28	1,50,00	5,69,72
(*ii*) Dharamanagar-Kumarghat—Construction of a new Metre Gauge line (33.50 Kms.)	Cap.	9,67,00	70,28	2,00,00	6,96,72
(*iii*) Balipara-Bhalukpong.—Construction of a new Metre Gauge line (33.45 Kms.)	Cap.	4,70,00	71,00	3,00,00	99,00
(*iv*) Silchar-Jiribam—Construction of a new Metre Gauge line (50.36 Kms.)	Cap.	12,13,00	70,21	2,00,00	9,42,79
(*v*) Amguri-Tuli—Construction of a new Metre Gauge line (17.07 Kms.)	Cap.	4,83,00	70,28	1,50,00	2,62,72
(*vi*) Lalaghat-Bhairabi—Construction of a new Metre Gauge line (48.77 Kms.)	Cap.	10,76,00	70,28	2,00,00	8,05,72
SOUTHERN RAILWAY					
(*i*) Mangalore-Hassan—Railway Construction	Cap.	49,49,35	47,27,75	80,00	1,41,60
	DRF	65	65	..	..
	R.	10			
(*ii*) New BG Line from Tirunelveli to Trivandrum Central via Nagercoil with a branch line from Nagercoil to Kanyakumari	Cap.	27,75,62	25,47,87	95,00	1,32,75
	DRF	2,05	2,01	..	4
	DF(1)	1,13	..	1,00	13
	R.	20,20			
(*iii*) Proposed New BG Railway line between Ernakulam and Alleppey .	Cap.	6,97,27	1,00,00	1,00,00	4,97,27
	R.	2,73			
(*iv*) Madras-Trivellore Section—Electrification	Cap.	7,14,52	6,60,37	54,15	..
	DRF	45,31	40,25	4,00	1,06
	R.	18,17			
(*v*) Madras-Gudur—Electrification	Cap.	22,00,55	19,56,57	1,98,45	45,53
	DRF	67,95	59,25	8,70	..
	DF(3)	30	..	..	30
	R.	32,20			
(*vi*) Electrification of Trivellore—Arakkonam Section	Cap.	2,38,81	50,00	1,50,00	38,81
	DRF	31,79	..	..	31,79
	R.	4,40			

(In thousands of rupees)

Name of Project		Latest Estimated cost	Approximate Expenditure to end of 1979-80	Budget Estimate 1980-81	Balance to complete work
SOUTH CENTRAL RAILWAY					
(*i*) Construction of a new line from Bibinagar to Nadikude	Cap.	25,62,00	6,23,92	4,50,00	14,88,08
(*ii*) Construction of a new broad gauge line between Bhadrachallam and Manuguru (52 Kms) . . .	Cap.	8,20,40	4,65,08	2,50,00	1,05,32
(*iii*) Construction of a new broad gauge rail link from Manikgarh to Chandur (26 Kms.) . .	Cap.	6,00,00	10,00	50,00	5,40,00
(*iv*) Electrification of Vijayawada—Gudur Section	Cap.	40,25,14	34,60,36	2,60,83	3,03,95
	DRF	26,93	26,76	17	..
	Cap.	—11,90	—7,60	—4,30	..
	DRF	11,90	7,60	4,30	..
	R.	60,93			
(*v*) Constructiona of new BG line from Bonakalu to Jaggeyapeta . .	Cap.	7,00,00	..	1,10,00	5,90,00
(*vi*) Bringing Old Madhavnagar Station on the main line by providing a chord line between Nandre and New Sangli on Pune-Miraj section . . .	DRF	72,75	..	10,00	62,75
(*vii*) Restoration of Miraj-Sangli rail link (7.77 kms.)	DRF	53,52	..	10,00	43,52
SOUTHEASTERN RAILWAY					
(*i*) Construction of a Broad Gauge line in the area served by former Howrah Amta Light Railway including Bargachia-Champadanga Branch (73.53 Kms)	Cap.	10,72,15	2,71,10	1,75,00	6,26,05
(*ii*) New Broad Gauge line from Banspani to Jakhapura (176 Kms.) .	Cap.	39,00,00	4,03,27	1,05,00	33,91,73
iii) Provision of a new Railway line between Talgaria and Tupkadih (33 Kms.)	Cap.	5,50,00	30,00	1,41,90	3,78,10
(*iv*) Electrification of Rourkela—Durg Section	Cap.	24,75,17	23,04,04	1,50	1,69,63
	DF(2)	81,19	81,19	..	..
(*v*) Electrification of Waltair—Kirandul Section	Cap.	52,44,00	36,20,27	9,00,00	7,23,73
WESTERN RAILWAY					
(*i*) Construction of a broad gauge line from Nadiad to Modasa (105.14Kms) involving conversion of NG to BG (44.64 Kms.) from Nadiad to Kapadvanj and a new line connection from Kapadvanj to Modasa (60.50 kms.) . (The estimated cost shown here excludes cost of conversion—Rs. 4.05 crores)	Cap.	5,38,00	77,90	48,10	4,12,00

(In thousands of rupees)

Name of Project		Latest estimated cost	Approximate Expenditure to end of 1979-80	Budget Estimate 1980-81	Balance to complete work
WESTERN RAILWAY					
(*ii*) Construction of Kota-Chittorgarh—Nimach line	Cap.	41,09,00	..	1,10,00	39,99,00
(*iii*) Electrification of Virar-Sabarmati section including ancillary works on the existing electrified section on Churchgate—Virar Section . .	Cap.	32,79,38	32,28,26	12,00	39,12
	DF(2)	1,33,45	1,30,45	..	3,00
	DRF	1,90	1,29	..	61
	Cap.	—51,69	—51,69	..	..
	DRF	51,69	51,69	..	..
	R.	1,15,00			
(*iv*) Virar-Sabarmati Electrification project Part II. Electrification of Vatva Marshalling Yard . .	Cap.	76,14	63,00	13,14	..
	DF(2)	1,05	1,05	..	..
RAILWAY ELECTRIFICATION, ALLAHABAD					
(*i*) Electrification of Delhi—Bina Section with Delhi-Mathura-Jhansi including Delhi Avoiding Line as Phase I .	Cap.	37,79,48	1,00,00	4,00,00	32,79,48
	DRF	20,53	..	..	20,53
(*ii*) Tundla-Delhi Section (including Delhi area).—Electrification of Track including cabling of Railway Telecommunication and Block circuits	DF(2)	1,67,37	1,58,37	9,00	..
	Cap.	29,32,92	29,32,92	..	..
(*iii*) Electrification of Vadodara-Ratlam and Anand-Godhra sections including Ahmedabad—Sabarmati section	Cap.	33,38,60	1,00,00	1,33,16	31,05,44
	DRF	52,50	..	..	52,50
	ACSPF(b)	1,55,53	..	..	1,55,53
	R.	36,08			
(*iv*) Electrification of Mathura (Excluding)—Gangapur City (Including) .	Cap.	17,61,61	..	25,00	17,36,61
	DRF	86,53	..	..	86,53
	ACSPF(b)	1,52,30	..	..	1,52,30
	R.	21,86			
(*v*) Electrification of lines in the Coal and Steel belt areas of Chandrapura Complex on Eastern and South Eastern Railways . .	Cap.	14,01,50	..	20,00	13,81,50
	DRF	38,89	..	..	38,89
	R.	15,00			

(In thousands of rupees)

Name of Project		Latest estimated cost	Approximate Expenditure to end of 1979-80	Budget Estimate 1980-81	Balance to complete work
METROPOLITAN TRANSPORT PROJECTS—RAILWAYS					
BOMBAY					
(*i*) Techno-Economic Feasibility Studies for mass rapid transit system for Bombay	Misc. Advances (Cap.)	2,07,00	1,99,24	3,00	4,76
(*ii*) (*i*) Flyover at Bandra (to connect the slow lines of the Western Railway to the Harbour Branch lines of Central Railway) and (*ii*) Ancillary Works between Ravli Junction & Bombay VT to increase the number of trains to 12 per hour as well as an island platform at Vadala to facilitate interchange of passengers between Up and Down trains	Misc. Advances (Cap.)	6,92,41	4,47,52	2,22,00	22,89
CALCUTTA					
(*i*) Calcutta—Design and Construction of rapid transit system from Dum-Dum to Tollyganj	Misc. Advances (Cap.)	249,54,20	69,16,63	23,02,52	157,35,05
DELHI					
(*i*) Techno-Economic Feasibility Studies for mass Rapid Transit System & ancillary Studies for Delhi . .	Misc. Advances (Cap.)	2,24,67	2,16,91	2,00	5,76
(*ii*) Electrified Intra Urban Rail Commuter Services for Delhi Area .	Misc. Advances (Cap.)	21,61,00	3,00	18,00	21,40,00
MADRAS					
(*i*) Techno Economic Feasibility Studies for : (1) Mass Rapid Transit System for Madras: (2) Optimisation of existing Rail facilities and study for dispersal line; (3) Preliminary Engineering Survey for Inner Circular Corridor (Railways) and preparation of its Project Report . . .	Misc. Advances (Cap.)	1,36,09	1,29,98	5,00	1,11
TOTAL	Cap. DRF DF	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	91,96,10 39,17 10,00	.. .. ..

List of New Works costing between Rs. 10 *lakhs and Rs.* 50 *lakhs each chargeable to Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund, Development Fund, Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund and Open Line Works* (*Revenue*)

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars of Works		Anticipated cost	Outlay proposed for 1980-81	Balance to complete work
	CENTRAL RAILWAY				
1	New Katni Yard.—Provision of one loop line of 686 m. along side up mainline and provision of one additional cross over between up and down main line	Cap.	18,45	2,00	16,45
2	Bombay V. T.—Kalyan Section.—Bhandup-Replacement of lever frame with panel interlocking . .	DRF	16,00	50	15,50
3	Bombay Division.—Replacement of existing 22 KV traction feeder cable of 70 sq. mm. (0.1 inch) by 300 sq. mm. (0.3 sq. inch) copper equivalent in Kurla-Ghatkopar Section . .	DRF	28,00	4,00	24,00
4	Bombay Division.—Replacement of 24 Km. 1.93 sq. cm. wornout copper contact wire on suburban section. .	DRF	28,12	4,00	24,12
5	Replacement of 1500 volts V.D.C. High speed circuit Breakers in Traction Sub-station at Diva and Vikhroli in Bomay Suburban District	DRF	40,60	5,00	35,60
6	Provision of an additional 3 MW rectifier set at Chinchpokli Sub-station	DF(3)	27,00	1,00	26,00
7	Ajni.—Increased facilities and optimisation of Sick Lines . . .	Cap.	39,89	3,45	36,44
8	Itarsi.—Increased facilities and optimisation of Sick Lines . .	DF(3)	17,40	1,00	16,40
9	Manmad-Central Engineering Workshop.—Provision of additional accommodation and electric overhead cranes in the structural section-Phase II.	DF(3) DRF	11,98 8,00	90 ..	11,08 8,00
10	Central Railway Departmental Catering.—Modernisation and improvement of catering organisation . .	DF(1)	15,00	9,40	5,60
	EASTERN RAILWAY				
11	Mathurapur Road and Dhapdhapi.—Conversion of flag stations into crossing stations . . .	DF(3)	44,05	1,00	43,05
12	Bahirkhand-Conversion of flag station into crossing station. . .	DF(3)	23,95	50	23,45
13	Andal.—Provision of stand by diesel Generating station for emergency power supply to yards, loco sheds, sick lines, hump control etc. . .	Cap.	47,73	1,00	46,73

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars of Works		Anticipated cost	Outlay proposed for 1980-81	Balance to complete work
	EASTERN RAILWAY				
14	Mugma.—Realignment of Pandra Branch and provision of 2nd down loop	Cap.	19,99	50	19,49
15	Sahibganj.—Augmentation of water supply	DF(3) DF(2)	10,00 7,07	20 10	9,80 6,97
16	Asansol Division.—Replacement of existing overhead equipment of power supply system including augmentation of sub-station capacity and improvement of distribution system with provision of ring main and isolation of essential load centres and their inter connections . . .	DRF	34,80	5,00	29,80
17	Howrah.—Provision of a new Operation Theatre and intensive care unit at the Western wing on the seond floor of the orthopaedic Hospital Howrah	DF(2)	30,52	4,20	26,32
18	Liluah—Setting up of training facility for signalling and Telecommunication maintainers . . .	DF(3)	24,05	1,00	23,05
	NORTHERN RAILWAY				
19	Tuglakabad.—Providing two additional running lines (without wiring) in Up through-cum-departure yard, with a shunting neck at New Delhi end.	DF(3)	24,32	10	24,22
20	Suchipind.—Provision of additional facilities to handle IOC traffic .	Cap. Depoits	33,89 20,95	11,94	21,95
21	Delhi-Saharanpur Section.—Replacement of level crossing No. 59A with ROB between Bamanheri-Rohana Kalan Stations at Km. 127/14-15 on State Highway No. 45 District Muzaffarnagar (U.P.)	ACSPF(b)	23,92	4,75	19,17
22	132 KV tie line between Sahibabad Grid Sub-station of UPSEB and Sahibabad Traction Sub-station of Northern Railway . . .	Cap.	17,94	12	17,82
23	Kanpur.—Extension of Electric Loco Shed for increase in holding from 100 to 110 Locos.	Cap.	19,98	4	19,94
24	Chunar.—Provision of sick line complex in holding yard Chunar Cement Factory of U.P. State Corporation (First Phase)	Cap.	19,98	4	19,94
25	Delhi Queens Road.—Extension of existing washing lines . . .	DF(3) Cap. DRF	11,74 —1,60 1,60	5	11,69 —1,60 1,60
26	Babatpur.—Setting up of a Concrete Sleepers Factory . .	Cap.	45,00	1,00	44,00
27	Lucknow Alambagh Shops.—Provision of additional facilities in C & W Shops to increase out-turn of A.C. coaches from 4 to 8 units per month.	DF(3)	11,92	10	11,82

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars of Works		Anticipated cost	Outlay proposed for 1980-81	Balance to complete work
	NORTHERN RAILWAY				
28	New Delhi.—Provision of 16 units type IV Multi Storeyed (8 storeyed) quarters for Officers in Delhi Area .	Cap.	16,87	10	16,77
29	Tundla.—Provision of 25 additional beds at Tundla Hospital including provision of staff quarters (1 unit type IV, 1 unit type III, 11 units type II and 10 units type I). . . .	DF(2)	10,95	1,48	9,47
		Cap.	6,08	..	6,08
30	Jullundur City.—Remodelling of station building and providing circulating area.	DF(1)	10,31	2,96	7,35
		DF(3)	2,74	..	2,74
		DRF	5,29	..	5,29
		DF(3)	—50	..	—50
		DRF	50	..	50
31	Provision of Kendriya Vidyalaya as a Project School in RDSO, Lucknow	DF(2)	23,88	23,88	..
32	Amethi—Additions and alteration to the Station Building . .	DF(1)	22,68	1,00	21,68
33	Providing additional rail facilities on Defence account at Dhablan on Rajpura-Bhatinda Section. . .	Cap.	11,50	10	11,40
		Deposit	21,99		
	NORTHEASTERN RAILWAY				
34	Development of line capacity on Kasganj-Bareilly-Mailani-Dudwa-Nanpara-Gonda-Gorakhpur (Loopline) Kaptanganj-Thawa-Chhapra M.G. Section Phase-II	DF(3)	20,00	1,00	19,00
35	Sonpur—Provision of 400 line MAX exchange in lieu of existing 150 line RAX exchange	OLWR	18,65	80	17,85
36	Sonpur.—Construction of 8 type I, 8 type II, 8 type III and 4 type IV (Double Storeyed) quarters. . .	Cap.	11,84	2,03	9,81
	NORTHEAST FRONTIER RAILWAY				
37	Katihar-Barsoi Jn. Section between Jhaua-Salmari Station at Km. 592/2-3 rebuilding of Bridge No. 171 with 7×12.20 m span girder on RCC piles in replacement of 3×12.20+1×18 8 + 24.38 m spans on C.I. Cylinder piers. . . .	DRF	11,85	1,00	10,85
		R.	1,20		
38	Replacement of Railway owned over-head alignment for control (MG & BG) by copper weld/Iron wires on Alipurduar Jn. to Bongaigaon section. . . .	DRF	10,17	20	9,97
		ACSPF(b)	65	..	65
		Cap.	3,90	..	3,90

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars of Works		Anticipated cost	Outlay proposed for 1980-81	Balance to complete work
	NORTHEAST FRONTIER RAILWAY				
39	Replacement of Railway owned overhead alignment of control and Dy. Control wires by ACSR wires on Rangapara North-North Lakhimpur section (173 Kms.) .	DRF	12,68	80	11,88
		ACSPF(b)	65	..	65
		Cap.	3,80	..	3,80
40	Maligaon Head Quarters.—Laying of underground telephone cables between Maligaon Head quarters-Rest Camp-Templeghat areas.	DF(3)	12,50	20	12,30
41	Lumding-Badarpur Section.—Track circuiting on run through lines from fouling mark to fouling mark at 16 stations	ACSPF(b)	11,69	30	11,39
42	Replacement of Railway owned overhead alignment on Simaluguri-Namrup Sub-Section (66 Kms) of Tinsukia-Furkating section. . .	DRF	14,70	80	13,90
		Cap.	3,43	..	3,43
43	Malda Town.—Additional facilities in Power House with addition and alteration to the existing overhead mains for segregation of pumps, colony and Marshalling yard Feeders.	DF(3)	10,12	6,00	4,12
		DF(2)	1,55	..	1,55
44	Maligaon.—Provision of additional facilities at Central Hospital .	DF(2)	13,31	5,70	7,61
	SOUTHERN RAILWAY				
45	Provision of a new crossing station at Hebbal between Yesvantpur and Banaswadi. . . .	Cap.	16,65	1,00	15,65
		DRF	1,10	..	1,10
		R.	30		
46	Shoranur-Alwaye Section.—Patch doubling of Mulagunnathukavu-Trichur, Irinjalakuda-Chalakudi and Angamali-Alwaye-Land acquisition	Cap.	14,00	1,00	13,00
47	Jolarpettai-Erode Section.—Sankaridurg-Extension of one R & D line and 2 lay-byes to hold 70 vehicles . .	Cap.	16,49	1,50	14,99
		DRF	26	..	26
		R.	15		
48	Shoranur-Mangalore Section.— (*a*) Calicut-Extension of R&D line to hold 70 vehicles ; . . . . (*b*) Elattur-Extension of loop to hold 70 vehicles; (*c*) Charvattur-Extension of loop to hold 70 vehicles; (*d*) Kasargod-Provision of one loop to hold 70 vehicles	Cap.	35,30	2,50	32,80
		DRF	1,32	..	1,32
		R.	18		

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars of Works		Anticipated cost	Outlay proposed for 1980-81	Balance to complete work
	SOUTHERN RAILWAY				
49	Shoranur-Mangalore Section.—Provision of a bye-pass line from Mangalore-Shoranur line to Mangalore Panambur . . .	Cap.	47,87	3,20	44,67
50	Ernakulam-Quilon Section.—Provision of second signalled loop at Chengannur and Perinad and Vaikom Road—Conversion into crossing station.	Cap. DRF R.	48,51 64 45	3,00 ..	45,51 64
51	Harihar-Hubli Section.—Extension of loop to hold 60 vehicles each at Kundgol, Saunshi, Savanur & Haveri	Cap. DRF R.	29,99 86 2	2,00 ..	27,99 86
52	Shoranur-Mangalore Section.—Regirdering of Bridge No. 924 (12 × 19.51 m Girders-Kadalundi river) at Km. 648/17–649/2 with new steel girders in lieu of existing weak girders . . .	DRF R.	29,50 50	3,50	26,00
53	Shoranur-Mangalore Section.—Regirdering of Bridge No. 1070 (5 × 18.3m G—Mahe river) at Km. 724/5–6 with new steel girders to RBG standard in lieu of existing corroded girders.	DRF R.	10,40 10	1,10	9,30
54	Proposed road-over bridge in replacement of existing level crossing at Km. 665/13-14 near Calicut Station	ACSPF(b) R. Deposit	31,27 17 41,83	1,00	30,27
55	Between Bangarapet Junction and Kuppam (Distance 34.34 Kms.) provision of tokenless block working	Cap.	10,58	10	10,48
56	Madras.—Augmenting the existing main auto exchange by 300 lines .	DF(3)	18,00	70	17,30
57	Extension of Microwave communication from Olavakkot to Mangalore with UHF spur link to Calicut. .	Cap. DRF OLWR	45,52 45 98	80	44,72 45 98
58	Bangalore City—construction of Polyclinic . . .	DF(2)	35,40	10	35,30
59	Trivandrum.—Extension of microwave communication . . .	Cap.	42,60	2,10	40,50
60	Bangalore City.—Replacing the existing 300 lines RAX exchange by 300 lines MAX II exchange . .	DRF	12,00	20	11,80

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars of Works		Anticipated cost	Outlay proposed for 1980-81	Balance to complete work
	SOUTHERN RAILWAY				
61	Villupuram (excl.) Tiruchchirappalli (excl.).—Provision of track circuit/axle counter on all passenger reception lines (loop lines) at 10 stations (16 loops) . . .	ACSPF(b)	32,00	1,00	31,00
62	Mayuram Junction.—Replacing the existing two aspect signalling by multiple aspect signalling . .	DRF	16,50	1,00	15,50
		Cap.	—2,50	..	—2,50
		DF(3)	2,50	..	2,50
63	Tiruchchirappalli Division.—Extension of track circuiting beyond fouling mark of main run through line and upto advanced starter at 15 stations.	ACSPF(b)	22,35	1,00	21,35
64	Strengthening the Microwave bearer for optimum utilisation of the microwave system on Southern Railway .	Cap.	16,00	20	15,80
65	Sircarpalayam Pump House.—Firm power supply arrangements. . .	DF(3)	27,81	2,50	25.31
		DRF	3,16	..	3,16
	SOUTH CENTRAL RAILWAY				
66	Kazipet-Dornakal Section:—				
	(*i*) Provision of intermediate block signalling with axle counters—				
	(*a*) Between Warangal and Chintalapali (12.31 Kms.)				
	(*b*) Between Dornakal and Gundratimadugu(13.03kms.)				
	Dornakal-Vijayawada Section :—				
	(*c*) between Madhira and Tondalagopavaram (9.22 Kms.).	Cap.	42,83	9,00	33.83
67	Nandalur-Gooty section—Ontimitta—Provision of an additional loop .	Cap.	16,36	3,00	13,36
68	Ranigunta-Nandalur Section (BG)—Settigunta.—Provision of an additional loop	Cap.	16,25	3,00	13,25
69	Vijayawada Guntur Section (BG)—Reddipalem.—Development of Goods complex :—				
	(*i*) Provision of a siding of 70 vehicles capacity . . .				
	(*ii*) Goods shed platform 300 metres and covered goods-sheds at 1080 sq. mts.				
	(*iii*) Acquisition of land for the development of the goods complex .	Cap.	23.69	3,50	20,19

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars of works		Anticipated cost	Outlay proposed for 1980-81	Balance to complete work
	SOUTH CENTRAL RAILWAY—(Contd.)				
70	Wadi-Secunderabad Section—Construction of a road over Bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 25 at km. 178/15-179/1 on Municipal Corporation Road at Begumpet . . .	ACSPF(b) Deposit	38,97 1,28,43	4,00	34,97
71	Secunderabad-Kazipet Section—Maula Ali—Replacement of worn out outdoor gears	DRF	12,00	30	11,70
72	Secunderabad (MG)—Replacement of worn-out signalling gear . .	DRF	24,00	40	23,60
73	Nidadavolu-Waltair Section—Provision of underground cables in lieu of worn out overhead lines at 23 stations	DRF	26,80	40	26,40
74	Kazipet Junction—Provision of continuous track circuiting from fouling point to advance starter at C&D cabin areas by removing the present small undetected patches. . . .	ACSPF(b)	36,00	80	35,20
75	Moula Ali—Provision of continuous proving of occupation/clearance of run through track at Moula Ali 'A', 'B' & 'C' Cabins by removing present small undetected patches	ACSPF(b)	16,50	30	16,20
76	Vijayawada Division.—Provision of track circuits on run through lines between fouling mark to advanced starters at 2 stations . . .	ACSPF(b)	18,28	30	17,98
77	Proving clearance of Track on loop lines at 10 stations provided with centralised operation of points and signals at Guntakal—Raichur Renigunta—Gudur Sec. . .	ACSPF(b)	45,00	60	44,40
78	Hubli Division—Conversion of existing 500 units of dry type latrines of Staff quarters into sanitised latrines at Hubli/Dharwar . . .	DF(2)	10,00	2,00	8,00
79	Provision of two class rooms and laboratory for Indian Railways Institute for Signal Engineering and Telecommnication, Secunderabad .	DF(3)	10,00	1	9,99
	SOUTHEASTERN RAILWAY				
80	Padmapukur.—Acquisition of land for location of coaching terminal facilities	Cap.	46,83	10	46,73
81	Chakradharpur.—Provision of a 60 bed running room . . .	DF(3)	10,58	15	10,43

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars of works		Anticipated cost	Outlay proposed for 1980-81	Balance to complete work
	SOUTHEASTERN RAILWAY				
82	Rebuilding of the piers and replacement of the 4 cross-girders over abutments on the middle and down lines of Bridge No. 17 (4 × 12.2 m girders) at Km. 13/7-9 between Andul and Sankrail stations on Howrah—Kharagpur Trunk Routes. . .	DRF R.	12,47 2,25	1,75	10,72
83	Provision of Axle counters on run through lines on section Kapilas Road—Barang (Via. Machapur) for detection of track occupancy at 6 stations.	ACSPF(b)	12,23	1,00	11,23
84	Adra.—Replacement of 400 lines RAX type exchange by 400/1000 lines MAX—II type exchange. . .	OLWR	15,96	50	15,46
85	Replacement of worn-out 'B' type Token Instrument by Tokenless working on Maroda-Umerpati—Dhallirajhara Section.	DRF	19,80	1,00	18,80
86	Replacement of Lever frames including ground gears at 'B' and 'C' cabins at Waltair. . . .	DRF	10,96	50	10,46
87	Howrah-Nagpur and Kharagpur-Waltair Trunk Route.—Extension of Track Circuits to cover 6 stations	ACSPF(b)	28,56	1,50	27,06
88	Replacement of 28 Nos. of emergency HF–DSB sets in all the divisions by HF-SSB sets.	DRF	15,74	50	15,24
	WESTERN RAILWAY				
89	Bhavnagar Para.—Improvements to watering arrangements by taking water from Vartej River-Nari Road	DF(3) DRF Cap.	12,38 2,18 55	3,00	9,38 2,18 55
90	Miyagam—Karjan.—Providing a road overbridge in replacement of level crossing No. 211 . . .	ACSPF(b) Cap. DRF	17,79 —6 6	2,00	15,79 —6 6
91	Providing Departmental Alignment and line wires on Bayana—Etmadpur Section (Tundla) for Section Control and Dy. Control Circuits . .	Cap.	42,63	50	42,13
92	Virar-Ahmedabad Section.—Proving Clearance of loop lines at 6 stations	ACSPF(b)	19,95	1,00	18,95

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars of works		Anticipated cost	Outlay proposed for 1980-81	Balance to complete work
	WESTERN RAILWAY				
93	Phulera-Ajmer Section.—Proving Clearance of run through lines at 8 stations.	ACSPF(b)	19,91	1,00	18,91
94	Replacement of 15 km. of contact wire on Bombay Local Section .	DRF Cap. DRF	18,95 —1,50 1,50	12,00	6,95 —1,50 1,50
95	Bombay Central.—Providing 4th floor in the back wing to accommodate 30 additional beds in Jagjivan Ram Hospital.	DF(2)	12,99	1,00	11,99
	CHITTARANJAN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS				
96	Provision of 12 channel UHF link between Chittaranjan Locomotive Works and Asansol and additional terminal facilities at Asansol Microwave station	Cap.	39,00	20	38,80
97	Replacement of existing 11 KV Gang operated switches by Oil Circuit breakers for emergency feed from Diesel Generating sets including feeder from the Power House to the Main Workshop	Cap.	10,00	3,00	7,00
98	Provision of 500 KVA Diesel Generating sets—2 Nos. at Sidhabari Water Pumping station for CLW .	Cap.	27,75	5,50	22,25
99	Provision of sub-station (2×750 KVA) in main workshop for feeding essential load including a feeder from Diesel Generating set in Power House	Cap.	11,50	10	11,40
100	Construction of 20 units type IV quarters for Officers at CLW .	Cap.	11,84	1	11,83
101	Provision of RCC overhead tanks one lakh gallons capacity each with rising and supply mains . . .	WMS (Overheads)	22,30	5,00	17,30
102	Provision of one 25' dia intake well close to existing well with pipe line connections and two one lakh gallons capacity vertical spindle pump and cutting rock of channel in rock .	WMS (Overheads)	35,50	5,00	30,50
	DIESEL LOCOMOTIVE WORKS				
103	Replacement of 400 telephone exchange with its associated equipment	DRF	13,57	3,00	10,57
	INTEGRAL COACH FACTORY				
104	Parambur.—Construction of 36 units type II quarters	Cap.	20,00	10,00	10,00

Progress of Road Over/Under Bridges

State/Railway	Total No. of Road over/under bridges programmed in the Budget for 1979-80	Position of these works as on 31-12-1979				No. of new works programmed in the Budget for 1980-81	Remarks
		Total No. sanctioned	No. of works actually commenced during the year	No. of works in progress	No. of works completed		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
ASSAM :							
Northeast Frontier Railway	2	1	1	1	..	..	
ANDHRA PRADESH :							
Southern Railway	..	..	..	..	..	..	
South Central Railway	11	11	2	9	1	1	
Southeastern Railway	1	1	..	1	..	..	
BIHAR :							
Eastern Railway	4	4	1	..	..	1	
Northeastern Railway	2	2	..	1	..	..	
Northeast Frontier Railway	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Southeastern Railway	..	..	..	..	..	..	
DELHI :							
Northern Railway	..	..	..	..	..	..	
GUJARAT :							
Western Railway	9	6	5	6	..	1	
HARYANA :							
Central Railway	1	1	..	..	1	..	
Northern Railway	2	3	1	2	..	..	
KERALA :							
Southern Railway	1	1	..	1	1	1	
KARNATAKA :							
Southern Railway	2	2	..	1	2	..	
South Central Railway	4	4	..	3	2	..	
MAHARASHTRA :							
Central Railway	15	15	1	10	4	1	
South Central Railway	2	2	1	2	..	..	
Southeastern Railway	1	1	..	..	..	..	
Western Railway	2	1	..	1	..	..	

State/Railway	Total No. of Road over/ under bridges programmed in the Budget for 1979-80	Position of these works as on 31-12-1979				No. of new works programmed in the Budget for 1980-81	Remarks
		Total No. sanctioned	No. of works actually commenced during the year	No. of works in progress	No. of works completed		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
MADHYA PRADESH :							
Central Railway . . .	1	1	..	..	1	1	
Southeastern Railway . .	2	2	1	2	..	..	
Western Railway . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	
ORISSA :							
Southeastern Railway .	3	3	2	2	..	..	
PUNJAB :							
Northern Railway . . .	3	3	..	2	..	..	
RAJASTHAN :							
Northern Railway . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Western Railway . . .	2	1	1	2	..	.	
UTTAR PRADESH :							
Central Railway . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Eastern Railway	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Northern Railway . . .	9	9	1	3	4	1	
Northeastern Railway . .	2	2	1	1	..	..	
WEST BENGAL :							
Eastern Railway . . .	1	1	1	..	..	..	
Northeast Frontier Railway .	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Southeastern Railway . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	
TAMIL NADU :							
Southern Railway . . .	8	4	3	3	1	..	
Total	90	81	22	53	17	7	

Details of the New units of Rolling Stock provided in the Budget for 1980-81

(In units)

	Broad Gauge			Metre Gauge			Narrow Gauge		
	Additions	Renewals	Total	Additions	Renewals	Total	Additions	Renewals	Total
I. Locomotives :									
(*a*) Steam Locos	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Diesel Electric	60	57	117	..	15	15	..	..	..
(*c*) Diesel Shunters	..	33	33	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*d*) Diesel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*e*) Electric	71	..	71	5	..	5	..	..	..
(*f*) Power Packs	..	15	15	..	..	..	..	1	1
II. Boilers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III. Coaching vehicles (in bogie units)—									
(*i*) Air conditioned									
(*a*) Second Chair Car	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) AC-2 Tier	25	45	70	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*c*) Partial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) I Class									
(*a*) Ordinary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Tourist	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*c*) Composite	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*iii*) II Class									
(*a*) Ordinary	100	175	275	..	..	..	..	30	30
(*b*) Tourist	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*c*) Sleeper	31	96	127	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*iv*) Composites	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*v*) EMU Stock	50	100	150	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*vi*) Diesel Rail Cars	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
vii) Special Stock	11	4	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*viii*) Other Coaches	33	180	213	..	..	..	..	20	20
IV. Goods Wagons (in terms of 4-wheelers)—									
(*i*) General Services	4,348	2,025	6,373	..	1,000	1,000	..	140	140
(*ii*) Other types	642	15	657	10	116	126	..	4	4
(*iii*) Containers/Flats	700	..	700	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*iv*) Tractors and Trailors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V. Cranes	20	3	23	..	3	3	..	..	..
VI. Ballast Tie Tampers	7	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..

ALL RAILWAYS

Summary of Rolling Stock Programme for 1980-81

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

Sub-heads	Programmed Deliveries			New Acquisitions			Total			Grand Total
	Cap.	D.R.F.	D.F.	Cap.	D.R.F.	D.F.	Cap.	D.R.F.	D.F.	
Locomotives	87,82,57	36,98,19	..	2,26,82	94,90	..	90,09,39	37,93,09	..	128,02,48
Boilers	..	12,65	..	..	8,00	..	..	20,65	..	20,65
Carriages	45,25,97	32,21,06	8,62	26,18	5,94,29	..	45,52,15	38,15,35	8,62	83,76,12
Wagons	76,74,20	49,74,02	2,42	1,57,57	2,49	..	78,31,77	49,76,51	2,42	128,10,70
Cranes	1,11,09	41,55	..	5,60	1,21		1,16,69	42,76		1,59,45
Ferries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	210,93,83	119,47,47	11,04	4,16,17	7,00,89	..	215,10,00	126,48,36	11,04	341,69,40

ALL

Abstract of Rolling Stock Programme

Railways	Locomotives		Boilers		Carriages		
	Cap.	DRF	Cap.	DRF	Cap.	DRF	DF
Central	45,27	3,70	..	..	17,28	32,31	..
Eastern	24,81	17,02	..	6,59	14,13	4,67	..
Northern	46,28	7,80	..	..	25,27	8,40	1,90
Northeastern	..	..	..	1,00	2	4,87	..
Northeast Frontier	5,00	24,70	..	..	5,20	..	1,20
Southern	50	64,98	..	3,26	3,50	6,93	3,10
South Central	54,01	29,70	..	1,80	2,45	5,52	..
Southeastern	25,13	9,90	..	..	7,52	9,14	1,20
Western	69,79	..	..	..	9,92	61,71	1,22
Railway Board	85,11,78	35,40,39	..	..	44,40,68	30,87,51	..
TOTAL	87,82,57	36,98,19	..	12,65	45,25,97	32,21,06	8,62
	124,80,76		12,65		77,55,65		

RAILWAYS

for 1980-81—*Programmed Deliveries*

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

Wagons			Cranes		Ferries		Total		
Cap.	DRF	DF	Cap.	DRF	Cap.	DRF	Cap.	DRF	DF
..	2,75	..	..	..	..	..	62,55	38,76	..
..	..	..	78,14	27,50	..	..	1,17,08	55,78	..
1,42,17	89,02	..	..	..	..	..	2,13,72	1,05,22	1,90
1,27,83	1	..	32,89	14,01	..	..	1,60,74	19,89	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,20	24,70	1,20
3,79,99	1,55,11	..	..	..	..	..	3,83,99	2,30,28	3,10
2,00	..	..	..	..	..	..	58,46	37,02	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32,65	19,04	1,20
..	..	2,42	..	..	..	..	79,71	61,71	3,64
70,22,21	47,27,13	..	6	4	..	..	199,74,73	113,55,07	..
76,74,20	49,74,02	2,42	1,11,09	41,55	..	..	210,93,83	119,47,47	11,04
	126,50,64		1,52,64		..			330,52,34	

ALL

Abstract of Rolling Stock Programme

Railways	Locomotives		Boilers		Carriages		
	Cap.	DRF	Cap.	DRF	Cap.	DRF	DF
Central . .	..	40,00	..	8,00	2	12	..
Eastern . . .	..	7,50	..	..	2,51	20	..
Northern . .	3,00	12	..	..	..	2	..
Northeastern .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northeast Frontier	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Southern . .	..	11,50	..	..	70	..	..
South Central .	12,00	1,00	..	..	3,75	1,00	..
Southeastern .	1,25,50	34,70	..	..	—	3,00	..
Western . .	6,07	2	..	..	7,54	2,30	..
Railway Board .	80,25	6	..	..	11,66	5,87,65	..
TOTAL . .	2,26,82	94,90	..	8,00	26,18	5,94,29	..
	3,21,72		8,00		6,20,47		

RAILWAYS

for 1980-81—*New Acquisitions*

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

Wagons			Cranes		Ferries		Total		
Cap.	DRF	DF	Cap.	DRF	Cap	DRF	Cap.	DRF	DF
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	48,12	..
..	..	..	60	60	..	..	3,11	8,30	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,00	14	..
..	..	..	..	61	..	..	..	61	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	11,50	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,75	2,00	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,25,50	37,70	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,61	2,32	..
1,57,57	2,49	..	5,00	..	..	..	2,54,48	5,90,20	..
1,57,57	2,49	..	5,60	1,21	..	..	4,16,17	7,00,89	..
1,60,06			6,81		..		11,17,06		

ALL RAILWAYS

Summary of allocation of funds estimated for Machinery and Plant on Railways during 1980-81 (*New Acquisitions only*)

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

Railways	Anticipated cost						Outlay proposed during 1980-81					
	Additions and Replacements						Additions and Replacements					
	Cap.	D.R.F.	D.F.	Revenue (OLWR)	Total	W.M.S.	Cap.	D.R.F.	D.F.	Revenue (OLWR)	Total	W.M.S.
Central	53,01	3,89,91	2,30	4,51	4,49,73	..	10	1,50	7	1,00	2,67	..
Eastern	1,30,58	2,24,94	5,50	12,85	3,73,87	..	21,41	1,50	7	1,00	23,98	..
Northern	2,23,92	2,01,89	8,08	9,55	4,43,44	..	20	1,50	7	1,00	2,77	..
Northeastern	1,13,98	1,70,83	1,55	2.00	2,88,36	..	10	1,00	2	1,00	2,12	..
Northeast Frontier	54.88	1,15,10	11,87	1,73	1,83,58	..	10	1,00	5	1,00	2,15	..
Southern	1,44,79	2,44,89	3,50	75	3,93,93	..	13	1,50	5	75	2,43	..
South Central	52,20	2,00,97	6,53	9,61	2,69,31	..	10	1,00	5	1,00	2,15	..
Southeastern	1,75,40	1,85,80	1,40	11,55	3,74,15	..	20	1,50	5	1,00	2,75	..
Western	2,03,05	1,99,91	8,90	3,12	4,14,98	..	42,83	1,50	5	1,25	45,63	..
Chittaranjan Locomotive Works	1,19,57	2,33,64	..	..	3,53,21	6,45	30	1,00	..	..	1,30	6,45
Diesel Locomotive Works	75,48	2,14,25	..	..	2,89,73	60	30	1,00	..	..	1,30	60
Integral Coach Factory	58,05	1,06,95	..	..	1,65,00	3,00	20	1,00	..	..	1,20	3,00
TOTAL	14,04,91	24,89,08	49,63	55,67	39,99,29	10,05	65,97	15,00	48	9,00	90,45	10,05

ALL RAILWAYS

Summary of Machinery and Plant Programme for 1980-81

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

Railways	Programmed Deliveries						New Acquisitions					
	Cap.	D.R.F.	D.F.	Revenue (OLWR)	Total	W.M.S.	Cap.	D.R.F.	D.F.	Revenue (OLWR)	Total	W.M.S.
Central	89,50	85,15	1,22	15,80	1,91,67	..	10	1,50	7	1,00	2,67	..
Eastern	48,00	80,45	2,50	18,60	1,49,55	..	21,41	1,50	7	1,00	23,98	..
Northern	45,50	1,39,78	2	14,00	1,99,30	..	20	1,50	7	1,00	2,77	..
Northeastern	23,63	56,90	2,00	19,00	1,01,53	..	10	1,00	2	1,00	2,12	..
Northeast Frontier	13,60	54,55	1,36	24,64	94,15	..	10	1,00	5	1,00	2,15	..
Southern	44,00	99,22	2	96	1,44,20	..	13	1,50	5	75	2,43	..
South Central	40,00	65,60	1,20	25,00	1,31,80	..	10	1,00	5	1,00	2,15	..
Southeastern	57,00	78,35	1,20	11,00	1,47,55	..	20	1,50	5	1,00	2,75	..
Western	21,00	86,00	..	12,00	1,19,00	..	42,83	1,50	5	1,25	45,63	..
Chittaranjan Locomotive Works	66,00	56,80	..	..	1,22,80	..	30	1,00	..	..	1,30	6,45
Diesel Locomotive Works	5,80	1,17,00	..	..	1,22,80	..	30	1,00	..	..	1,30	60
Integral Coach Factory	20,00	65,20	..	..	85,20	..	20	1,00	..	..	1,20	3,00
TOTAL	4,74,03	9,85,00	9,52	1,41,00	16,09,55	..	65,97	15,00	48	9,00	90,45	10,05

ALL RAILWAYS

Stores Transactions for 1980-81

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

DEBITS	Budget Estimate, 1980-81	CREDITS	Budget Estimate, 1980-81
		Issues during the year :	
Balance at commencement of the year.			
(*a*) Stores in Stock (other than those in Grain shops)	150,89,13	I.—To Works—Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund	20,39,30
(*b*) Outstanding Stores Suspense balance	41,32,88	II.—To Works—Open Line Works (Revenue)	1,10,81
(*c*) Outstanding in Stock Adjustment Account	—13,92,20	III.—To Capital—Manufacture Suspense :—	
(*d*) Stocks in Grain shops	31	(*i*) Locomotive Workshops	229,03,03
		(*ii*) Carriage and Wagon Workshops	125,93,14
(*e*) Coal	2,62,08	(*iii*) Engineering Workshops	11,19,10
(*f*) Coke	—72,86	(*iv*) Electrical Workshops	7,22,99
(*g*) Fuel oil	1,85,04	(*v*) Signal Workshops	2,62,70
(*h*) Stores for Wagon Builders (Buffer Stock)	20,74	(*vi*) Printing Press	4,47,94
		(*vii*) Points and Crossings	84,78
		(*viii*) Marine	..
TOTAL	182,25,12	(*ix*) COS Cloth Cutting Factory	6,04,15
Receipts during the year :			
I.—Purchases :—		IV.—To Miscellaneous Advances (Capital)	13,48,33
(1) Stores for Works and Construction Depots	30,50,65	V.—To Revenue	179,21,78
(2) Stores for production of new Rolling Stock	157,42,21	VI.—Sales and Transfers	70,75,33
(3) Stores for issue to Coach and Wagon Builders	50,00		
(4) Stores for General purposes excluding coal, coke, fuel oil and grainshops supplies	285,51,99	VII.—Sales by Grain Shops	..
(5) Grainshop and Catering Supplies	..	VIII.—Loss in Grain Shops transferred to Revenue Accounts	..
(6) Coal	149,64,82		
		IX.—To issues of coal for Locomotives	137,73,52
		X.—To issues of fuel oil for Locomotives	113,45,23
		XI.—To issues of coal, coke and fuel oil for other purposes	11,62,37
		XII.—To Wagon builders (Buffer stock)	50,00
		TOTAL	935,64,50

ALL RAILWAYS

Stores Transactions for 1980-81

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

DEBITS	Budget Estimate, 1980-81	CREDITS	Budget Estimate, 1980-81
(7) Coke	63,85	XIII.—*Deduct*—For issues within the demand (*Vide* item V *per contra*)	—423,26,27
(8) Fuel oil	1,25,11,23	TOTAL—Credits during the year	512.38,23
		Anticipated balance at close of the year :—	
TOTAL—Purchases	749,34,75	(*a*) Stores in stock (other than those in Grain shops)	142,98,88
II.—Receipts from Manufacture into Stores	96,59,52	(*b*) Outstanding Stores Suspense balance	27,50,57
III.—Materials returned from Works :—	4,36,15	(*c*) Outstanding in Stock Adjustment Account	—13,57,42
(*i*) Workshop materials	13,62,35		
(*ii*) Other materials	26,79,15	(*d*) Stock in Grains shops	13,51
IV.—Other Debits :—			
(*i*) Receipt after fabrication into stores	14,11,81	(*e*) Coal	1,84,14
(*ii*) Other debits such as stock adjustment accounts sales etc.	10,04,51	(*f*) Coke	15,35
TOTAL—Debits for Purchases and Receipts	914,88,24	(*g*) Fuel oil	2,23,09
V.—*Deduct*—For issues from Stores Suspense to Services/Works within the demand :—		(*h*) Stores for Wagon Builders (Buffer Stock)	20,74
		TOTAL	161,48,86
(*i*) Manufacture operations	—388,27,83	GRAND TOTAL	673,87,09
(*ii*) Works	—21,50,11	Net Debit or Credit during the year	—20,76,26
(*iii*) Capital—Miscellaneous Advances	—13,48,33		
TOTAL—Debits during the year	491,61,97	Budget allotment required	491,61,97
GRAND TOTAL	673,87,09		

ALL RAILWAYS

Manufacture Operations for 1980-81

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

DEBITS	Budget Estimate, 1980-81	CREDITS	Budget Estimate, 1980-81
Balance at debit of Manufacture at commencement of the year . . .	32,80,80	I.—*To Works—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund—*	
Balance at debit of (Development Suspense) at commencement of the year .	—8,39,37	(1) Locomotive Rolling Stock .	2,93,13
TOTAL . .	24,41,43	(2) Carriage and Wagon Rolling Stock	13,66,54
DEBITS DURING THE YEAR		(3) Engineering and Structural Works	24,64,27
I.—*Locomotive Workshops.—*		(4) Plant and Equipment . .	53,29
(1) Payment of shop labour etc. .	69,10,47		
(2) Materials and Stores (from Stores Suspense) . . .	224,71,91	(5) Points and Crossings . .	3,90
(3) Erection by contract with outside agencies	..	(6) Other Works . . .	24,60
(4) Materials by direct purchase and adjustment . . .	7,72,64	TOTAL—WORKS (I) . . .	42,05,73
(5) Other debits	..		
(6) Miscellaneous Charges . .	16,51,07		
TOTAL—LOCOMOTIVE WORKSHOPS . .	318,06,09	II.—*To Works—Development Fund* .	83,23
		III.—*To Works—Open Line Works (Revenue)*	41,85
II.—*Carriage and Wagon Workshops.—*		TOTAL—WORKS (I to III) . .	43,30,81
(1) Payment of shop labour etc. .	81,56,55		
(2) Materials and Stores (from Stores Suspense) . . .	130,24,26		
(3) Erection by contract with outside agencies	14,00	IV.—*To Capital—Stores Suspense Manufacture for Stock—*	
(4) Miscellaneous Charges . .	13,72,30		
(5) Material by direct purchase and miscellaneous adjustments .	8,77,82	(1) Locomotive Shops . .	59,98,79
TOTAL—CARRIAGE AND WAGON WORKSHOPS	234,44,93	(2) Carriage and Wagon Shops .	26,27,61
		(3) Engineering Shops . .	67,80
III.—*Engineering Workshops.—*		(4) Other Manufactures . .	8,08,33
(1) Payment of shop labour etc. .	6,11,23	(5) Released material returned to Stock	19,07,49
(2) Materials and Stores (from Stores Suspense) . . .	12,03,88		
(3) Points and Crossings . .	..	(6) Electrical Shops . . .	..
(4) Miscellaneous Charges . .	3,55,80		
(5) Brick, Ballast and Pitching Stones etc.	11,80	(7) Printing Press . . .	30,00
(6) Other Debits	24,25	(8) Points and Crossings .	
(7) Lime and Surkhi . . .	..		
(8) Direct Purchases and adjuitments	13,38,51	(9) Other Manufactures—Bandel Welding Plant . . .	
		(10) Signal workshop	18,00
TOTAL—ENGINEERING WORKSHOPS . .	35,45,47	TOTAL—STORES SUSPENSE . . .	114,58,02

ALL RAILWAYS

Manufacture Operations for 1980-81

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

DEBITS	Budget Estimate, 1980-81	CREDITS	Budget Estimate, 1980-81
IV.—*Other Manufactures.*—		V.—*To Revenue.*—	
(*i*) Electrical Workshops—		(1) Repairs of Locomotive Rolling Stock	51,59,17
(1) Payment of shop labour etc. .	6,02,23	(2) Repairs of Carriage and Wagon Rolling Stock	109,78,24
		(3) Repairs of plant	12,72,70
(2) Material and Stores (from Stores Suspense) . . .	7,22,99	(4) Works done for shed and T.X. Rs.	..
(3) Material by direct purchase and adjustment	6,71,51	(5) Engineering and Structural Works	5,55,90
(4) Vendors Bills and Miscellaneous debits	92,54	(6) Miscellaneous manufacture for Revenue	33,88,14
(5) Erection by contract with outside agencies . . .	..	(7) Electrical Shops	6,96,86
(*ii*) Signal Workshops—		(8) Printing Press	1,99,16
(1) Payment of shop labour etc. .	4,75,70	(9) Points and Crossings . . .	..
		(10) Electrical charges . . .	..
(2) Materials and Stores (from Stores Suspense) . . .	2,62,70	(11) Other credits	..
(3) Miscellaneous charges . .	1,43,90	(12) Clothing Factory . . .	..
(4) Material by direct purchase and adjustment	63,50	TOTAL—REVENUE	222,50,17
(*iii*) Printing Press—			
(1) Payment of shop labour etc. .	4,24,01	VI.—*Works done for Foreign Railways, Government Departments and the public*—	
(2) Materials and Stores (from Stores Suspense) . . .	4,47,94		
(3) Works done by outside presses .	5,34		
(4) Miscellaneous charges . .	42,96	(1) Locomotive Shops	165,58,09
(5) Material by direct purchases .	5,80	(2) Carriage and Wagon Shops . .	60,86,68
		(3) Other Shops	10,24,15
(*iv*) Manufacture of clothing—		(4) Electrical Shops . . .	..
		(5) Other Credits	14,62
(1) Payment of shop labour etc. .	18,44	(6) Printing Press	3,10
(2) Materials and Stores (from Stores Suspense) . . .	6,04,15	TOTAL—Foreign Railways, etc. . .	236,86,64
(3) Material by direct purchases .	..		
(4) Other charges . . .	2,32	VII.—Development Suspense . . .	..
TOTAL—Other Manufactures . . .	45,86,03	VIII.—Deduct for Issues within the Demand (*vide* item VI *per contra*) .	—157,88,83
		TOTAL—Credits during the year . .	459,36,81
V.—*Development Suspense*—			

ALL RAILWAYS

Manufacture Operations for 1980-81

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

DEBIT	Budget Estimate, 1980-81	CREDITS	Budget Estimate, 1980-81
VI.—Deduct for Issues from Manufacture Suspense to services/works within the Demand—		Anticipated balance at close of the year .	40,98,31
		GRAND TOTAL	500,35,12
(*i*) Issues to Stores Suspense (Manufacture for Stock) . .	—114,58,02		
(*ii*) Issues to Works	—43,30,81	Net—Debit or Credit during the year .	16,56,88
TOTAL—Debits during the year . .	475,93,69	Budget allotment required	475,93,69
GRAND TOTAL	500,35,12		

State-wise statement showing the provision for Investment in Government Commercial Undertakings—Road Services in the Budget Estimate for 1980-81

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

States	Budget Estimate, 1980-81
ANDHRA PRADESH : (South Central Railway) .	375.00
ASSAM : (Northeast Frontier Railway) . .	55.00
BENGAL : (Northeast Frontier Railway) . . .	40.00
BIHAR : (Eastern and Southeastern Railways) . . .	156.00
GUJARAT : (Western Railway)	455.00
HIMACHAL PRADESH : (Northern Railway) . .	42.00
KARNATAKA : (Southern Railway)	56.00
KERALA : (Southern Railway)	120.00
MADHYA PRADESH : (Central and Southeastern Railways)	122.00
MAHARASHTRA : (Central and South Central Railways)	80.00
MANIPUR : (Northeast Frontier Railway) . . .	10.00
ORISSA : (Southeastern Railway)	5.00
PUNJAB (PEPSU) : (Northern Railway) . . .	155.00
RAJASTHAN : (Western Railway)	86.00
TRIPURA : (Northeast Frontier Railway) . . .	93.00
UTTAR PRADESH : (Northern and Northeastern Railways)	350.00
TOTAL	22,00.00

MGIPRRND—S/29 RB/80—TSS-I—13-6-80 000.

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Appropriation (Railways) (No. 3) Act, 1980-81

रजिस्ट्री सं० डी-(डी) 72

REGISTERED No. D-(D)-72

भारत का राजपत्र
The Gazette of India

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इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।
Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS
(Legislative Department)

New Delhi, the 11th July, 1980/*Asadha* 20, 1902 (*Saka*)

The following Act of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 11th July, 1980, and is hereby published for general information:—

THE APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) No. 3 ACT, 1980

No. 39 OF 1980

[11*th July*, 1980]

An Act to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1980-81 for the purposes of Railways.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Thirty-first Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Act, 1980.

Issue of Rs. 4834,72,49,000 out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the financial year 1980-81.

2. From and out of the Consolidated Fund of India there may be paid and applied sums not exceeding those specified in column 3 of the Schedule amounting in the aggregate [inclusive of the sums specified in column 3 of the Schedule to the Appropriation (Railways) Vote on Account Act, 1980] to the sum of four thousand eight hundred thirty-four crores, seventy-two lakhs and forty-nine thousand rupees towards defraying the several charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year 1980-81, in respect of the services relating to railways specified in column 2 of the Schedule.

9 of 1980.

Appropriation.

3. The sums authorised to be paid and applied from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India by this Act shall be appropriated for the services and purposes expressed in the Schedule in relation to the said year.

THE SCHEDULE

(*See* sections 2 and 3)

1	2	3		
		Sums not exceeding		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes	Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Railway Board	3,05,66,000	..	3,05,66,000
2	Miscellaneous Expenditure (General)	17,20,47,000	*3,00,000*	17,23,47,000
3	General Superintendence and Services	135,80,17,000	*3,55,000*	135,83,72,000
4	Repairs and Maintenance of Permanent Way and Works .	233,04,50,000	*4,53,000*	233,09,03,000
5	Repairs and Maintenance of Motive Power . . .	208,65,97,000	*1,60,000*	208,67,57,000
6	Repairs and Maintenance of Carriages and Wagons . .	257,21,30,000	*2,01,000*	257,23,31,000
7	Repairs and Maintenance of Plant and Equipment .	124,73,89,000	*1,45,000*	124,75,34,000
8	Operating Expenses—Rolling Stock and Equipment . .	265,93,57,000	*5,20,000*	265,98,77,000
9	Operating Expenses—Traffic .	275,80,28,000	*28,67,000*	276,08,95,000
10	Operating Expenses—Fuel .	464,87,21,000	*1,10,000*	464,88,31,000
11	Staff Welfare and Amenities .	91,85,96,000	*1,22,000*	91,87,18,000
12	Miscellaneous Working Expenses .	127,37,07,000	*3,28,85,000*	130,65,92,000
13	Provident Fund, Pension and Other Retirement Benefits .	105,20,76,000	*1,00,000*	105,21,76,000
14	Appropriation to Funds . .	351,58,33,000	..	351,58,33,000
15	Dividend to General Revenues, Repayment of loan taken from General Revenues and Amortisation of Over-capitalization	340,27,93,000	..	340,27,93,000
16	Assets—Acquisition, Construction and Replacement. . Revenue	11,99,70,000	*50,000*	12,00,20,000
	Other Expenditure .	1815,72,54,000	*54,50,000*	1816,2704,000
	TOTAL .	4830,35,31,000	*4,37,18,000*	4834,72,49,000

R. V. S. PERI SASTRI,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PRINTED BY THE GENERAL MANAGER, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PRESS, MINTO ROAD
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Key to the Budget Documents (Railways) for 1980

A KEY TO RAILWAY BUDGET DOCUMENTS

Budget Statement

Under article 112 of the Constitution a statement of estimated receipts and expenditure of the Government of India has to be laid before Parliament in respect of every financial year which runs from 1st April to 31st March. This is the Budget statement. As Railway Finances have been separated from the General Finance of the Central Government a separate Budget is presented for the Railways. The financial relationship between the Central Government and the Railways is governed by the recommendations made from time to time by the Railway Convention Committee of Parliament.

2. The Budget statement shows the total revenue receipts of Railways, their Revenue and Works Expenditure, the distribution of the Railways' surplus and the position of the various Funds that the Railways are keeping with the Central Government like Depreciation Reserve Fund, Development Fund, Revenue Reserve Fund, the Pension Fund and the Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund.

3. The Revenue Receipts of the Railways consist of Earnings from Passenger Traffic, other coaching Earnings (which include Parcels and Luggage) earnings from goods traffic and Sundry other Earnings like charges recovered for Railway telegrams, rent from staff quarters, etc.

4. There are also other miscellaneous receipts like interest during construction on Deposit works etc., Government share of surplus profits which includes receipts from subsidised Railway companies in which the Government has no capital interest. The 'subsidy' from General Revenues in respect of dividend reliefs is a new item added to this category, in terms of the recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee (1977). The total of all these items makes up the Total Receipts of the Railways. The portion of the earnings which are payable to the Railways during the financial year but has not actually been paid is called Suspense.

5. The Expenditure incurred by the Railways is on revenue account and on works account. The revenue account consists of ordinary working expenses incurred by the various Departments on the Railways in their day to day working, other miscellaneous expenditure like the expenditure on Railway Board, Audit, Surveys and other miscellaneous establishments and payments to worked lines regulated by contracts with those lines which are not owned by the Railways and which are either worked by the Indian Railways or by the private companies themselves. The revenue account also includes the dividend paid by the Railways to the General Revenues, Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund and Appropriation to Pension Fund. Dividend is at the rate of 4.5 per cent on the dividend paying capital-at-charge of the Railways as on 31st March 1964 and 6 per cent on the dividend paying capital invested thereafter. In addition to the 4.5% dividend payable on the capital as on 31st March 1964, one per cent on such Capital (less Capital entitled to 'subsidy') is for transfer to the State Governments by way of tax on passenger fares and to assist the State Governments to finance safety works. Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund is made annually on the basis of estimates for five-year periods based on the recommendations of the parliamentary Railway Convention Committee and is intended to finance the cost of new assets replacing old assets, including the cost of any improved features such new assets may have. Appropriation to Pension Fund is to finance the expenditure on pension and Death-cum-Retirement Gratuity payments to the Railway staff and is made on an actuarial basis taking also the revenue position into account. The surplus, if any, after these appropriations is transferred to Railway Development Fund. In case there is no surplus or not enough surplus, to be transferred to this Fund, temporary loan is obtained from the General Revenues to finance the expenditure to be met out of this Fund. The Development Fund finances expenditure on amenities for users of Railway transport, staff welfare works and unremunerative operating improvements beyond certain financial limits. Balance surplus, if any, left after meeting the above-mentioned liabilities is to be utilised for payment of arrear dividend, treated as a deferred liability.

6. Works expenditure is financed from Capital borrowed from the General Revenues and also by internal financing from Depreciation Reserve Fund, Development Fund, Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund and Revenue (The cost of unremunerative operating works and works other than passenger amenities costing below certain financial limits are charged to Revenue). The overall annual budgetary support of the General Finances of Government of India to the Railways consists of the Capital loans as well as the sums temporarily loaned to meet the deficiency, if any, in the Railways' Funds.

7. All the revenue earnings of the Railways are credited to the Consolidated Fund and expenditure is incurred from the Consolidated Fund. No amount can be withdrawn from the fund without authorisation from Parliament.

8. Occasions may arise when Government may have to meet urgent unforeseen expenditure pending authorisation from Parliament. The Contingency Fund is an imprest placed at the disposal of the President to incur such expenditure. Parliamentary approval for such expenditure and the withdrawal of an equivalent amount from the Consolidated Fund is subsequently obtained and the amount spent from Contingency Fund is recouped to the Fund.

9. While the appropriations to Depreciation Reserve Fund, Development Fund, Pension Fund and Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund

are voted by the Parliament for spending on specific objects, the actual expenditure on the specific objects is again submitted for vote of Parliament, even though the moneys have already been earmarked by Parliament for transfer to these funds.

Demands for Grants

10. The estimates of expenditure from the Consolidated Fund included in the Budget Statement and required to be voted by Lok Sabha are submitted in the form of Demands for Grants. Each Demand presents a distinct functional activity in the Railways. Demands for Works Expenditure are kept distinct from Demands for Revenue Expenditure. Wherever expenditure in a Demand includes both 'Voted' and 'Charged' items of expenditure, the latter are also included in the Demand but the 'Voted' and 'Charged' provisions are shown separately in that Demand. *Voted* expenditure includes those items for which the provision of funds is subject to the vote of Parliament, while funds for *Charged* expenditure are sanctioned by the President and not submitted to the vote of Parliament. 'Charged' expenditure for Railways includes items like interest, sinking fund charges, court decrees and salary and allowances payable to or in respect of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

11. Under the present accounting and budgetary procedures certain classes of receipts, like payments made by one department to another and receipts of capital projects or schemes are taken in reduction of the expenditure of the receiving department. The estimates of expenditure included in the Budget statement are for the net expenditure as will be reflected in the accounts, that is, after taking into account the recoveries. The estimates of expenditure included in the Demands for Grants are, however, for the gross amounts.

12. The demands for Grants are presented to the Lok Sabha along with the Budget Statement. On the top of each Demand the totals of 'Voted' and 'Charged' expenditure in the Demand are indicated separately and the grand total of the amount of expenditure for which Demand is presented is also given. This is followed by the estimates of expenditure under different heads. The aggregate amounts of recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the accounts are also shown. Besides, the notes briefly explain the reasons for the variations between the current year's requirements and the requirements for the next year included in the various Demands.

13. There are 16 Demands for Grants, Demands 1 to 15 dealing with Revenue Expenses and Appropriations and Demand 16 dealing with Works Expenditure. Each Demand pertaining to Working Expenses and Miscellaneous Expenditure has a two-way classification, by activity and objects of expenditure, the activity indicating for what purpose the expenditure was incurred like Track Maintenance, Water supply, Periodical overhaul locomotives etc., and the primary units of expenditure indicating how the expenditure was incurred like Salaries, Wages, Overtime, Cost of materials, etc. This two-way classification integrates the requirements of performance budgeting which is based on activities and management control which is again based objects of expenditure.

14. Part I of the Demands for Grants presents the details for Railways as a whole, Part II gives a similar break-up Railwaywise. In addition, Part II also contains Sub-head-wise Staff Statements relating to Revenue Demands.

Explanatory Memorandum

15. A summing up of the outlook regarding earnings, Revenue and works Expenditure is given in the document Explanatory Memorandum on the Railway Budget. This document is divided into two sections, Section I gives a brief *resume* of the financial results of the previous year, current year and next year with an analysis of the position separately under earnings, working expenses and the fund transactions. Section II gives a similar *resume* of Works Demands as a whole. The explanatory Memorandum also contains a number of Annexures detailing the capital-at-charge of the Railways, Source and Application of Funds in the Five-Year Plans and Balances under the various Funds.

16. The Supplement to the Explanatory Memorandum contains details of important changes in the estimates of earnings, revenue and works expenditure made through the present budget for the full year 1980-81. Only such of the Tables & Appendices wherein changes are involved are incorporated in the Supplement.

17. For facility of understanding, new proposals of Railway freight rates and fares are explained in the document titled "Memorandum explaining the proposals for adjustments in freight rate and fares in the Railway Budget.

'Works Machinery and Rolling Stock Programme'

18. Works, Machinery and Rolling Stock Programme of Railways is prepared in two Parts. Part I contains all Railways Plan headwise distribution of expenditure, important new works proposed in the Budget year with brief note of justification, programme of construction of new lines, electrification etc., summary of Rolling Stock, Machinery and Plants and inventory under Stores and Manufacturing Accounts. Part II contains Railwaywise data of expenditure on new works, works which are in progress, Track Renewals, Programmed Deliveries and new acquisition of Rolling Stock, Machinery and Plants and an analysis of inventory for each Railway on Stores and Manufacturing Accounts.

'Indian Railways—Year Book'

Indian Railways Annual Report and Accounts

19. A descriptive Account of the activities of the Railway Ministry during the previous year is given in the document 'Indian Railways—year book' which is brought out separately and circulated to Members of Parliament at the time of presentation of the Annual

Budget. A separate document, titled, "Indian Railways Annual Report and Accounts" also circulated along with the Budget gives a summarised review of the financial and important performance data of the previous year.

Performance Budget

20. To make the Budget serve as a useful tool of management and also to enable better appreciation of the functioning of the Railways in Parliament and elsewhere, a scheme of performance budgeting has been introduced with effect from the Railway Budget 1979-80. The performance budget seeks to present the budget of the Railways in terms of the important functions and activities. The correlation between the financial inputs and the corresponding physical outputs under major activities, is furnished as an annexure to the respective Demand. Pending the evolution of norms of out-put/performance and unit costs which can be developed only after experience is gained over a period of years, it has been attempted to make available to Parliament the specific volume of out put under major activities and relate the same to the important sub-heads of Demands.

'New Service/New Instrument of Service'

21. A list of items of new service or new instrument of service for which provisions are made in the Budget is appended to the Demands for Grants. Monetary limits to determine which items would be in the nature of new service are laid down from time to time taking into account the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee. If occasion arises to incur expenditure on a new service or new instrument of service before obtaining the approval of Parliament, an advance is taken from the Contingency Fund, which is recouped to the Fund after Parliament passes the main Appropriation Bill.

Appropriation Bill

22. After the Demands for Grants are voted by the Lok Sabha, Parliament's approval to the withdrawal of the amounts from the Consolidated Fund so voted and of the amount required to meet the expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund is sought through the Appropriation Bill. Under article 114(3) of the Constitution no amount can be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund without such an Appropriation Act passed by Parliament.

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